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1850
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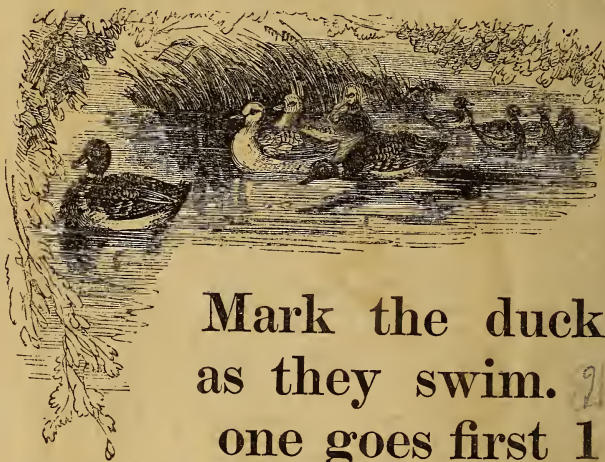
"As an illustration:—the writer pointed out to his pupil the letter a in the smaller alphabet; the child instantly denied that it was a, and triumphantly placed his finger on the capital A, as a proof of his knowledge and the teacher's ignorance. It was then attempted to be shewn that the two letters, though differently shaped, bore the same name; but this produced no conviction, for it was evidently regarded as an artifice, and the feelings excited resembled those of the astonished satyr, who turned the traveller out of doors because he blew hot and cold with the same breath.

"*By teaching the smaller letters before any reference is made to capitals, some progress will be gained towards the formation of words; when capitals make their appearance, the teacher can inform the pupil that the change of shape is adopted, for the purpose of marking the beginning of a sentence, or the name of a particular person, place, or thing. Thus, the labour of the child will be greatly reduced, and the apparent contradiction explained.*"

As this Book bears no resemblance to any Primer hitherto published, we give a specimen of one of its pages on the back.

B. STEILL, 20, PATERNOSTER ROW.

nine 9 IX



Mark the ducks
as they swim. 2

one goes first 1

then come four 4

three are next. 3

and one is last 1

then there are 9

52+3=6 The L. ...
— ... in the year — 1850 —

(in the 5th year of the Age)





Inc L. Junstall's

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STEILL'S

in the Fifth B

JUVENILE CYCLOPEDIA,

OR

PICTORIAL

SPELLING AND READING ASSISTANT.

Benjamin Steill

LONDON:

B. STEILL, 20, PATERNOSTER ROW.

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TO THE TEACHERS OF YOUTH.

THE earliest educational works usually put into the hands of Pupils, are either Carpenter's Spelling Assistant, or others of the same class; and when they have passed through these very elementary productions, there is no other book which forms a medium between them and expensive Dictionaries and Encyclopædias. This Publication, therefore, is put forth to supply such deficiency, as one better adapted to the purposes of Education, and much more in accordance with the information which parents desire their children should possess.

In the *first part*, we have introduced more than the usual number of words of one and two syllables, because they form the roots of those which are more difficult. The greater portion of words having three or more syllables, are formed by certain prefixes and affixes, and have not that importance which has usually been attached to them; we have, therefore, disposed of that class rather briefly, to allow space for the insertion of a great number of others, which the recent progress of Art and Science, renders it essential for youth to become acquainted with at an early age. The present advanced state of literature, also, has brought into general use many words which were formerly considered the exclusive property of the scientific, so that it has become indispensable to introduce a variety of terms which previous compilers omitted. The multiplicity of such words has placed

us in difficulties, arising, chiefly, from our very limited space; but we have endeavoured to present a useful *selection*, with such definitions and illustrations as, from their clearness and brevity, can be readily comprehended, and easily retained in the memory.

In the choice of "hard words" our aim has been to interest the Pupil, by drawing his attention imperceptibly towards terms and subjects which are likely to be of use to him at a future period. At the same time, it is hoped the adult, whose avocations do not admit of extensive literary or scientific research, may obtain from the following pages more information than can be found in any work of its size and character, and which may prove of some service in the business of every-day life.

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SPELLING AND READING ASSISTANT.

It is presumed that the young student is acquainted with the general principles of grammar, and therefore understands the arrangement of words in *parts of speech*.

In the columns that follow, one or more letters are prefixed to each word, to point out the class of words to which it belongs, when used in the sense assigned to it in the explanation that comes immediately after.

a. means adjective
a. v. active verb
n. v. neuter verb
s. substantive
ad. adverb

pro. pronoun
part. participle
prep. preposition
conj. conjunction
interj. interjection

WORDS OF ONE SYLLABLE.

Ache, *s.* (*ake*) a continued pain
 Act, *s.* an action, something done
 Act, *a. v.* to do
 Add, *a. v.* to join
 Age, *s.* a period of time
 Aid, *s.* help, assistance
 Ail, *n. v.* to feel pain

Aim, *n. v.* to try to reach
 Aim, *s.* the point one tries to hit, or reach
 Air, *s.* the element we breathe; a gentle wind
 Aisle, *s.* (*ile*) the passage between the seats in a church

In the English language, many words are spoken, or pronounced, differently from the way in which they are spelled. Thus, for example, the first word in the column above is spelled *ache*, but it is pronounced *ake*; and the last word in the second column is spelled *aisle*, but it is pronounced *ile*. Some other instances will be found in the columns of spelling which follow; and the pupil will remember that though he is to *spell* the word as it stands first, he is to *pronounce* it as it is spelled by the *italic* letters which follow. It may seem strange that any word should be pronounced differently from the way in which it is spelled; but this has advantages which will afterwards be explained. A *correct* pronunciation of words is of great importance; not only that the person who speaks may be clearly understood, but that he may shew that he is not ignorant of the *true meaning* and *common use* of the words which he employs.

Ant, *s.* a small insect
 Ape, *s.* a baboon, or monkey
 Ape, *a. v.* to mock, to imitate
 Apt, *a.* fit, likely, ready
 Arch, *s.* part of a circle
 Arm, *s.* a limb, or branch
 Arm, *a. v.* to provide with weapons
 Art, *s.* a trade ; skill, cunning
 Ask, *v.* to enquire, to invite
 Asp, *s.* a poisonous serpent
 Ass, *s.* a beast of burden
 Aught, *s.* (*awt*) any thing
 Awe, *s.* respect, with fear
 Awl, *s.* a tool for boring
 Axe, *s.* (*ax*) a tool to chop with
 Babe, *s.* an infant
 Back, *s.* the hinder part
 Bad, *a.* wicked, worthless
 Badge, *s.* a mark, or sign
 Bag, *s.* a sack, or pouch

Bail, *s.* security given
 Bait, *s.* a snare ; an enticement
 Bake, *a. v.* to cook, or harden, in an oven
 Bald, *a.* without hair
 Balm, *s.* a plant ; a soft and healing juice
 Ban, *s.* a censure ; a curse
 Band, *s.* a fastening ; persons united together
 Bane, *s.* poison ; injury
 Bar, *s.* a fastening
 Bar, *a. v.* to fasten, to hinder
 Bard, *s.* a minstrel
 Bare, *a.* naked ; destitute
 Bark, *s.* the rind of a tree
 Barm, *s.* yeast for making bread
 Barn, *s.* a storehouse
 Base, *a.* mean, wicked
 Bask, *n. v.* to lie in the warmth
 Bat, *s.* a flying animal



The ANT is a very small insect, often trodden under foot by the thoughtless. Yet it affords striking proof of the wisdom of God, and teaches many useful lessons to man. Knowing that winter will come, it provides itself with food, and builds a house in which it may dwell in safety and comfort. Some of their houses, or nests, are very large. Some kinds of ants, found in hot climates, build nests from ten to twenty feet

high, large enough to contain twelve men. If we were to build our houses as high in proportion, they would be twelve times higher than the monument of London. The picture now before you shews the shape of the nests built by the sort of ants called *Termites*. Some of these have twenty floors, besides passages. SOLOMON tells the idle and thoughtless to learn wisdom from this wonderful creature :—“*Go to the ant, thou sluggard ; consider her ways and be wise ;*” and he says further, to those who will not think and work like the ant, “*Thy poverty shall come as one that travelleth, and thy want as an armed man.*”

Bath, *s.* a place to bathe in

Bay, *s.* a part of the sea nearly surrounded by land

Beach, *s.* the sea-shore; the part washed by the waves

Bead, *s.* (*beed*) a small round ornament

Beam, *s.* a large and long piece of timber

Beam, *s.* a ray of light

Bean, *s.* a kind of grain, or pulse

Bear, *a. v.* (*bare*) to carry, to support, to suffer; to produce

Bear, *s.* a savage animal

Beard, *s.* (*beerd*) the hair that grows on the chin and lips

Beat, *a. v.* to strike; to subdue

Beau, *s.* (*bo*) polite attendant

Beck, *n. v.* to make a sign to

Bed, *s.* a place to sleep on; a soft or hollow place

Bee, *s.* an insect

Beech, *s.* a tree

Beef, *s.* the flesh of oxen

Beer, *s.* a liquor made from malt and hops

Beet, *s.* a plant, or root

Beg, *n. v.* to ask; to petition

Belt, *s.* a girdle; a strap

Bench, *s.* a long stool; a seat of justice

Bend, *a. v.* to turn; to make crooked; to subdue

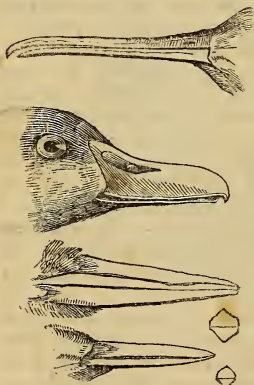
Best, *a.* the highest degree of goodness



The BEAR is a savage, strong, and mischievous beast of prey. The female is even more fierce and terrible than the male. But so careful is she over her young, that if they be attacked, her rage knows no bounds; and if they be taken from her, she is furious and mad, and will boldly risk her own life in trying to get them back. When Lord Mulgrave was searching for the north-west passage, his

sailors shot some young bears. Their dam was wounded also, but she would not leave her young behind. She did not seem to know that they were dead, but got some meat and laid before them, and tried, in a number of ways, to persuade them to eat. Then she raised them with her paws; then she went a little way and looked back, as if she would persuade them to follow. Then she returned, walked round and round them; licked their wounds, and moaned bitterly. When she seemed to find that they were really dead, she looked at the men in the ship, growled most fiercely, and shortly after died! When God threatened the Jews that he would "*meet them as a bear bereaved, or robbed, of her whelps,*" he meant that HE was very angry with them, on account of their disobedience, and that HE would severely punish, if not destroy, them.

Bilge, <i>s.</i> the breadth of a ship's bottom	Bland, <i>a.</i> soft, mild, gentle
Bill, <i>s.</i> a notice, or account	Blank, <i>s.</i> an empty space
Bill, <i>s.</i> the beak of a bird	Blast, <i>a. v.</i> to wither on a sudden; to destroy
Bin, <i>s.</i> a place where corn or wine is kept	Blast, <i>s.</i> a strong gust of wind
Bind, <i>a. v.</i> to confine, to secure; to fasten; to compel	Blaze, <i>s.</i> a flame, or light
Birch, <i>s.</i> a tree	Bleach, <i>a. v.</i> to whiten
Bit, <i>s.</i> a small piece; the iron part of a bridle	Bleak, <i>a.</i> cold, chilly
Bite, <i>a. v.</i> to pierce with the teeth; to cheat	Bleed, <i>n. v.</i> to lose blood
Bite, <i>s.</i> a fraud, or cheat	Blend, <i>a. v.</i> to mix, to mingle
Black, <i>s.</i> dark; horrible	Bless, <i>a. v.</i> to make happy; to wish happiness; to give praise
Blade, <i>s.</i> the sharp edge of an instrument; a young shoot of corn or grass	Blight, (<i>blite</i>) <i>a. v.</i> to blast, to nip, to cause to wither
Blain, <i>s.</i> a pimple, or blister	Blind, <i>a.</i> without sight, dark
Blame, <i>a. v.</i> to charge with some fault	Blind, <i>s.</i> something to hinder the sight
	Blink, <i>n. v.</i> to wink; to see obscurely [happiness]
	Bliss, <i>s.</i> the highest degree of



If you walk into the fields you may observe a number of birds seeking for food. Could you get near to them, you would find a great difference in the shape of their bills, or beaks; and if you watched their habits very closely, you would find that those differences were exactly suited to the kind of food after which they were seeking. Those birds whose food is chiefly small seeds, or crumbs, or insects, have tender, sharp pointed bills; as the linnet, the wren, and the robin.—Those who feed on seeds which require the husks to be cracked, have stronger bills; as the sparrow, the goldfinch, the bullfinch, and others.—Birds which frequent soft marshy places, or which are much in

the water, mostly feed upon worms, or small fish. These have long, thin, pliant bills, which they thrust into the mud or sand, or which they dart at once at the fish they wish to devour. Some of these, as soon as they find their food, draw their breath so as to suck it up into their mouths. Of this kind are ducks, sandpipers, snipes, rails, herons, and cranes.

Blithe, *a.* merry, lively
 Bloat, *a. v.* to swell, to puff out
 Block, *s.* a short heavy piece
 of timber, or of stone
 Blood, *s.* (*blud*) the red liquid
 in the bodies of animals
 Bloom, *s.* a blossom, a flower
 Blot, *a. v.* to darken, to spot
 Blow, *s.* a sudden stroke
 Blow, *a. v.* to make a cur-
 rent of air ; to blossom
 Blue, *a.* a colour
 Bluff, *a.* big ; surly
 Blunt, *a.* dull ; uncivil
 Blur, *a. v.* to blot, or stain
 Blush, *s.* a red colour
 Board, *s.* a thin piece of wood
 Board, *a. v.* to supply with food
 Boast, *n. v.* to brag, to speak
 vainly
 Boil, *n. v.* to cook in hot water

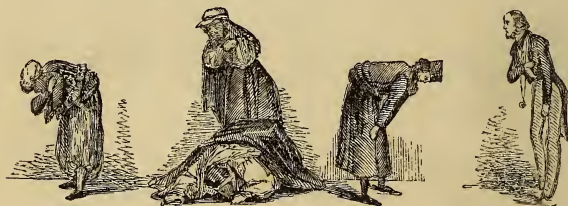
Bold, *a.* full of courage ; con-
 fident ; without fear
 Bolt, *s.* a fastening ; a dart
 Bolt, *a. v.* to fasten ; to throw
 out suddenly
 Bomb, *s.* an iron shell filled
 with gunpowder
 Bone, *s.* the hard solid part of
 an animal body
 Book, *s.* a number of leaves
 of paper bound together
 Boon, *s.* a gift, a favour
 Boot, *s.* a covering for the leg
 Booth, *s.* a tent made of boards,
 boughs, or canvass
 Bore, *a. v.* to make a hole
 Borne, *part.* carried [tree
 Bough, *s.* (*bou*) a branch of a
 Bought, *part.* (*bawt*) did buy
 Bounce, *n. v.* to jump about ;
 to make a sudden noise



THERE is another class of birds, such as the parrot, and the macaw, which are fond of nuts. These have very strong bills, of a hooked shape, with which they first crack the nut, and then dig out the kernel. How strong these bills are, many children find out, when they tease or mock them, or place their fingers or their cheeks too near the cages.—Then there is the class called *birds of prey*; as the eagle, the vulture, the kite, and the hawk. These are fierce and cruel ; feeding chiefly upon the raw flesh of animals. They have, therefore, bills of great strength, sharp and pointed, some of them with notches, which act as teeth, and assist them in holding fast their prey, and in tearing the flesh from the bones. Most of these birds soar to a great height, and as soon as they discover their prey, they dart at once upon

it, seize it with their bills, and fly away to some spot where they may devour it without fear of being disturbed. These all “seek their meat in due season,” according to the desire which the Creator has implanted within them.

Bound, <i>s.</i> a limit, or border; a jump, or spring	Brave, <i>a.</i> bold, courageous
Bound, <i>n. v.</i> to jump, or leap	Brawl, <i>s.</i> a quarrel
Bow, <i>n. v.</i> to bend the body	Bray, <i>n. v.</i> to make a noise like an ass
Bow, <i>s.</i> (<i>bo</i>) a bent line	Breach, <i>s.</i> the act of break- ing; the place broken
Bowl, <i>s.</i> (<i>bole</i>) a basin, a hol- low vessel	Bread, <i>s.</i> (<i>bred</i>) food prepared from corn; food in general
Bowl, <i>s.</i> a ball to be rolled along the ground	Break, <i>a. v.</i> to burst open; to separate; to destroy
Box, <i>s.</i> a case; a seat	Break, <i>n. v.</i> to come asunder
Brace, <i>s.</i> a girdle; a couple	Breath, <i>s.</i> the air by which we sustain life
Braid, <i>a. v.</i> to weave together	Breathe, <i>n. v.</i> to draw in and force out by the lungs
Brain, <i>s.</i> the seat of thought	Breed, <i>s.</i> one kind of animals
Brake, <i>s.</i> a thicket of bram- bles or thorns	Breeze, <i>s.</i> a gentle wind
Bran, <i>s.</i> the husk of ground corn [many parts]	Brew, <i>s.</i> (<i>bru</i>) to make certain liquors; to contrive
Branch, <i>a. v.</i> to divide into	Bribe, <i>s.</i> a reward given for a bad purpose
Brand, <i>s.</i> a burning stick	
Brand, <i>s.</i> a mark of disgrace	
Brass, <i>s.</i> a yellow metal	

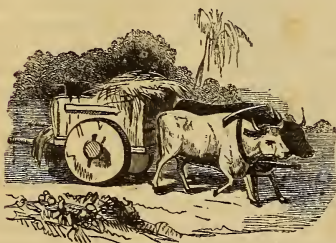


IN eastern countries it is common for a man to "bow himself before the king on his face *upon* the ground." This mode of bowing is also used by the Mohammedans and others, when engaged in prayer.—Another posture is that of bending the body very low, with the face "*towards*" the ground. In this case the hands are either crossed upon the breast, or made to rest upon the knees; the latter is considered the most humble of the two.—Another mode is with the body slightly inclined, and the hands crossed upon the bosom. This is a posture of devotion, and also that of a slave in the presence of his master. A more common bow, as a token of courtesy or respect, either to superiors or equals, is a slight bend of the body, with the right hand laid on the heart. This latter is the mode most common also in this country, and is thought sufficient to mark our respect even for those in the highest ranks of life. Bending the knee is another posture of respect and homage.

Brick, <i>s.</i> a lump of clay baked	Buff, <i>s.</i> leather made from the skin of the buffalo
Bridge, <i>s.</i> a passage over water	Build, <i>a. v.</i> (<i>bild</i>) to raise up ; to establish
Brim, <i>s.</i> the edge ; the upper part of any vessel	Bulb, <i>s.</i> a round body ; a root
Brine, <i>s.</i> salt water	Bunch, <i>s.</i> (<i>bunsh</i>) a cluster
Brink, <i>s.</i> the edge of any place	Buoy, <i>s.</i> (<i>boy</i>) a piece of cork or wood floating
Brisk, <i>a.</i> lively, gay, active	Buoy, <i>a. v.</i> to keep afloat
Broad, <i>a.</i> (<i>brawd</i>) wide, large	Burse, <i>s.</i> a place where merchants meet on business
Broil, <i>a. v.</i> to cook meat over the fire	Bust, <i>s.</i> the upper half of the
Bronze, <i>s.</i> a metal	But, <i>conj.</i> except, yet [body
Brooch, <i>s.</i> an ornament	Butt, <i>s.</i> a large barrel
Brood, <i>s.</i> offspring	Butt, <i>a. v.</i> to strike with the head, as goats do
Brood, <i>n. v.</i> to hatch ; to think ; to ponder	Buy, <i>a. v.</i> (<i>by</i>) to purchase
Brook, <i>s.</i> a running water ; a small river	Cage, <i>s.</i> a place of confinement
Browse, <i>v.</i> to feed on herbage	Cake, <i>s.</i> a thin, flat substance
Bruise, <i>a. v.</i> (<i>brooze</i>) to press ; to hurt ; to crush	Call, <i>v.</i> (<i>kawl</i>) to cry out ; to name, to summon
Bud, <i>s.</i> a sprout, a shoot	

WE are commanded in Scripture to "honour all men," and to "be *courteous*:" this requires a respectful and civil behaviour. It is the duty of children to *respect* those upon whose care Providence has made them to depend for the supply of their wants. Respect is due, also, to those who are their superiors. But as they grow up and mix with mankind, they will find that their own comfort, as well as the comfort of others, will greatly depend upon the *civility* which they exercise towards each other. Early habits of *rudeness* are certain proofs of vulgar breeding, though such habits may, in some cases, be partly disguised by the possession of riches. In the earlier ages of the world, when the tallest and strongest governed the weak, the most humbling tokens of submission were enjoined. One man required another to "*bow down to the earth*" before him ; — a mode of homage due only to the Supreme Being. The effect of such slavish submission was suspicion and oppression on one hand, and meanness and misery on the other. We need not throw ourselves at the feet of others, nor kiss their feet, in order to shew our respect, as was the custom in days of old, and as is still the custom in some countries. But *proper* respect is due to all ; not only that of posture of body, but of kind, civil, and courteous words. The effect of these is so great that the wise man has said, "A soft answer turneth away wrath ;" and "Pleasant words are as an honeycomb."

- Call, *s.* a claim; a short visit; an invitation
 Calm, *a.* (*kaam*) quiet, gentle
 Camp, *s.* a number of tents
 Cape, *s.* a rounded point
 Car, *s.* a small carriage
 Care, *s.* concern; caution
 Cause, *a. v.* (*kawz*) to produce, to bring to pass
 Cause, *s.* that which produces; the reason
 Cease, *n. v.* (*cese*) to leave off
 Cell, *s.* a small cave
 Chafe, *a. v.* to rub; to provoke
 Chain, *s.* a line of links; a bond; a fetter
 Chalk, *s.* a white substance
 Chance, *s.* accident, fortune
 Charge, *a. v.* to intrust; to accuse; to load; to fill
 Charm, *a. v.* to delight; to gain over; to subdue
 Chart, *s.* a map of coasts
 Chase, *a. v.* to hunt, to pursue
 Chasm, *s.* (*kasm*) a deep cleft
 Chaste, *a.* pure, free from stain
 Cheer, *a. v.* to make glad
 Cheer, *s.* good provisions
 Cheese, *s.* food prepared from curdled milk
 Chide, *a. v.* to blame, to scold
 Chief, *s.* a commander
 Chief, *a.* the leading part
 Chill, *a.* cold; dejected
 Chime, *n. v.* to agree in sound
 Chink, *s.* a small opening
 Chip, *s.* a small piece
 Choice, *s.* the act of choosing; the thing chosen
 Choke, *a. v.* to stop up
 Chord, *s.* (*kord*) the string of a musical instrument
 Clan, *s.* a family; a race
 Clank, *s.* a loud sharp noise
 Clasp, *n. v.* to hold together
 Class, *s.* an order of persons



The CARTS of ancient times were little more than a few pieces of rough wood, rudely fastened together; made to roll by being fixed upon clumsy wheels, and drawn by one or more oxen. Carriages of this sort are still to be seen in some parts of Asia, carrying fruit, corn, or vegetables, to market. There is another sort with a tilt over it, used only by women

and children, or by the sick and aged; very much like the little covered wagons in which, in this country, the people called Gypsies go with their wares, their furniture, and their children, from place to place. How very different from those light spring carriages, in which we now see persons travelling at the rate of ten or twelve miles an hour; and very different, too, from those carts, or wagons, drawn by a number of strong horses, in which the heaviest goods are conveyed with speed and safety from one part of the kingdom to another. The ancient cart, loaded with iron or large stone, was dragged over corn, by oxen, for the purpose of threshing out the ears.

Clause, *s.* a sentence
 Claws, *s.* the sharp nails, or feet, of birds and beasts
 Cleanse, *a. v.* to make clean
 Clear, *a.* bright, free from stain
 Clear, *a. v.* to purify
 Cleave, *a. v.* to divide, to split
 Cleave, *n. v.* to stick close
 Climb, *a. v.* to mount up
 Cloak, *s.* a loose garment
 Close, *a. v.* (*cloze*) to shut ; to finish
 Close, *a.* shut fast, compact
 Clothe, *a. v.* to dress, to cover
 Cloud, *s.* a vapour, a mist
 Coal, *s.* (*kole*) a substance used for fuel
 Coil, *a. v.* to wind round
 Coin, *s.* stamped money
 Coke, *s.* cinder of coal

Colt, *s.* a young horse
 Comb, *s.* an instrument to smooth the hair with
 Come, *n. v.* to draw near
 Cool, *a.* slightly cold
 Cork, *s.* a light kind of wood
 Corn, *s.* seeds such as wheat, barley, and oats
 Corps, *s.* (*kore*) a body of men, or soldiers
 Corpse, *s.* a dead body
 Cost, *s.* the price of anything
 Cot, *s.* a small house
 Couch, *s.* a place to rest on
 Cove, *s.* a small bay, a shelter
 Cough, *s.* (*koff*) a convulsion of the lungs
 Count, *a. v.* to number
 Course, *s.* a way, a road ; manner of proceeding



The CLAWS of birds, as well as their Bills, are suited to their different habits and pursuits. Birds of prey, who seize, and rend, and tear their food, have very strong feet, armed with sharp, hooked claws. Such is the case with the eagle, the vulture, and the hawk. Those which hop from twig to twig, have light, delicate legs, toes, and claws, for the purpose of grasping tightly round that upon which they perch. Birds that walk or stand much, have a flatter kind of foot, with short stout claws, for the purpose of scratching for food. Some of the males have a strong sharp claw, or spur, on the side of their legs, with which they can inflict deep wounds. Birds which live chiefly on the water, as swans, geese, and ducks, have short blunt claws, and are, what is called, "web-footed;" the bones of their toes being connected by a thick

skin, which enables them to use their feet as paddles or oars when they are swimming. Those birds which wade in the water, or stand in the mud, have long slender legs, and half webbed toes ; and are able, many of them, to run very swiftly.

Court, *s.* a palace; an open space

Court, *a. v.* to solicit, to pay respect to; to seek

Crag, *s.* a rough, steep rock

Crane, *s.* a bird; a machine for lifting weights

Crave, *a. v.* to long for, or to ask for earnestly

Crawl, *n. v.* to move slowly

Craze, *a. v.* to confuse, to crack

Cream, *s.* the oily part of milk; the best of anything

Creed, *s.* a form of belief

Crest, *s.* a plume of feathers

Crew, *s.* a ship's company

Crime, *s.* a great fault

Cringe, *n. v.* to stoop, to sink

Croak, *n. v.* to make a hoarse noise

Cross, *a. v.* to hinder, to disappoint

Cross, *a.* peevish, fretful

Crow, *n. v.* to make a noise; to boast

Crown, *s.* an ornament of dignity; the top of anything

Crown, *a. v.* to reward, to exalt, to honour

Cruse, *s.* a small jar

Crust, *s.* an outer coat

Crutch, *s.* a support used by lame persons

Cry, *n. v.* to make a loud noise; to lament, to weep

Cull, *a. v.* to gather, to select

Cup, *s.* a drinking vessel

Curb, *a. v.* to check, to hinder

Curb, *s.* an hindrance, or restraint; a chain



A CRUSE is a small urn, or jar, used for holding water, honey, or oil. In the Bible we read that when the prophet Elijah was in want, God directed him to go to a certain widow, whom He had commanded to sustain him. And when Elijah came to the gate of the city of Zarephath, behold, the woman was there gathering sticks. Elijah asked her to fetch him a little water and a morsel of bread. And she said, As the LORD thy

God liveth, I have not a cake, but an handful of meal in a barrel, and a little oil *in a cruse*: and behold, I am gathering two sticks, that I may go in and dress it for me and my son, that we may eat it, and die. And Elijah said unto her, Fear not; go and do as thou hast said: but make me thereof a little cake first, and bring it to me, and after make for thee and thy son. For thus saith the LORD God of Israel, The barrel of meal shall not waste, neither shall the cruse of oil fail, until the day that the LORD sendeth rain upon the earth. And she went and did according to the saying of Elijah: and she, and he, and her house did eat many days. And the barrel of meal wasted not, neither did the cruse of oil fail, according to the word of the LORD, which he spake by Elijah.

Cure, *a. v.* to heal; to make well; to remedy [round
 Curl, *a. v.* to twist, to bend
 Curse, *a. v.* to wish evil
 Cut, *a. v.* to divide, or shorten
 Cut, *s.* the space made by cutting; a wound
 Dale, *s.* a vale, or valley
 Dam, *a. v.* to confine; to stop up
 Damn, *a. v.* to condemn
 Damp, *a.* moist, not dry
 Dance, *n. v.* to move nimbly
 Dare, *a. v.* to defy, to venture
 Dart, *s.* a pointed weapon
 Dash, *a. v.* to throw suddenly
 Date, *s.* a certain time
 Date, *s.* the fruit of the palm
 Daunt, *a. v.* to frighten, to discourage

Dawn, *s.* the break of day
 Dearth, *s.* a scarcity; want
 Deal, *n. v.* to trade with any one
 Deal, *s.* wood of the fir-tree
 Dear, *a.* beloved, valuable
 Debt, *s.* (*det*) what is owing to another
 Deed, *s.* a thing done
 Deem, *n. v.* to think, to judge
 Deep, *a.* of great depth
 Deign, *n. v.* (*dane*) to grant
 Delve, *a. v.* to dig
 Den, *s.* a cave, or cavern
 Dense, *a.* close, nearly solid
 Die, *n. v.* to give up life
 Dike, *s.* a ditch, a water-course
 Dip, *n. v.* to wet; to put in- to any liquor
 Dire, *a.* dreadful, dismal
 Dirge, *s.* a mournful song



The DATE is the fruit of the palm tree, which grows in the wastes of Arabia. It comes to perfection in about thirty years, and continues in that state for about seventy years more. Some are supposed to have lived for more than two hundred years. The branches spring forth from the top, and from between them and the leaves fifteen or twenty bunches of fruit grow, each bunch weighing from ten to twenty pounds. Palm trees give a cheerful appearance to the spot where they grow; especially as *water* is sure to be found near them. The fruit when ripe is soft, pulpy, and very sweet. But great quantities are dried, when they become hard, and will keep for a long

time, furnishing pleasant and nourishing food. In the date countries, the fruit is so valued, that when there is plenty, it is a season of much rejoicing. The kernel, when softened, makes excellent food for cattle; and every part of the tree is applied to some useful purpose. To this tree, so remarkable for its beauty, its usefulness, and its vigour, DAVID compares good men:—"The righteous shall flourish like the Palm tree: they shall still bring forth fruit in old age; they shall be fat and flourishing."

- Disk, *s.* the face of the sun, or of a planet
 Dive, *n. v.* to go deeply into anything
 Doe, *s.* a she deer
 Dome, *s.* a building, the top of which is a half circle
 Doom, *s.* a sentence; judgment
 Dose, *s.* a share, or quantity
 Dove, *s.* (*duv*) a bird
 Dough, *s.* (*do*) unbaked paste
 Down, *s.* soft feathers, or wool
 Down, *s.* a large open plain
 Doze, *n. v.* to sleep lightly
 Drachm, *s.* (*dram*) the eighth part of an ounce
 Drag, *s.* an instrument with hooks, used to draw things out of the water
 Drain, *v.* to draw off slowly
 Draught, *s.* (*draft*) the quantity drank at once; a sketch
 Draw, *a. v.* to pull along
 Drawl, *n. v.* to speak slowly
 Dread, *s.* fear, terror
 Drear, *a.* dismal, gloomy
 Dress, *a. v.* to prepare, to make ready
 Drift, *s.* the course; design of anything
 Drill, *a. v.* to pierce; to train
 Drink, *a. v.* to swallow
 Droll, *a.* comic, merry
 Drone, *s.* a bee that makes no honey; a lazy person
 Drop, *n. v.* to fall; to sink
 Dross, *s.* the scum, or leavings of any substance
 Drove, *s.* a number of cattle; a crowd
 Drought, *s.* (*drou*) dry weather; thirst
 Drown, *v.* to choke in water, to overflow



DOVES are remarkable for their gentleness, innocence, and faithfulness; and in the New Testament we are told to be "harmless as doves." When wild, they build their nests in the holes of rocks, or in hollow trees. But they are easily tamed, and then they build in houses made on purpose for them, called dove-cotes. Near one of the cities in Persia, called Isphahan, there are a great many of these; they are large round towers, with little windows at the top, through which the pigeons, or doves, descend; and the insides are pierced with a thousand holes, each of which forms a snug nest. They are kept chiefly for their dung, which is very valuable manure, and their owners are so careful of them, that they take more pains in ornamenting the outsides of these houses than they do of their own. The flights of doves which come to these buildings are sometimes so numerous, that at a little distance they look like a cloud, and actually obscure the sun in their passage. This may lead us to understand that verse in Isaiah, where the prophet, looking forward to the time when great numbers should come from all parts to worship the true God, exclaims, "Who are these that fly as a cloud, and as the doves to their window?"

Drug, *s.* a medicine
 Drum, *s.* a musical instrument
 Drunk, *a.* in liquor; intoxicated
 Duck, *s.* a waterfowl
 Duck, *n. v.* to dip under the water
 Duct, *s.* a passage
 Due, *a.* owing; proper, fit
 Duke, *s.* the highest rank in the English nobility
 Dull, *a.* drowsy, stupid
 Dumb, *a.* silent, or not able to speak
 Dun, *a.* a dark brown colour
 Dunce, *s.* a stupid fellow
 Dupe, *s.* a man imposed upon
 Dusk, *s.* the beginning of the darkness of night
 Dwarf, *s.* a short person
 Dwell, *n. v.* to live in a place
 Dye, *s.* a colour or stain

Earl, *s.* a title of the third rank of English nobility
 Earth, *s.* one of the four elements; the ground
 Ease, *s.* quiet, rest
 East, *s.* the part of the earth whence the sun rises
 Ebb, *n. v.* to flow back
 Edge, *s.* the cutting part of a blade; the brink of any surface
 Elk, *s.* a large animal of the stag kind
 End, *s.* the conclusion
 Err, *n. v.* to mistake; to wander
 Face, *s.* the countenance; the front of any thing
 Face, *a. v.* to meet in front
 Fact, *s.* a thing done, a truth
 Fade, *n. v.* to grow pale; to decay; to wear away



The ELK is often called the Moose Deer. It is found in various parts of the world. It is the largest of the deer tribe, and is distinguished by the broadness and strength of its antlers, or horns. His weapons are his horns and hoofs; with the latter he is able to kill a wolf, or other large animal, at a blow. His usual pace is an awkward trot; but when frightened he can go at a terrible gallop. He swims with ease and swiftness, and is very fond of water. His flesh is considered excellent, and his skin is employed for many useful purposes. The American Indians are very clever at hunting the Moose. But the chase is sometimes attended with danger; for if the animal be not killed with the first shot, he will turn with fury upon his enemy. In one case, the hunter was obliged to shelter himself behind a large tree, and the enraged animal completely stripped the bark from the trunk, by striking it with his fore-feet. In another case, the chase was kept up for six days. On the fourth day the men were tired out; but one of them, after resting for twelve hours, followed the Elk for two days more, and at length killed it. The Moose, however, is easily taken when young, and soon becomes tame and familiar.

Fail, <i>n. v.</i> to get weary ; to fall short ; to cease ; to miss	Fawn, <i>s.</i> a young deer
Fail, <i>a. v.</i> to desert, to neglect ; not to perform	Fear, <i>s.</i> dread, terror
Faint, <i>a.</i> weary, faint, feeble	Feast, <i>s.</i> a plentiful meal
Faint, <i>n. v.</i> to sink with weakness ; to grow feeble	Fee, <i>a. v.</i> to reward, to bribe
Fair, <i>a.</i> clear, handsome ; just	Feed, <i>a. v.</i> to supply with food, to nourish
Fair, <i>s.</i> a large market	Feel, <i>n. v.</i> to perceive by touching
Faith, <i>s.</i> trust in God, belief ; confidence in another	Feign, <i>a. v.</i> (<i>fane</i>) to invent ; to dissemble ; to pretend
Fall, <i>n. v.</i> to drop, to sink ; to perish ; to happen	Fell, <i>a. v.</i> to knock down
False, <i>a.</i> not true, deceitful	Fell, <i>a.</i> cruel, savage
Fane, <i>s.</i> a temple	Fen, <i>s.</i> a bog, a marsh
Fare, <i>s.</i> price paid ; food	Fence, <i>s.</i> a rail, a security
Farm, <i>s.</i> ground let to a tenant	Field, <i>s.</i> an open space
Fast, <i>n. v.</i> to refrain from food	Fierce, <i>a.</i> savage, furious
Fast, <i>a.</i> firmly fixed	Fife, <i>s.</i> a musical instrument
Fast, <i>ad.</i> swiftly ; nimbly ; frequently	Fig, <i>s.</i> a rich fruit
Fault, <i>s.</i> an offence, a defect	Fight, <i>n. v.</i> to contend in battle ; to quarrel
	File, <i>s.</i> a tool ; a line
	Film, <i>s.</i> a thin skin

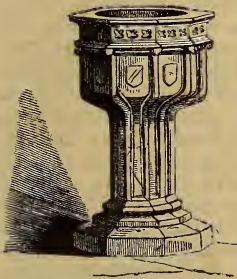


The FIG is the fruit of a tree which grows naturally in Asia, and is cultivated, also, in the warmer parts of Europe. It forms a valuable article of trade, not less than a thousand tons of figs being brought every year into Great Britain alone. The fruit is shaped somewhat like a pear, of a dull green colour with purpleish streaks. It consists of a thick skin, filled with small seeds and a quantity of sirupy juice ; and when ripe is soft, sweet, and very nourishing. The greater portion, however, of the fruit is *dried*, and packed close, which causes the fig to appear like a flat cake. It is a striking proof of the goodness of God, that he has caused

this tree to grow in perfection in rocky and barren places, affording delightful shade and shelter to large companies, at the same time that it yields them an abundant supply of refreshing fruit. Hence, peace, comfort, and security are represented in Scripture by "every man dwelling safely under his vine, and under his fig tree."

Fine, *a.* handsome ; clear
 Fine, *a. v.* to purify ; to inflict a penalty
 Fire, *s.* the element that burns
 Fire, *a. v.* to heat, to excite
 Firm, *a.* strong, constant
 First, *a.* the beginning ; earliest ; chief ; excellent
 Fit, *a.* proper, convenient
 Fix, *a. v.* to settle, to make fast or firm
 Flame, *s.* a light from fire
 Flank, *s.* the side
 Flash, *s.* a sudden, quick blaze
 Flat, *a.* level, smooth
 Flaw, *s.* a crack, a defect
 Flax, *s.* the plant from which linen is made
 Fleece, *s.* the wool shorn from one sheep's back
 Fleet, *s.* a number of ships

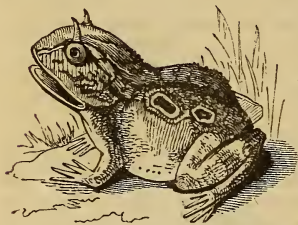
Fleet, *a.* active, swift
 Flinch, *n. v.* to shrink from
 Fling, *a. v.* to cast away
 Flitch, *s.* the side of a hog salted and dried
 Float, *n. v.* to swim on the surface of water
 Flock, *s.* a company
 Flood, *s.* (*flud*) a body of water ; the act of flowing
 Floor, *s.* a pavement, or bottom of a room
 Flue, *s.* a small chimney
 Flush, *n. v.* to flow quickly
 Flux, *s.* a flow ; the act of flowing
 Fly, *n. v.* to move with wings ; to move swiftly
 Fly, *a. v.* to shun, to avoid
 Font, *s.* a vessel to hold water for baptism



A FONT is a vessel used in places of worship to hold water for religious purposes, and, chiefly, for the purpose of baptism. Fonts are of various shapes. The top is hollowed out for the water, and the sides and the stem are often highly enriched with carvings, colours, and gilding. Sometimes the stem is placed upon two or three steps, and the sides of those steps are richly ornamented. In many churches the basin of the font is covered with a wooden lid, about which, also, there is much carved work.

The FIRST-BORN was a title of great importance among the Jews, and usually had connected with it high honours. A beautiful specimen will be found in the language addressed by the dying Jacob to his eldest son :—" Reuben, thou art my first born ; my might ; the beginning of my strength ; the excellency of power." The FIRST FRUITS were the earliest produce of the land, which God required in Canaan to be presented to him, as a tribute which was due to him as the Creator of all things. Hence, also, the *young* are commanded to present the first-fruits of their lives—their earliest affection, and their earliest obedience—to God : " Remember now thy CREATOR in the days of thy youth."

Foal, <i>s.</i> the young of a beast of burden	Frame, <i>s.</i> shape; form; an enclosure
Foam, <i>s.</i> froth; lather	Frame, <i>a. v.</i> to put together; to contrive
Foe, <i>s.</i> an enemy	Fray, <i>s.</i> a quarrel, a fight
Foil, <i>a. v.</i> to puzzle, to defeat	Freak, <i>s.</i> a sudden fancy
Fold, <i>a. v.</i> to double; to pass round; to shut in	Free, <i>a.</i> at liberty, without cost; liberal
Fond, <i>a.</i> greatly pleased with; kind, indulgent	Freeze, <i>n. v.</i> to become hard and stiff with cold, as ice
Fool, <i>s.</i> a silly fellow, a buffoon; an idiot	Freight, <i>s.</i> a ship load, cargo
Force, <i>s.</i> strength, power	Fresh, <i>a.</i> new; cool; strong; not salt; sweet
Force, <i>a. v.</i> to compel, to overpower	Fret, <i>n. v.</i> to be angry, or vexed, or peevish
Ford, <i>a. v.</i> to cross a shallow	Fright, <i>s.</i> sudden terror
Forge, <i>a. v.</i> to form into shape; to contrive; to imitate	Fringe, <i>s.</i> an ornament added to clothes or furniture
Form, <i>s.</i> shape, figure, outside appearance	Frisk, <i>n. v.</i> to leap, or skip
Form, <i>a. v.</i> to make, to shape	Frog, <i>s.</i> a small animal found in damp places
Frail, <i>a.</i> weak, easily destroyed	



The FROG is a harmless animal found in most damp places. It abounds in the rivers of Egypt, and is one of the animals to which the people of that country offered divine worship. This worship was offered, no doubt, from motives of fear, the frog being, in reality, a great nuisance to them. In this consisted the greatness of the plague with which God visited them, when

they refused to "let his people go." He multiplied the frogs in such numbers that "they came into the houses, and into the chambers, and upon the beds, and into the ovens, and into the kneading troughs, and upon all the land." Afterwards, when the frogs died, "the people gathered them together upon heaps, so that the land stank." As frogs cannot climb, it may be wondered how they could get into such places: but the lodging places in Egypt were on the ground floor; and the places called "ovens" were holes dug in the ground, with an earthen pot placed in them. To find such places full of frogs when they came to heat them in order to bake their bread, and to see frogs in the beds where they sought repose, must indeed have been "a great plague." But it was a plague which they brought upon themselves by their wilful disobedience to the commands of the Great RULER of heaven and earth.

Front, *s.* the face, the forepart
 Frost, *s.* the effect of cold,
 producing ice
 Froth, *s.* foam ; lather ; use-
 less matter
 Frown, *a. v.* to contract the
 brow, to look displeased
 Fruit, *s.* the produce of any-
 thing, or the effect
 Fry, *s.* a swarm of young
 fishes ; things fried
 Full, *a.* complete
 Fume, *s.* a smoke, vapour
 Fund, *s.* a store, stock, capital
 Fur, *s.* soft hair of beasts
 Fuse, *a. v.* to melt by heat
 Gage, *s.* a pledge ; a security
 Gain, *a. v.* to obtain, to win
 Gain, *s.* profit, advantage
 Gait, *s.* manner of walking
 Gale, *s.* a strong wind

Gall, *s.* a bitter juice in the
 stomach ; malice
 Gall, *a. v.* to provoke, to chafe
 Game, *s.* a play ; a sport
 Gang, *s.* a company ; a troop
 Gaol, *s.* (*jale*) a prison
 Gap, *s.* an opening, a breach
 Gape, *n. v.* to yawn, to open
 the mouth wide ; to stare
 Garb, *s.* dress, outside appear-
 ance
 Gas, *s.* a spirituous fluid
 Gash, *s.* a deep wide cut
 Gasp, *n. v.* to open the mouth
 wide, to catch the breath
 with difficulty
 Gate, *s.* a door, or opening
 Gauge, *a. v.* (*gage*) to measure
 Gaunt, *a.* thin, lean
 Gauze, *s.* (*gaws*) silk or linen
 woven very fine



A GATE is the entrance to a house, or city. In eastern countries the houses do not front the street, but the entrance from thence leads to a court, beyond which the house appears. The outer gates, or doors, though strong, are generally small, and mean, and even beggarly, in their appearance, even where the inhabitant is a person of real wealth. The Arabs are in the habit of riding into the houses of those whom they intend to plunder or oppress ; hence, a close narrow door, or gate, is at once a disguise and a defence. But rich men in the East are fond of outward show, and this exposes them to danger. Solomon says, "he that exalteth his gate seeketh destruction." This is often the case. In the City of Bagdad there was an *exalted*, and finely ornamented gate, to a house which belonged to a man of great wealth and influence. He fancied himself secure : but he soon proved the truth of Solomon's words. One day, as he was riding through the street, he was dragged from his horse and put to death on the spot, by order of the Pasha, who immediately seized upon all his property. In many parts of the East, the gate of a town or city was the place of public assembly, where the kings or governors sat, to hear grievances, and to administer justice.

Gay, *a.* lively, merry, shewy
 Gaze, *n. v.* to look earnestly
 Gem, *s.* a precious stone, or jewel
 Germ, *s.* a shoot, a bud
 Gild, *a. v.* to cover with thin gold; to adorn
 Gills, *s.* openings in the sides of a fish's head
 Gird, *a. v.* to bind round
 Girth, *s.* a band; the measure enclosed
 Give, *a. v.* to present, to grant, to allow, to yield
 Glad, *a.* pleased; gay; cheerful
 Glance, *s.* a sudden look, or dart of light
 Glare, *n. v.* to shine; to dazzle
 Glaze, *a. v.* to cover with glass; to make shining

Gleam, *s.* a sudden shoot of light; a flash
 Glean, *a. v.* to gather, to collect
 Glee, *s.* joy, merriment; a song for three voices
 Glide, *n. v.* to flow gently and silently
 Glimpse, *s.* a faint light; a sudden but short sight
 Globe, *s.* the earth; a ball, or round body
 Gloom, *s.* darkness, melancholy
 Gloss, *s.* comment; lustre
 Glow, *n. v.* to shine, to burn fiercely
 Gnarl, *n. v.* (*narl*) to murmur, to snarl
 Gnash, *a. v.* (*nash*) to grind together
 Gnat, *s.* a small stinging fly



The GNAT is a small insect, by the sharp sting of which persons who reside in the country are often annoyed. Like most insects, it is remarkable for the curious changes it passes through, and for the care it takes in providing for the safety of its eggs. The Gnat lays her eggs

upon water; but as every egg, if single, would sink, she contrives to glue two or three hundred of them together, so as to form a sort of boat which will swim safe and unhurt. The way in which she does this is wonderful. The Gnat has six legs: the four front legs she rests on a floating leaf, or on the side of a tub. She then crosses her two hind legs in the shape of the letter X, the open part of which, next the tail, serves for the egg to lay upon till the boat is formed. When that is done, she flies away, and leaves the eggs to be hatched by the heat of the sun. The grubs first appear as little reddish-coloured maggots, and may be seen sporting by thousands in the water. Eight or ten days after they prepare for flight. They raise the forepart of their bodies quite out of the water, resting upon their hinder parts, and floating along like boats with sails. Their wings are soon fully formed, and then they soar away into the air.

Gnaw, *a. v.* (*naw*) to tear slowly with the teeth ; to wear by biting

Goad, *a. v.* to drive, pricking with a sharp instrument

Goal, *s.* (*gole*) a starting point at a race ; a final purpose

God, *s.* the Creator ; the Supreme Being

Gold, *s.* the most valuable of all metals

Good, *a.* proper ; right ; fit

Goods, *s.* moveables in a house, articles for sale

Gore, *s.* thick or clotted blood

Gore, *a. v.* to stab, to pierce

Gourd, *s.* a plant, and its fruit

Gown, *s.* a loose upper garment

Grace, *s.* free favour, kindness ; beauty, elegance

Grace, *a. v.* to adorn, to dignify

Graft, *a. v.* to place, to insert a branch of one tree into the stem of another

Grain, *s.* a single seed of corn ; the way in which the fibres of wood run

Grand, *a.* great ; splendid ; high ; chief

Grange, *s.* a farm

Grant, *a. v.* to allow, to permit, to give

Grape, *s.* the fruit of the vine

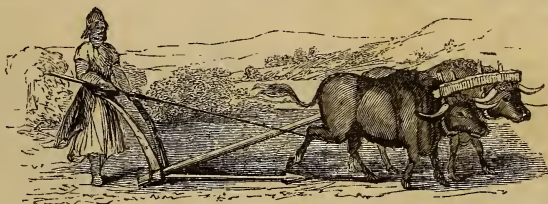
Grasp, *a. v.* to catch at, to seize, to hold fast

Grate, *s.* a row of bars ; a fire-place

Grate, *n. v.* to wear away by rubbing harshly

Grave, *s.* a place where dead bodies are laid

Grave, *a.* serious, solemn



A GOAD is a long staff pointed with iron, used in driving cattle, and especially oxen. It was formerly used in this country, but in consequence of the cruelties practised by drovers, it is, very properly, forbidden. In Syria, however, it is still used. In ploughing the ground for corn, the oxen are yoked in pairs. The ploughman holds by the handle of the plough with one hand, and bears in the other a goad seven or eight feet long, armed with a sharp point of iron at one end, and a piece of iron shaped like a chisel at the other. The oxen are spurred now and then with the point of the goad, and the earth is cleared from the plough with the other. There have been cases in which the goad has been used as a weapon of war.

Solomon compares “the words of the wise” to goads:—his meaning is that such words are sharp and pointed, and as likely to make an impression, to produce an effect upon the minds of those who hear them, as pointed goads are upon the animals to whom they are applied.

Graze, <i>n. v.</i> to feed on grass	Guard, <i>a. v.</i> to watch, to protect, to defend
Graze, <i>a. v.</i> to touch slightly	Guess, <i>n. v.</i> (<i>gess</i>) to think or suppose at random
Great, <i>a.</i> large, high, grand, powerful	Guest, <i>s.</i> a visitor
Green, <i>a.</i> a grassy plain; unripe; young	Guide, <i>a. v.</i> to direct, to lead
Greet, <i>a. v.</i> to salute, to compliment	Guild, <i>s.</i> (<i>gild</i>) a society; a corporation
Grief, <i>s.</i> sorrow, affliction	Guile, <i>s.</i> deceit, false cunning
Grieve, <i>v.</i> (<i>greev</i>) to trouble, to hurt; to afflict	Guilt, <i>s.</i> (<i>gilt</i>) crime, sin
Grind, <i>a. v.</i> to crush to powder; to sharpen, or smooth	Gull, <i>s.</i> a sea bird; a person easily cheated
Gripe, <i>a. v.</i> to hold fast	Gush, <i>n. v.</i> to flow, or rush out with violence
Groan, <i>n. v.</i> to make a mournful noise with the breath	Gust, <i>s.</i> a sudden blast of wind
Gross, <i>a.</i> heavy; bulky; coarse; shameful	Hail, <i>s.</i> drops of frozen rain
Grove, <i>s.</i> a walk covered by trees	Hail, <i>a. v.</i> to salute, to call
Group, <i>s.</i> (<i>groop</i>) a cluster	Hair, <i>s.</i> the natural covering of the head
Grudge, <i>a. v.</i> to give unwillingly, to envy	Hale, <i>a.</i> sound, in good health
	Hale, <i>a. v.</i> to drag by force
	Hall, <i>s.</i> a large room, or court
	Halt, <i>n. v.</i> to stop, to limp

HAIR is a kind of horn, drawn out into very fine threads. It has a regular root, or bulb, just beneath the surface of the skin, consisting of soft pulp, made up of blood-vessels and nerves. From this the hair springs up in an elastic solid form, and grows so fast as often to require trimming. A fine head of hair is generally considered an ornament; and those who have it are apt to be proud. But there is one remarkable instance in which a fine head of hair was the cause of danger and death. Of Absalom, one of the sons of king David, it is said, that "in all Israel there was none to be so much praised as Absalom for his beauty: from the sole of his foot even to the crown of his head, there was no blemish in him." It is also stated that he had a great quantity of fine flowing hair. He was obliged, about once a year, to have this cut; and he always had it weighed, that people might talk about his "fine head of hair." Absalom was as wicked and vain as he was handsome! He rebelled against his father, who was dotingly fond of him, and greatly indulged him, and he stirred up the people to rebel also. At last the two parties came to battle, and more than twenty thousand men were slain;—and all in consequence of this unnatural rebellion! Absalom tried to escape through a wood upon a swift mule. "And the mule went under the boughs of a thick oak, and Absalom's head caught hold of the oak, and he was taken up between the heaven and

Hand, *a. v.* to give with the hand, to lay hands upon

Hang, *a. v.* to suspend; to support from some place or thing above

Hard, *a.* firm, close; difficult

Hare, *s.* a small animal

Harm, *s.* hurt; injury; mischief

Harp, *s.* a musical instrument

Harsh, *a.* rough, severe

Hash, *a. v.* to cut into small pieces, and mingle

Hatch, *a. v.* to produce young from eggs

Hate, *a. v.* to detest, to dislike very much

Haul, *a. v.* to pull, to drag

Haunt, *a. v.* to visit a place very often

Hawk, *s.* a bird of prey

Hay, *s.* dried grass

Haze, *s.* fog, mist

Head, *s.* the top; the chief

Heal, *a. v.* to make well

Health, *s.* freedom from sickness or pain

Heap, *s.* a pile; a number of things thrown together

Heart, *s.* the vital part; the middle of any object

Hearth, *s.* a fire-place

Heat, *s.* the influence of fire

Heath, *s.* a wild plant; a wild space of ground

Heave, *a. v.* to lift; to vomit

Hedge, *a. v.* to enclose, to shut in

Heed, *a. v.* to mind, to notice

the earth, and the mule that was under him went away." While he was thus hanging, David's chief officer came and ran him through



the heart with three darts! Thus, one of the chief objects of his pride was the means of his being brought to death, in the midst of his folly and his sin.

Height, *s.* (*hite*) the measure of an object upwards
 Helm, *s.* that by which a ship or boat is guided
 Herd, *s.* a number of beasts ; a company of men
 Hew, *a. v.* to cut with an axe
 Hide, *s.* the skin of a beast
 High, *a.* (*hi*) lofty ; eminent
 Hinge, *s.* a joint on which a gate or door turns
 Hire, *a. v.* to engage for pay
 Hiss, *n. v.* to make a noise like a serpent ; to condemn
 Hive, *s.* the place in which bees are kept
 Hoar, *a.* white, like frost
 Hoard, *a. v.* to lay in store secretly
 Hoarse, *a.* having a rough harsh voice

Hoof, *s.* the hard substance on the feet of some animals
 Hoop, *s.* a circular bend
 Hoop, *n. v.* to shout, or call
 Hope, *s.* expectation of good ; desire ; confidence
 Horde, *s.* a clan, or body of wandering people
 Horn, *s.* a hard substance on the heads of some animals
 Hose, *s.* stockings
 Host, *s.* one who entertains another
 House, *a. v.* to take shelter ; to put into a house
 Howl, *n. v.* to cry in distress
 Hue, *s.* dye, colour ; an alarm
 Hulk, *s.* the body of a ship
 Hull, *s.* a husk, or shell
 Hunt, *a. v.* to pursue ; to search for ; to chase



The HORN is the chief defence and strength of many animals, as the Ox, the Goat, the Stag, and others. It is also their ornament and their glory. Hence the word horn is frequently used in the Bible to denote strength, influence, and glory. The wicked are warned not to exalt their horn against the righteous ; and the righteous are heard praising God that *their* horn is exalted. In several countries a sort of horn is worn as an ornament.

In Egypt, Mr. Bruce saw some chiefs with a broad band round their foreheads, having jewels on the edges, and in the middle a piece of silver gilt, about four inches long, in the shape of a horn. This is worn at reviews, and on other public occasions ; and the wearers hold up their heads to prevent its falling off. This agrees with the text,—“Lift not your horn on high ; speak not with a stiff neck.” Some of the women in Syria, in Tyre, and in various parts of Russia, also, wear an ornament of the same kind. The *Druses*, of Lebanon, wear a silver horn, with jewels. A married woman wears it on the right side of the head, a widow on the left, and an unmarried woman on the crown. A large veil is thrown over the horn, with which the face is covered.

Hurl, *a. v.* to throw with violence

Hurt, *a. v.* to injure, to wound

Hut, *s.* a poor cottage

Hymn, *s.* a song of praise

Ire, *s.* anger, passionate hatred

Jade, *a. v.* to tire, to weary

Jam, *s.* fruit preserved by boiling with sugar

Jar, *s.* a rattling sound ; a disturbance ; an earthen vessel

Jar, *n. v.* to strike together

Jaw, *s.* the bone of the mouth in which the teeth are placed

Join, *a. v.* to place together ; to unite ; to accompany

Join, *n. v.* to grow together

Joint, *s.* the place where things are joined

Joint, *a.* united, combined

Joist, *s.* a small beam

Joy, *s.* gladness ; merriment

Juice, *s.* the liquor or sap found in plants and trees ; a fluid in animal bodies

Judge, *s.* one who presides in a court of justice

Judge, *n. v.* to form an opinion

Jump, *n. v.* to bound

Junk, *s.* a Chinese ship ; pieces of old rope

Just, *a.* honest ; fair ; exact

Keel, *s.* the bottom of a ship

Keen, *a.* sharp, cutting, severe

Keep, *a. v.* to hold ; to preserve ; to detain

Keep, *n. v.* to remain in the same place, or state

Kid, *s.* the young of a goat

Kill, *a. v.* to take away life

Kiln, *s.* (*kil*) a building in which to dry or burn things

Kin, *s.* relations, kindred



bending the sails to the wind. The anchors are rudely made of wood with great stones fastened to them, but without any stock across to ensure their taking hold. Long oars are used to assist in turning the vessel round. The hold is divided by stout planks, and the seams are filled up with a cement of lime and oil. The cabin is small, and round it are the berths of the crew, each having a mat, and a hard stuffed cushion for a pillow.

JUNKS are vessels much used in China. They are clumsy and frail, but long voyages are made in them, and the fishermen will put out in them in very bad weather. Though ill suited to make way against the wind, or in a heavy sea, they proceed very swiftly and safely with a favourable wind. Their rigging consists of two or three masts, on which are placed large square sails. The sails are made of reed and straw matting, stretched upon stout bamboos, to the ends of which lines are fastened for the purpose of

Kind, *a.* tender; loving; gentle; favourable

Kind, *s.* nature, sort, class

Kite, *s.* a large bird of prey; a toy to fly in the air

Knave, *s.* (*nave*) a rogue; a dishonest person

Knead, *a. v.* (*need*) to mix dough for bread

Knell, *s.* (*nel*) the mournful sound of a bell

Knit, *a. v.* (*nit*) to join closely together

Knock, *s.* (*nok*) a sudden stroke, a blow

Knot, *s.* (*not*) a tie; a fastening

Know, *a. v.* (*no*) to understand, to be informed

Lack, *s.* want, need, failure

Lair, *s.* the hiding-place of a wild beast

Lake, *s.* a large piece of water

Lance, *s.* a long spear

Lance, *a. v.* to pierce, to cut

Lank, *a.* lean; loose; slender

Lap, *a. v.* to wrap, to twist

Lapse, *n. v.* to slip; to fall away by degrees

Large, *a.* big; wide; plentiful

Lash, *s.* the point of a whip; a sharp stroke

Last, *a.* latest, hindmost

Last, *n. v.* to endure, to continue

Late, *a.* slow, behindhand

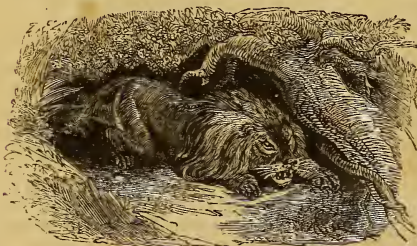
Lathe, *s.* a machine for turning

Laud, *a. v.* to praise; to glorify

Lave, *a. v.* to wash, to bathe

Launch, *a. v.* to force a ship into the sea

Launch, *n. v.* to enter into some large concern



A LAIR is a spot to which wild beasts repair for quiet and repose, and for rearing their young. The *Lioness* selects a spot the most private, and difficult of access. She is so fond of her young, and so afraid lest her retreat should

be found out, that she tries to hide her track by brushing the ground over with her tail. Should she be disturbed while with them, she will carry them to some other place in her mouth, and will defend them to the last moment.

The *Lion* is seldom to be found in his lair, unless feeble from age, or when gorged with food, or when the sun is powerful. At such seasons he usually sleeps; it is rather difficult to awaken him, and when he awakes suddenly, he often loses his wonted presence of mind. The *Bushmen* of Africa seek him at this period, and if they find him in an unguarded state, they lodge a poisoned arrow in his breast. The moment he is thus struck he springs from his lair, and bounds off as helpless as a stricken deer. A few hours after he is sure to be found dead.

Law, *s.* a rule of action
 Lead, *s.* (*led*) a soft metal
 Lead, *a. v.* (*leed*) to guide;
 to conduct; to entice
 League, *s.* (*leeg*) a union of
 persons, or parties
 League, *s.* three miles
 Leak, *s.* a breach, or hole
 through which water drains
 Lean, *n. v.* to rest against
 Lean, *a.* thin; poor; low
 Lean, *s.* the part of flesh dis-
 tinct from the fat
 Leap, *s.* a bound; jump;
 sudden change
 Learn, *a. v.* to gain knowledge
 Lease, *s.* (*lese*) a contract for
 the use of a house or land
 for a certain time
 Lease, *n. v.* (*leze*) to glean

Leave, *a. v.* to quit, to forsake
 Leave, *s.* liberty, permission;
 a farewell
 Lee, *s.* the point on which
 the wind blows
 Leech, *s.* a small water ani-
 mal that sucks blood
 Leer, *s.* an oblique view
 Lees, *s.* dregs, or sediment
 Lend, *a. v.* to grant the use
 of for a time
 Length, *s.* the extent, or dis-
 tance from end to end
 Lens, *s.* a convex glass
 Let, *a. v.* to allow, to permit;
 to put to hire
 Lid, *s.* a cover that shuts down
 Lie, *n. v.* knowingly to speak
 that which is not true
 Lie, *n. v.* to rest lengthways

A LIE is an untruth: something said with an intention to deceive. Some lie in order to cover a fault, and in the hope of escaping punishment. Some lie for the purpose of causing mirth. Others lie that those to whom they speak may act differently from what they would if they knew the real truth. Now a lie is a sin against God, and against *man*. The GOD of Truth, who cannot lie, has solemnly declared, "Lying lips are an abomination to the Lord; but they that deal truly are his delight." And again, "A lying tongue is loathsome, and cometh to shame." In the Bible, several instances are given in which God has brought to shame and death those who have been guilty of lying.

But great mischief is often done *to men* by lying:—"As a mad-man who casteth firebrands, arrows, and death, so is the man that deceiveth his neighbour, and saith, Am I not in sport?" Truth between man and man is the great bond of peaceful society. If one may tell a lie, so may another; thus there might be mutual falsehood, and then confidence would be exchanged for suspicion, and happiness for misery. Hence, we should say only that which is true, and promise only that which we mean to perform. He who is accustomed to utter lies, will soon be thought unworthy of credit, even should he speak the truth; and he who does not consider himself bound by his promise, can scarcely be called an honest man. As to those cases in which we have done wrong, we had better bear reproach, and even punishment, than add to our crime the utterance of a wilful lie.

Lieu, <i>s.</i> (<i>lu</i>) place, room, stead	Line, <i>a. v.</i> to cover on the inside; to strengthen
Liege, <i>s.</i> (<i>lege</i>) sovereign, superior lord	Link, <i>s.</i> one ring of a chain
Life, <i>s.</i> the connexion of soul and body; manner of living	Link, <i>a. v.</i> to join together
Lift, <i>a. v.</i> to raise; to hold up; to exalt	Lisp, <i>s.</i> an imperfect manner of speaking
Light, <i>a.</i> (<i>lite</i>) bright; clear; easy to bear	List, <i>s.</i> the names of a number of things; a catalogue
Light, <i>a. v.</i> to kindle; to guide by showing a light	Load, <i>s.</i> a burthen, a loading
Like, <i>a.</i> resembling; equal	Loaf, <i>s.</i> (<i>lofe</i>) a mass of bread
Limb, <i>s.</i> (<i>lim</i>) a hand, or other part of a body	Loam, <i>s.</i> (<i>lōme</i>) rich earth
Lime, <i>s.</i> burnt stone	Loan, <i>s.</i> any thing lent
Limn, <i>a. v.</i> (<i>lim</i>) to draw, or paint any object	Loath, <i>a.</i> unwilling, not ready
Limp, <i>n. v.</i> to walk lamely	Loathe, <i>a. v.</i> to hate, to abhor
Line, <i>s.</i> a string; a long mark; a limit; ancestry	Lock, <i>a. v.</i> to fasten, or confine
	Lodge, <i>a. v.</i> to put, or live, in a place for a time
	Log, <i>s.</i> a large piece of wood
	Loins, <i>s.</i> the lower part of the back

LIFE is a gift bestowed upon man by his Great Creator, in a degree in which it is not bestowed upon other creatures. Man has *vegetable* life, and grows in common with plants. He has *animal* life, and moves from place to place, as do brute beasts. He has also *rational* life, by which he can reason, and apply himself to the discharge of important duties. Now, for the due care and employment of this life, we are all accountable to Him who made us. Our *bodies* are wonderful, but delicate, structures, and we ought never wantonly to expose them to danger. We should preserve them, as far as possible, in health; and aim to promote their strength and vigour. No one desires sickness or pain:—to avoid these we must be cleanly in our persons, and temperate both in eating and drinking. We should rise early, and use moderate exercise. When we are unduly heated, we should avoid sudden exposure to the cold air. If we be overtaken by rain, and get wetted, we should keep up our natural heat by walking briskly, till we are able to change our clothes. By such care and attention, life may be preserved, and even greatly prolonged.

As to our *rational* life, our duty is to improve our minds by all the means in our power. By reading; by thinking; by noticing what passes around us; and by conversing with our parents, and those who are able and willing to give us information. We must consider the great *end* for which life is given, and apply all our powers of body and mind to the cheerful and diligent performance of our duty towards God and towards man.

Lone, *a.* single ; solitary
 Look *v.* to search for, to seek ; to behold
 Look, *s.* an appearance
 Loom, *s.* the frame in which cloth or silk is woven
 Loose, *a.* untied ; at liberty
 Lord, *s.* the Divine Being
 Lord, *s.* a title of rank, a governor, a ruler
 Lose, *v.* (*looz*) to suffer loss ; to decline ; to fall
 Lot, *s.* a chance, *z.* portion
 Love, *s.* (*luv*) kindness ; affection ; good will
 Low, *a.* (*lo*) down ; cheap ; mean ; humble
 Lull, *a.* *v.* to compose to sleep
 Lungs, *s.* the organs of breathing ; the lights
 Lure, *s.* an enticement

Lurk, *n. v.* to lie hidden
 Lust, *n. v.* to desire strongly
 Lute, *s.* a musical instrument with strings
 Lyre, *s.* a sort of harp
 Mace, *s.* a badge of authority
 Mace, *s.* a kind of spice
 Mad, *a.* disordered in mind
 Mail, *s.* a dress of steel
 Maim, *a. v.* to cripple, to injure ; to cause lameness
 Main, *s.* the bulk, the chief part ; the whole
 Maize, *s.* Indian corn
 Make, *s.* form, shape
 Mane, *s.* the loose hair on the neck of an animal
 Mar, *a. v.* to injure, or damage
 March, *s.* a movement ; journey of soldiers
 Mark, *s.* a sign, a token

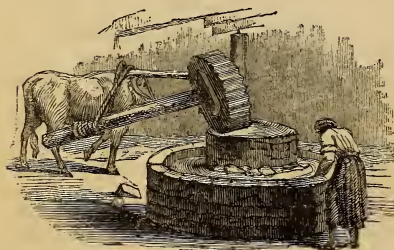


The LYRE BIRD is a beautiful creature. It belongs to the class generally called, Birds of Paradise ; and is sometimes called the Mountain Pheasant, and also, the Superb Menura. It is found in New Holland, chiefly in the hilly parts of the country. It is about the size of a pheasant ; and the tail of the male bird, which is much longer than the body, consists of feathers of different sorts, so placed as to form, when they are lifted up, a figure shaped very like an ancient lyre, or harp. It is a shy bird, occasionally perching upon trees, but for the most part found on the ground ; having strong legs, and toes armed with powerful blunted nails, for the purpose of scratching up the ground for food, very much in the manner of

our domestic poultry. In distinction from all other birds of that class, it sings with a melodious note, and can easily imitate the notes of other birds. A fine specimen of this curious and beautiful bird may be seen in the Museum of the Zoological Society in Regent's Park.

Mark, *a. v.* to take notice
 Marl, *s.* a sort of clay [ness
 Mart, *s.* a public place for busi-
 Mash, *s.* a mixture
 Mask, *s.* a cover for the face
 Mass, *s.* a body, a lump
 Mast, *s.* the upright beam of
 a ship, or boat, to which
 the sails are fixed
 Match, *a. v.* to suit, to agree
 with; to marry
 Mate, *s.* a companion
 Maze, *a. v.* to confuse, to per-
 plex; to puzzle
 Mead, *s.* drink made of wa-
 ter and honey
 Mean, *a.* low, base, paltry
 Mean, *s.* a middle state; me-
 dium; interval

Mean, *a. v.* to intend, to pur-
 pose; to understand
 Meet, *a. v.* to come together
 Meet, *a.* fit, suitable
 Melt, *a. v.* to dissolve; to
 soften; to waste away
 Mesh, *s.* space between the
 threads of a net
 Mess, *s.* a dish of meat; various
 sorts of food
 Mien, *s.* (*meen*) look, appear-
 ance; manner
 Might, *s.* power, strength,
 utmost force
 Milch, *a.* giving milk
 Mild, *a.* kind, soft, gentle
 Mill, *s.* a machine for grinding
 Mind, *s.* thought; opinion;
 inclination



A MILL is a machine
 for grinding corn, or
 other hard substances.
 In the first ages, such
 articles were pounded in
 a mortar with a pestle.
 The mortar consisted of
 a large stone, or block
 of wood hollowed out,
 and the pestle of a piece
 of the same material
 shaped into a suitable

form. This plan of pounding was succeeded by mills. Some were *hand mills*, in which the grain was placed between stones, the upper stone being passed over it again and again, till it was ground fine enough for use. This office was performed by slaves, or inferior servants, and very often by females, as we read in the Bible. The larger mills were turned by oxen or other animals. These consisted of a large solid block or mass of stone placed on the floor, and another circular stone set on its edge, and turned round by a pole or beam fixed in the centre. The engraving here given represents a mill used for the purpose of grinding lime, to be made into mortar. Machines very similar to this are still used in this country for reducing alabaster, limestone, flints, and other hard substances, into powder. Where greater power is required, the machine is turned by wind, by a current of water, or by steam.

Mind, *a. v.* to mark, to attend
 Mine, *s.* a deep place in the
 Mint, *s.* a sweet herb [earth
 Mint, *s.* a place where money
 is coined

Mirth, *s.* joy, glee, gaiety
 Miss, *v.* to fail; to mistake;
 to lose

Mist, *s.* a thin cloud, a vapour
 Mite, *s.* a very small quantity

Mix, *a. v.* to join; to mingle
 Moan, *n. v.* to grieve; to lament

Moat, *s.* a ditch

Mock, *a. v.* to laugh at; to
 insult; to deride; to mimic

Mock, *a.* counterfeit, not real

Mode, *s.* form, manner, fashion

Moist, *a.* slightly wet, damp

Mole, *s.* a small animal

Mood, *s.* state of mind

Moor, *s.* a tract of low watery
 ground; a marsh

Moor, *a. v.* to fasten a ship

Mope, *n. v.* to be stupid,
 drowsy, or inactive

Morse, *s.* a sea-horse

Moss, *s.* a dwarfish plant

Move, *a. v.* to put in motion

Mould, *s.* ground in which
 plants are grown

Mould, *s.* the place in which
 anything is shaped [thers

Moult, *n. v.* to change the fea-

Mound, *s.* a bank of earth

Mount, *n. v.* to rise up high

Mount, *a. v.* to climb; to as-
 cend; to decorate

Mourn, *n. v.* to grieve, to be
 sorrowful

Mouse, *s.* a small animal



The MOUSE is a small, well-known animal, found in dwelling-houses, and especially in places where corn is kept. The cut here given represents the *Jerboa*, or Syrian mouse, which is supposed to be the animal spoken of in Scripture under that name. It is about the

size of a rat. The head is large; the eye full; the ears spread and open, denoting that the sense of hearing is acute, and giving the head a resemblance to that of the rabbit. The fore limbs are so short as to be scarcely visible, while the hinder limbs are of great length and comparative vigour.—The *Jerboa* is found chiefly in Egypt, Syria, and the North of Africa, where it lives in burrows, or nests made in the sand hills, or among ruins. Its speed is great; but it makes its way, not by running, but by bounding along upon its hinder limbs, leaping several feet at a time, just touching the ground with its forepaws, and then rising from its hind limbs again so rapidly, as to appear almost as if flying. As these animals feed entirely upon vegetable produce, and as they multiply very fast, the havoc they make of the fruits of the earth is sometimes great and alarming.

Mouth, *s.* an opening into any place ; part of the head
 Mouth, *a. v.* (*mowthe*) to speak in an affected voice
 Mow, *a. v.* to cut down quickly
 Muff, *s.* a soft cover for the hands in winter
 Mulct, *a. v.* (*mulkt*) to inflict a fine, or forfeit
 Mule, *s.* an animal resembling both the horse and the ass
 Muse, *n. v.* to study in silence ; to wonder, to be amazed
 Musk, *s.* a strong perfume
 Mute, *a.* silent ; dumb
 Nail, *s.* an iron spike
 Name, *s.* a title ; that by which a person or thing is known
 Naught, *a.* (*nawt*) bad, worthless ; corrupt
 Neap, *a.* low, descending

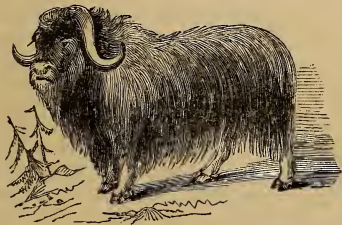
Neat, *a.* elegant, clean, tidy
 Need, *s.* necessity, want
 Nerves, *s.* parts of the body which feel, or have sense
 Nest, *s.* a bird's dwelling
 News, *s.* fresh intelligence
 Niche, *s.* (*nitch*) a hollow place in a wall
 Nice, *a.* exact, neat, fine
 Node, *s.* a knob, or swelling
 Noise, *s.* an outcry, a sound
 Nook, *s.* a corner
 Noon, *s.* mid-day
 Noose, *s.* a loose slip-knot
 Note, *s.* a mark, or sign ; a short letter
 Null, *a.* of no force, void
 Numb, *a.* chill ; torpid
 Nymph, *s.* (*nimf*) a young female
 Oak, *s.* a timber tree



NEST.—While men constantly make improvements in the art of building, birds build their nests just as they did centuries ago. And their nests are so suited to their habits and modes of living, that it is impossible to conceive how any alteration for the better could be made in them. The most curiously constructed nests are those of the Sociable Grosbeak, of South Africa. These birds live together in great numbers ; and their nests are built round the trunk of a tree, so as to resemble the thatched roof of a circular building. They are formed of grass, woven together so closely as to keep out the rain, while their slanting position causes the rain water to run off quickly. Beneath this roof each bird builds its nest, which is three or four inches wide ; but as they join each other closely, they appear to form but one building. The nests can only be distinguished by a little outer opening, which serves as an entrance. One of these clusters of nests, on being examined, was found to contain *three hundred* inhabited cells.

Oar, *s.* a long pole by which men force a boat along
 Oath, *s.* a solemn promise, or declaration
 Odd, *a.* uneven; unusual
 Oil, *s.* liquid fat
 Once, *adv.* at one time
 Ounce, *s.* part of a pound
 Own, *v.* to possess, to claim, to confess
 Ox, *s.* the general name for black cattle
 Pace, *s.* a step; mode of walking
 Pack, *s.* a parcel, or bundle
 Page, *s.* one side of the leaf of a book; an attendant
 Pain, *s.* an uneasy feeling; a penalty; a punishment
 Pale, *a.* faintly coloured; dim

Pall, *s.* (*pawl*) a mantle, or covering
 Pall, *n. v.* to become tasteless
 Palm, *s.* a tree
 Pane, *s.* a square of glass
 Pang, *s.* an extreme pain
 Pant, *n. v.* to breathe short; to long for
 Parch, *a. v.* to burn slightly
 Park, *s.* a pleasure ground
 Part, *a. v.* to divide, to sever
 Pass, *s.* a narrow road
 Paste, *s.* a sticky mixture
 Path, *s.* a way, or road
 Pate, *s.* the head
 Pause, *n. v.* to wait, to stop
 Paw, *s.* a beast's foot
 Pawn, *a. v.* to pledge
 Pay, *a. v.* to discharge a debt; to give wages



The MUSK OX is a native of the colder parts of North America. In size it is smaller than the common Ox, though, having a quantity of long, woolly hair, which hangs almost to the ground, it appears much larger. The general colour is a dull brown.—The Musk Ox frequents wild and rocky situations, and feeds on grass during one season of

the year, and on moss during the other. Though its limbs are short, it is fleet and active. One which was pursued on the banks of the river *Coppermine*, scaled a lofty sand cliff so steep, that the hunters were obliged to crawl up it on their hands and knees.—Near the fall of the year these animals assemble in herds, and are then much harrassed by the hunters. But the pursuit is not without danger, for the males are soon made angry, and if they be wounded will dart with fury upon the hunters, who find it difficult to escape. If, however, the hunters remain concealed when they fire upon a herd, the poor animals mistake the noise for thunder, and crowd nearer and nearer to each other as their companions fall around them. When they discover their enemies by sight, or by sense of smell, the whole herd seeks safety by instant flight.

Peace, *s.* rest ; quiet ; silence
 Peak, *s.* the point of a hill
 Peal, *s.* a succession of loud sounds
 Pearl, *s.* (*purl*) a gem produced in the shell of an oyster
 Peel, *s.* the skin, or rind
 Peep, *n. v.* to look slyly
 Peer, *s.* an equal ; a nobleman
 Pen, *s.* a fold, or cage ; an instrument for writing
 Phlegm, *s.* (*flem*) a watery humour
 Pied, *a.* of various colours
 Pier, *s.* (*peer*) the support of a bridge ; a landing-place
 Pierce, *a. v.* to bore through
 Pike, *s.* a spear ; a large fish
 Pile, *a. v.* to heap up [press
 Pinch, *a. v.* to squeeze ; to op-

Pine, *s.* a kind of fir-tree
 Pine, *n. v.* to grieve ; to wear away
 Pipe, *s.* a hollow tube ; a flute
 Pique, *s.* (*peek*) an offence taken
 Pitch, *v.* to fix ; to plant ; to throw headlong
 Pith, *s.* marrow ; strength
 Place, *s.* office ; residence
 Plague, *s.* disease ; trouble
 Plaid, *s.* (*plad*) striped cloth
 Plain, *a.* smooth, flat ; open, sincere
 Complaint, *s.* complaint
 Plait, *a. v.* to fold ; to weave
 Plan, *s.* a scheme, or outline
 Plane, *s.* a level
 Plank, *s.* a thick board
 Play, *s.* sport, frolic, pleasure
 Plea, *s.* an excuse



The PLANE TREE is a native of the most western parts of Asia, where it forms one of the noblest objects in the vegetable kingdom. When planted in rich and moist ground, its huge branches spread out in all directions from the massive trunk, and are covered with broad, handsome, glossy leaves. The stem is tall and erect, covered with a smooth bark, which falls off every year. It also bears very small flowers, which make their appearance a little before the leaf. The wood is of a hard and fine grain, though rather brittle: when old it has dark veins, and when cut, nearly resembles walnut-wood.

The Plane is said to be the tree which best keeps out the rays of the sun in summer, and most readily admits them in winter. For this reason it has often been planted near large buildings and palaces, and in public walks

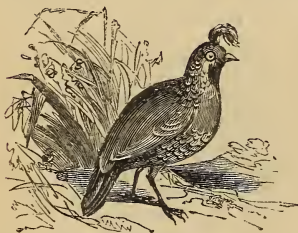
Plead, <i>v.</i> to argue; to excuse; to defend a cause	Point, <i>s.</i> a sharp end; an aim
Please, <i>v.</i> to give pleasure, to indulge; to choose	Point, <i>n. v.</i> to mark; to dis- tinguish
Pledge, <i>v.</i> to give security	Poise, <i>s.</i> balance, level weight
Plight, <i>s.</i> (<i>plite</i>) state; condi- tion; pledge	Poll, <i>s.</i> the head; a list of voters
Plinth, <i>s.</i> foundation of a pillar	Pomp, <i>s.</i> grandeur; pride
Plot, <i>s.</i> a small piece; a scheme	Pool, <i>s.</i> standing water
Plough, <i>s.</i> (<i>plow</i>) an instru- ment for cutting the ground to receive seed	Poor, <i>a.</i> low, lean, spiritless; needy; of little value
Pluck, <i>a. v.</i> to strip; to pull	Porch, <i>s.</i> a covered entrance
Plume, <i>s.</i> a bunch of feathers	Port, <i>s.</i> a place of safety for ships; a harbour
Plump, <i>a.</i> fleshy, sleek	Pouch, <i>s.</i> a small bag
Plunge, <i>a. v.</i> to put into any liquid suddenly	Pounce, <i>v.</i> to pierce; to seize
Plunge, <i>n. v.</i> to sink sud- denly; to dive	Pound, <i>a. v.</i> to beat, or grind
Ply, <i>a. v.</i> to work closely	Pound, <i>s.</i> a certain weight
Poach, <i>n. v.</i> to trespass; to steal slyly	Pour, <i>n. v.</i> to flow rapidly
	Pout, <i>n. v.</i> to look sulky
	Praise, <i>s.</i> commendation; fame
	Prance, <i>n. v.</i> to spring and move about in high spirits

and places of exercise. PLINY, who lived more than eighteen hundred years ago, mentions a plane tree in Lycia, in the trunk of which had been formed by degress, a large cavern which measured eighty feet round. He also states that one of the governors, with eighteen other persons, often dined and supped comfortably in it. While he and his company were sitting safe and dry within, the noise of the rain, pattering on the leaves overhead, became agreeable music to them. History tells of another, the hollow of which served for an Emperor, with fifteen of his friends, to sit comfortably to dinner, at the same time allowing room for their attendants to wait upon them. The Emperor used to call it his *nest*.—In Eastern countries the Plane seems to have been considered sacred, as the Oak was formerly in Britain. One modern traveller describes a most noble grove of these trees which adorn the plain of Antioch; and another records that he enjoyed a night's rest under plane trees of great beauty in the valley of Lebanon.

The Plane is cultivated in this country, and grows to a fine tree, though not to the very large size which it attains in the East. It is said to have been first introduced into England by the great Lord Bacon, who planted some at his country seat at Verulam, which were in a flourishing state more than a century after his death.

Prank, *s.* a wild frolic
 Pray, *a. v.* to ask; to entreat
 Preach, *n. v.* to teach; to proclaim
 Prey, *s.* to rob; to waste
 Price, *s.* cost; value
 Pride, *s.* self-esteem, conceit; dignity; ornament
 Priest, *s.* a clergyman
 Prime, *a.* early, original; chief, excellent
 Prince, *s.* a ruler; the son of a king; a chief
 Print, *a. v.* to mark, to impress
 Prize, *a. v.* to value; to esteem
 Prize, *s.* a reward
 Prompt, *a.* quick; ready
 Probe, *a. v.* to search, to try
 Prose, *s.* language not in verse
 Proud, *a.* conceited; haughty

Prove, *a. v.* to show by argument; to confirm
 Prove, *n. v.* to make trial
 Prow, *s.* the forepart of a ship
 Prowl, *n. v.* to wander for prey
 Prune, *a. v.* to trim, to lop off
 Psalm, *s.* (*saam*) a holy song
 Puff, *a. v.* to swell, or blow
 Pulp, *s.* a soft substance
 Pump, *s.* an instrument for drawing up water
 Pure, *a.* clean, unmixed
 Purge, *a. v.* to cleanse, to make pure
 Purse, *s.* a bag to hold money
 Quack, *s.* a vain pretender
 Quaff, *a. v.* to drink largely
 Quake, *n. v.* to shake, to tremble
 Quail, *s.* a bird of game



The QUAIL is a bird about the size and shape of a partridge. It is found in amazing quantities on the shores of the Red Sea, in the wilderness of Palestine, and in the deserts of Arabia Petrea. Quails often remove in very large flocks from place to place; and in their passage across the sea, to and from Africa, more than a hundred thousand have been killed at one

time. Some are eaten while fresh, the rest are salted and dried for future use. They are easily caught. In the North of Persia, the men stick two poles in their girdles, and dress them up so as to look, at a distance, like the horns of an animal. They then crawl about the fields with a hand net; and the quail, supposing them to be beasts, allows the men to come near enough to throw the net over it. We read in the Bible that when the Jews, in their passage through the wilderness, clamoured to have flesh to eat, God caused a strong wind to drive quails in very large quantities about the camp; and thus, by a miracle, provided more than a million persons with food for some weeks. God, however, was greatly displeased with the Jews on that occasion, because of their impatience and ingratitude, and destroyed thousands of them by means of a sore plague.

Quaint, *a.* neat, smart ; odd
 Qualm, *s.* a sudden, sickly feeling
 Quash, *a. v.* to crush, to squeeze ; to make void
 Quay, *s.* (*ke*) a key ; a wharf
 Queen, *s.* the wife of a king ; a female sovereign
 Quell, *a. v.* to crush, to subdue
 Quench, *a. v.* to put out
 Quest, *s.* search, enquiry
 Quick, *a.* living ; nimble, active, sprightly
 Quill, *s.* a strong feather
 Quire, *s.* twenty-four sheets of paper
 Quit, *a. v.* to leave, to forsake ; to discharge a debt
 Quote, *a. v.* to mention the words of another
 Race, *s.* a trial of running

Race, *s.* progress, course
 Rack, *s.* an instrument of torture ; a wooden grate
 Rack, *a. v.* to torment, to stretch
 Raft, *s.* a frame of wood
 Rage, *s.* violent anger
 Rail, *s.* a slight fence
 Rail, *n. v.* to speak against
 Rain, *s.* water from the clouds
 Rain, *n. v.* to fall in drops
 Raise, *a. v.* to lift ; to exalt ; to excite
 Ram, *s.* a male sheep
 Range, *a. v.* to place in order
 Range, *n. v.* to rove, to ramble
 Rank, *a.* high, coarse, gross
 Rank, *s.* a line, row, class
 Rare, *a.* scarce, excellent
 Rase, *a. v.* to overthrow, to destroy

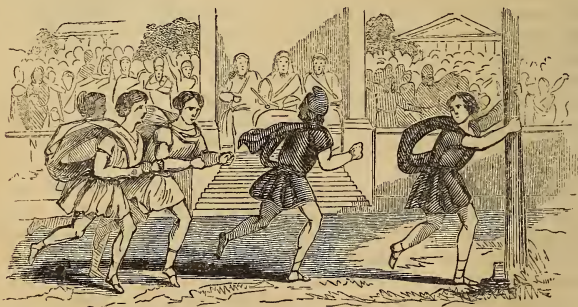
FOOT RACES were in great repute amongst the ancient Greeks. They were designed to confirm the health of their youth ; to inure them to fatigue ; and to improve their strength, vigour, and activity. The persons who were designed to take part in these races, were put into training under experienced masters, for about twelve months. Strict rules were laid down for the whole of their conduct. Their food was simple, being chiefly dried figs, nuts, soft cheese, and coarse heavy bread. They were forbidden the use of wine and strong drink. They were required to rise early, to take suitable exercise, and to avoid everything which might injure their health or strength. When the time for the races arrived, they were carefully examined, to see if all the rules had been complied with. They had then to lay aside such parts of their clothes as might entangle them, or in any way hinder their course.

The place in which the racers ran was about six hundred feet in length, and was hence called, the *Stadium*. On each side was a large gallery, in which was seated a great multitude of spectators, who crowded from all parts of the country. The path which the racers were to keep was marked out by white lines or posts ; and he who did not keep to those lines, or who took any unfair advantage, lost the prize, even though he were the first to reach the goal. The reward, which was a garland of leaves, was placed full in sight of the racers ; and they were encouraged to exert themselves to the very utmost, by the cheers and shouts of the thousands who were

Rash, *a.* hasty, thoughtless
 Rasp, *s.* a rough file
 Ray, *s.* a streak of light
 Reach, *a. v.* to touch by stretch-
 ing out the arm ; to arrive at
 Realm, *s.* (*relm*) a kingdom
 Reap, *a. v.* to cut down corn ;
 to gather, to collect
 Rear, *s.* the hinder part
 Rear, *a. v.* to raise, or bring up
 Reed, *s.* a plant ; a small pipe
 Reek, *s.* smoke, vapour, steam
 Reel, *s.* a round frame
 Reel, *n. v.* to stagger
 Rein, *s.* part of a bridle
 Reign, *n. v.* (*rain*) to govern ;
 to prevail
 Rhyme, *s.* (*rime*) an agreement
 of sound ; poetry
 Rich, *a.* having much property ;
 valuable ; fruitful

Rid, *a. v.* to set free ; to clear
 Ride, *n. v.* to be carried to
 any place
 Ridge, *s.* the rough top of
 any thing
 Rife, *a.* common ; prevalent
 Right, *a.* (*rite*) fit, proper, just
 Right, *s.* power, privilege
 Rind, *s.* bark, husk, peel
 Ring, *s.* a circle ; an ornament
 Ring, *n. v.* to strike a bell
 Rinse, *a. v.* to wash slightly
 Ripe, *a.* fit for use ; mature
 Rise, *n. v.* to move upwards
 Risk, *s.* hazard, danger
 Road, *s.* a broad path
 Roam, *n. v.* to wander, to
 ramble, to rove
 Roar, *s.* a loud noise
 Roast, *a. v.* to dress meat be-
 fore the fire

looking upon them. When the judges had determined who was the winner, his name was proclaimed by the herald ; the crown of leaves was placed upon his head ; and he was conducted along the line in triumph, amidst the repeated applauses of the delighted multitudes.



Human life, including the careful performance of all its duties, is often compared to a race. Happy are those who so run this race, as to receive from the hands of the Supreme Judge the crown of eternal life !

Robe, *s.* a long dress
 Rock, *s.* a mass of stone
 Rock, *v.* to shake to and fro
 Roe, *s.* a kind of deer ; the
 eggs of fish
 Roof, *s.* the cover of a building
 Rook, *s.* a large black bird
 Room, *s.* space ; part of a
 house
 Rove, *n. v.* to ramble, to wander
 Rough, *a.* (*ruf*) uneven ; vio-
 lent ; harsh
 Round, *s.* a circle, a revolution
 Rouse, *a. v.* to excite, to stir up
 Rout, *a. v.* to defeat, to con-
 fuse, to disperse
 Route, *s.* (*root*) road, way
 Row, *s.* (*ro*) things ranged in
 a line ; a rank
 Rude, *a.* rough, coarse ; un-
 civil ; untaught

Rue, *a. v.* (*roo*) to regret ; to
 lament
 Rue, *s.* a medicinal herb
 Rule, *s.* a law ; command
 Rush, *n. v.* to move with vio-
 lence [metal
 Rust, *s.* the decayed part of
 Ruth, *s.* pity, tenderness
 Sack, *s.* a large bag
 Sack, *a. v.* to pillage, plunder
 Sad, *a.* sorrowful ; gloomy
 Safe, *a.* secure, free from harm
 Sage, *a.* wise ; grave
 Sail, *s.* a broad sheet to catch
 the wind
 Saint, *s.* a holy person
 Salve, *s.* (*saave*) an ointment ;
 a remedy
 Sane, *a.* sound in mind
 Sash, *s.* an ornamental belt ;
 part of a window



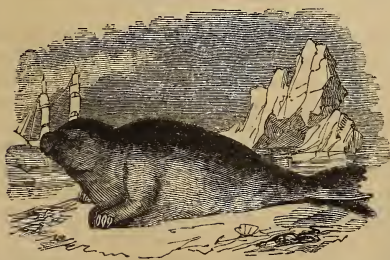
Rocks abound in Palestine, and form a principal part of its defence. The inhabitants retire to them in times of danger, and find a refuge in any sudden breaking in of their enemies. The southern portion of Judea is full of caverns cut in the mountains ; and whole villages are formed in the rocks. Hollow rocks are also the haunts of thieves and of robbers, who suddenly rush forth from them on the unsuspecting traveller.—Many of these rocks are barren, rugged, and gloomy. Others are covered in places with as much earth as fits them for cultivation. In such cases, the cedar, the fir, and the oak, the fig and the vine, adorn the crags, and present a picture of grandeur, of cheerfulness, and of beauty.

Save, <i>a. v.</i> to preserve	Scorn, <i>s.</i> contempt, disdain
Sauce, <i>s.</i> gravy, seasoning	Scourge, <i>a. v.</i> to lash, to beat; to punish
Scale, <i>s.</i> a balance ; a measure	Scowl, <i>n. v.</i> to look angry
Scale, <i>a. v.</i> to climb by ladders	Scratch, <i>a. v.</i> to tear slightly
Scalp, <i>s.</i> the skull and skin of the head	Scrawl, <i>s.</i> awkward writing
Scan, <i>a. v.</i> to examine closely	Scream, <i>n. v.</i> to cry out with a shrill voice
Scar, <i>s.</i> the mark of a wound	Screen, <i>s.</i> a shelter
Scarf, <i>s.</i> a loose shawl	Screen, <i>a. v.</i> to conceal
Scare, <i>a. v.</i> to frighten	Screw, <i>a. v.</i> to twist forcibly
Scene, <i>s.</i> (<i>seen</i>) a view, prospect	Scroll, <i>s.</i> a roll of writing
Scent, <i>s.</i> (<i>sent</i>) smell ; odour	Scum, <i>s.</i> dross, refuse
Scheme, <i>s.</i> a plan, contrivance	Seal, <i>s.</i> a stamp ; a sea calf
School, <i>s.</i> a place of instruction	Seal, <i>a. v.</i> to fasten ; to con- firm ; to close
Scoff, <i>s.</i> a taunt, a jeer	Seam, <i>s.</i> a joint, a mark
Scold, <i>a. v.</i> to chide ; to re- prove sharply	Sear, <i>a. v.</i> to burn, to dry up
Scoop, <i>a. v.</i> to cut or take out	Sear, <i>a.</i> dry ; faded
Scope, <i>s.</i> aim, intention	Search, <i>a. v.</i> to examine, to inquire
Scorch, <i>a. v.</i> to burn slightly	
Score, <i>s.</i> a mark ; a debt	

A Rock is at once a refuge, a shelter, and a shade. There, those who are pursued by foes may hide ; those who are threatened by a storm may escape from its fury ; and the weary traveller, over a dry and barren desert, may sit himself down, and at once find shelter and refreshment. Especially, as it sometimes happens, when a cooling stream gushes forth from the sides of the rock, or from its base. And the shade which is afforded by a rock, is not merely like that of a tree, through which the rain may beat, or the sun pierce ; but one which casts itself over a large portion of ground, so that a goodly company may share the benefit. This is the case in Eastern countries, as many travellers have testified. After riding on horses or camels for miles, over barren sands, beneath the rays of a scorching sun, how delighted must they be to come to some rock, under whose ample shade they and their cattle may repose for a season, partake of their simple food, drink from the cooling water brook, and then pursue their journey with strength and spirits renewed.—When the prophet Isaiah would describe a righteous and merciful king,—one under whose sway his subjects might be truly safe and happy,—he says,—“He shall be as a hiding-place from the wind, and a covert from the tempest ; as rivers of water in a dry place, as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land.” The name of rock is also given to God, because He is the strength, the refuge, and defence of the righteous, as rocks were to those who resided among them.

Search, *s.* examination, inquiry
 Sect, *s.* a party, or body
 Seek, *n. v.* to look for, or search
 Seem, *n. v.* to appear
 Seize, *a. v.* to grasp with force
 Sense, *s.* feeling ; meaning
 Serve, *a. v.* to attend, to wait upon
 Set, *a. v.* to place, to put
 Set, *a.* regular, according to rule ; fixed
 Shade, *s.* a shelter, a shadow
 Shaft, *s.* an arrow ; any thing straight
 Shag, *s.* rough woolly hair
 Shake, *a. v.* to move quickly
 Shame, *s.* a feeling of disgrace
 Shape, *s.* form, appearance
 Share, *s.* a part, a lot
 Shark, *s.* a rapacious fish

Sheaf, *s.* a bundle of corn
 Shear, *a. v.* to cut or clip
 Sheath, *s.* a case, covering
 Shed, *a. v.* to pour out
 Sheer, *a.* pure, unmixed
 Shield, *s.* a defence
 Shift, *n. v.* to change, to alter
 Ship, *s.* a large vessel made to swim on the water
 Shire, *s.* a county
 Shoal, *s.* a sand bank ; a crowd
 Shock, *s.* a mutual blow
 Shock, *a. v.* to shake roughly ; to offend
 Shoe, *s.* a covering for the foot
 Shoot, *v.* to dart forth ; to grow ; to start
 Shore, *s.* the sea-coast ; a prop
 Shout, *s.* the noise of joy or triumph



The SEAL, or Sea Calf, lives chiefly in the sea ; visiting the land only to bask in the sun, and to nurse its young. Its usual length is from five to six feet. It has a smooth head without external ears ; its fore legs are deeply sunk in the skin of its body, and the hind legs are placed

in such a manner as to point directly backwards ; it is covered with short hair very closely set together ; and its whole form and properties render it a most excellent swimmer and diver. Its common food is fish, which it eats beneath the water. Seals are most plentiful in the Southern Pacific ; they are common also on the rocky shores of this country. The largest and handsomest sort is the *Greenland Seal*, which forms the natural and chief wealth of the *Greenlander*. The flesh he uses for his ordinary food ; the oil supplies his lamp during the long and dark winter of those regions ; the skin furnishes materials for clothing, and for the covering of boats and houses ; and both the skin and the oil are profitable articles of trade with the ships which visit his shores. In England the skin is found valuable for caps, muffs, tippets, and other articles.

Shred, <i>s.</i> a small piece	Sky, <i>s.</i> the firmament
Shrewd, <i>a.</i> cunning ; cautious	Slab, <i>s.</i> a flat piece of stone
Shrine, <i>s.</i> a case containing something sacred	Slake, <i>a. v.</i> to quench ; to extinguish
Shrink, <i>n. v.</i> to shrivel, to fall back as from danger	Slave, <i>s.</i> a bond-servant
Shroud, <i>s.</i> a burial cloth	Sledge, <i>s.</i> a carriage without wheels
Shroud, <i>n. v.</i> to shelter, to cover, to conceal	Sleek, <i>a.</i> smooth, glossy
Sieve, <i>s.</i> (<i>siv</i>) a sifter	Sleep, <i>s.</i> rest, repose
Sigh, <i>s.</i> (<i>si</i>) a deep sob	Sleet, <i>s.</i> frozen rain
Sign, <i>s.</i> (<i>sine</i>) a mark, token, proof ; a picture	Sleight, <i>s.</i> an artful trick
Sing, <i>n. v.</i> to utter sweet sounds ; to chant	Slice, <i>s.</i> a flat piece
Singe, <i>a. v.</i> to burn slightly	Slide, <i>n. v.</i> to move smoothly
Sink, <i>n. v.</i> to fall by degrees	Slight, <i>a.</i> small, trifling
Site, <i>s.</i> situation ; posture	Slight, <i>a. v.</i> to neglect
Size, <i>s.</i> bigness, measure	Sling, <i>s.</i> a loose strap for throwing stones
Skill, <i>s.</i> experience, ability	Slip, <i>n. v.</i> to slide ; to escape
Skirt, <i>s.</i> the edge, or border	Slip, <i>s.</i> a false step, an error
	Slope, <i>s.</i> a descent
	Sloth, <i>s.</i> idleness, slowness

A SLAVE is a servant held in bondage, as the property of another. Formerly, among the Hebrews and the neighbouring nations, the greater part of the servants were slaves. They belonged entirely to their masters, who claimed a right to dispose of their persons, their property, and, in some cases, even of their lives. There were two sorts of servants, or slaves, among the Hebrews. Some were natives of other countries, who were either bought, or taken captive in war. The others were Hebrew slaves,—persons who, being poor, sold themselves, or were sold by others, to pay debts ; or children, who were given up for slaves by their parents, in cases of want or trouble. These Hebrew slaves continued in slavery only to a certain period, called the year of the Jubilee : at that period they might return to liberty again, and their masters could not keep them longer, unless they themselves chose to remain slaves. Those who gave up their right to be free had to do so before a judge ; and they could not recover their liberty till the return of the year of Jubilee. It appears from the Bible, that in most cases slaves were well treated, were frequently placed in offices of great trust, and were sometimes regarded as a part of the family. In modern times, slaves have been treated with the greatest cruelty. The voice of Christian benevolence has, however, been lifted up in their behalf ; and there is reason to hope that the oppressive system will soon come to an end for ever.

The most striking and important passage in the history of JOSEPH, as recorded in the book of Genesis, is that of his being sold as a

Slough, *s.* (*slou*) deep mud
 sluice, *s.* a vent for water
 slur, *a. v.* to soil ; to cheat
 sly, *a.* meanly artful
 smack, *s.* a small ship
 smart, *a. v.* to feel pain
 smart, *a.* sharp ; lively ; witty
 smear, *n. v.* to soil, to bedaub
 smith, *s.* a worker in metals
 smooth, *a.* even ; mild
 snare, *s.* a trap ; a net
 snatch, *a. v.* to seize hastily
 sneak, *n. v.* to creep slyly
 sneer, *s.* a scornful expression
 or look ; a jeer
 snow, *s.* frozen rain
 snug, *a.* close ; comfortable
 soak, *a. v.* to steep, to drench
 soar, *n. v.* to fly high
 sole, *a.* single, only
 solve, *a. v.* to explain ; to clear

soot, *s.* (*sut*) embodied smoke
 soothe, *a. v.* to calm ; to soften
 sore, *a.* tender and painful
 sort, *a. v.* to separate ; to
 choose ; to arrange
 sot, *s.* a drunkard
 soul, *s.* the immortal part of
 man ; spirit ; essence
 sound, *a.* healthy, right ;
 heartly ; free from disease
 sound, *a. v.* to measure depth
 sound, *n. v.* to make a noise
 sour, *a.* sharp ; peevish
 source, *s.* spring ; first cause
 sow, *a. v.* to scatter seed
 space, *s.* room ; extent ; time
 span, *a. v.* to measure
 spar, *s.* a small beam
 spare, *a. v.* to use cautiously ;
 to save ; to grant
 spare, *a.* scanty, lean

slave, and carried into a foreign land. Joseph was a great favourite with his father Jacob, who shewed him such marked kindness as to cause his brethren to become very jealous of him. They indulged in this wicked feeling to such a pitch, that they determined on one occasion to sell him to some travelling merchants who were going to Egypt. They did so, and then went home and caused their father to believe that his beloved son had been destroyed by wild beasts.



But God took care of Joseph. The merchants sold him again to one of the principal officers of the King of Egypt ; and he served this master so faithfully that he soon made him steward of his

Spark, <i>s.</i> an atom of fire	Spleen, <i>s.</i> ill humour
Spasm, <i>s.</i> a convulsive pain	Spoil, <i>n. v.</i> to make useless
Spawn, <i>s.</i> the eggs of fish	Spoil, <i>a. v.</i> to damage; to ruin, to plunder
Spear, <i>s.</i> a long sharpened pole	Sponge, <i>s.</i> a soft substance full of pores, remarkable for sucking up water
Speech, <i>s.</i> voice; language	Sport, <i>s.</i> play, diversion
Speed, <i>s.</i> quickness, haste	Spouse, <i>s.</i> a husband or wife
Spell, <i>n. v.</i> to form words of letters	Spout, <i>s.</i> a water pipe
Spell, <i>s.</i> a secret charm	Spout, <i>a. v.</i> to shoot out water
Spend, <i>a. v.</i> to lay out, to waste	Spray, <i>s.</i> foam of the sea; a slight branch
Sphere, <i>s.</i> a round body	Spread, <i>v.</i> to stretch; to scatter; to expand
Sphinx, <i>s.</i> a monster once famous in Egypt	Spring, <i>n. v.</i> to grow; to come into life
Spice, <i>a.</i> a vegetable substance sweet to the smell and taste	Spring, <i>s.</i> the early season of the year
Spill, <i>a. v.</i> to shed, to lose	Sprout, <i>s.</i> a shoot of a plant
Spine, <i>s.</i> the back-bone	Spruce, <i>a.</i> nice; neat; smart
Spire, <i>s.</i> a steeple	
Spite, <i>s.</i> malice, hate	

household, and of all that he had. "And the LORD was with Joseph, and made all that he did to prosper." Soon after this, Joseph was taken into favour by Pharaoh the king, and managed so wisely, that he was the means of saving the whole country from famine, in a time of great scarcity, which lasted for seven years.

What was most remarkable was the fact, that, in consequence of this general scarcity, his brethren were sent into Egypt to buy corn; and they had to apply for it to Joseph their brother, whom they had, years before, sold as a slave. After having tried them severely, in a number of ways, he made himself known to them, and sent them back to Canaan, to bring their father and their families to live in Egypt. They did so, and were kindly received by the king, and lived there for many years in riches and in comfort.—Thus God, in his wisdom and goodness, caused that which these wicked young men intended for harm to Joseph, to work together for his honour—for their own good—and for the good of many nations.

EGYPT, a country of Africa, was the most celebrated of ancient nations. It was remarkable for the number of *its wise men*—men who excelled in knowledge of the principal arts and sciences. It was remarkable for *its riches*. It had a large share in the trade of the East, and in times of scarcity it supplied all parts of the world with corn.—It was remarkable for *its architecture*, and at one period could exhibit some of the most stupendous fabrics on the face of the globe.—Egypt

Spur, *s.* a sharp point ; an incitement

Spurn, *a. v.* to kick ; to scorn

Spy, *s.* a secret watcher

Spy, *a. v.* to see at a distance

Squall, *s.* a gust of wind

Square, *a.* having equal sides

Squat, *n. v.* to sit close to the ground

Squeak, *s.* a shrill cry

Squeeze, *a. v.* to press tightly

Stack, *s.* a large pile

Staff, *s.* a stick, a prop

Stage, *s.* a raised floor ; part of a journey

Stain, *s.* a blot, a disgrace

Stake, *a. v.* to wager, to hazard

Stale, *a.* old, long kept

Stall, *s.* a crib, or shed

Stamp, *a. v.* to strike ; to impress ; to pound

Stand, *v.* to endure ; to maintain ; to halt

Stare, *n. v.* to look with fixed eyes, or with wonder

Start, *n. v.* to set out ; to begin

Start, *s.* a motion of fright

Starve, *n. v.* to perish with hunger or cold

State, *s.* condition ; empire

State, *a. v.* to explain, to represent

Stay, *n. v.* to continue ; to stop ; to rest confidently

Stay, *a. v.* to withhold, delay, hinder, oppose

Steak, *s.* a slice of flesh

Steal, *a. v.* to take by theft

Steam, *s.* moist vapour

Steed, *s.* a handsome horse

Steel, *s.* refined iron

Steep, *a.* rising high ; difficult

once "sat as a Queen among the Nations." But Egypt was celebrated for *its wickedness* also, and GOD, the Great Ruler of Nations, determined to bring its wisdom, its wealth, and its glory to the dust. His prophets declared that Egypt should become "a base nation ;" that "the pride of her power should come down ;" and that "the country should be desolate of that of which it was once full."—All this has taken place ; and ignorance, poverty, slavery, and misery, are seen throughout the land ; teaching us that evil-doers are hateful in his



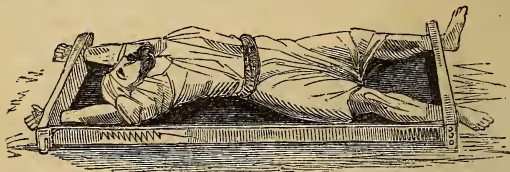
sight. In Egypt there are still remains of its former greatness ; and among the rest the GREAT SPHINX, as it is called, of which a representation is here given. It stands upon the plain of Gizeh, near the great Pyramids. It is supposed to be a monument to the memory of some king.

It is formed of solid rock, and is of an astonishing size, from the chin to the top of the head alone measuring about twenty-eight feet.

Steep, *a. v.* to soak ; to dip
 Steer, *s.* a young bullock
 Steer, *a. v.* to guide, to direct
 Stem, *s.* the stalk ; chief twig
 Stern, *s.* the hinder part
 Stern, *a.* severe, harsh
 Stick, *n. v.* to adhere, to hold
 fast ; to remain firm
 Still, *a.* quiet, silent, calm
 Sting, *a. v.* to pierce, or wound
 Stir, *a. v.* to move, to disturb
 Stir, *s.* tumult, disturbance
 Stock, *s.* a stem ; a sum of
 money ; a store of goods
 Stoop, *n. v.* to bend, to submit
 Stop, *a. v.* to hinder, to prevent
 Storm, *s.* a tempest ; a tumult
 Storm, *a. v.* to attack by force
 Storm, *n. v.* to rage, to be fu-
 riously angry
 Stout, *a.* strong, lusty

Strain, *a. v.* to squeeze ; to
 tighten ; to purify
 Strait, *a.* narrow, close
 Strand, *s.* the part of land
 washed by a sea or river
 Strange, *a.* uncommon, won-
 derful ; foreign
 Streak, *s.* a line of colour
 Stream, *s.* a running water ;
 a constant flow
 Street, *s.* a way between houses
 Strength, *s.* power, ability
 Stress, *s.* force, importance
 Stretch, *v.* to spread out ; to
 straiten
 Strew, *a. v.* to scatter loosely
 Strict, *a.* exact, severe, close
 Strip, *a. v.* to deprive, to rob
 Strive, *n. v.* to labour ; to
 contend ; to struggle
 Stroll, *n. v.* to wander, to ramble

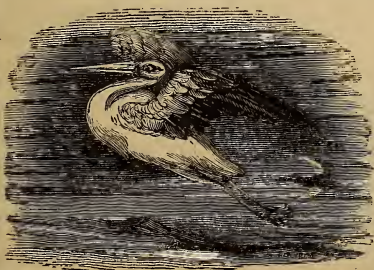
Stocks are instruments made of wood, for the purpose of punish-
 ing supposed or real offenders by holding them fast by the feet.
 Some were made with holes for the feet only ; others for the feet,
 the hands, and the neck at once. Some allowed the person to move
 about ; others, as in the cut here seen, confined both hands and feet,
 and obliged the person to lie on the ground in a painful and dis-
 tressing posture. This last kind is still used in India.



The Indians have many expressions which refer to this mode of
 confinement. Thus, a man who is placed in great difficulties, says,
 "Alas ! I am now in the stocks." Another says, "I have put my boy
 in the stocks ;" by which he means that he has sent him to school,
 where he will be confined to his studies. If a youth act wildly or
 foolishly, he is told that it is time he had his feet in the stocks ; that
 is, time he was confined to some profitable course of duty. In this
 latter sense, it would be well if all young persons were placed in the
 stocks. That would not be a punishment, but a blessing.

Stud, *s.* set of horses; ornament, a sort of button
 Style, *s.* manner of writing, or speaking
 Sue, *s.* (*su*) to beg, to entreat
 Suit, *a. v.* (*sute*) to fit, to make agreeable; to adapt
 Suite, *s.* (*swete*) a set; regular order; a train
 Surf, *s.* a swelling of the sea
 Swain, *s.* a country youth
 Swamp, *s.* a marsh, a bog
 Sward, *s.* the surface of the ground
 Swarm, *s.* a multitude
 Sway, *a. v.* to rule, to govern
 Swear, *v.* to affirm on oath
 Sweet, *a.* sugary, pleasant
 Swell, *n. v.* to grow bigger
 Swerve, *n. v.* to depart from
 Swing, *n. v.* to move to and fro

Swoon, *s.* a fainting fit
 Tack, *a. v.* to turn; to fasten
 Taint, *a. v.* to stain, to corrupt
 Tale, *s.* a story; a reckoning
 Talk, *n. v.* to speak, to confer
 Tame, *a.* gentle; subdued
 Tart, *a.* sour, severe
 Task, *s.* employment, business
 Taste, *a. v.* to try by the mouth; to eat
 Taunt, *a. v.* to insult; to reproach; to jeer
 Teach, *a. v.* to instruct, to inform; to inculcate
 Team, *s.* a number of horses or oxen drawing at once
 Tear, *a. v.* (*tare*) to pull in pieces, to rend
 Tempt, *a. v.* to entice, to allure
 Tend, *a. v.* to watch, to guard
 Tent, *s.* a moveable dwelling

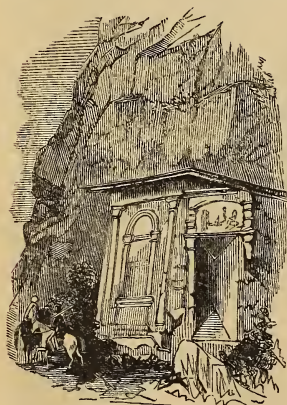


The STORK feeds upon snakes, frogs, and insects, which it seeks for in watery places. It has therefore long legs, as well as a long neck and beak. As it has to fly away with the food to its nest, its bill is jagged, and has sharp hooks, which enables it to hold fast its slippery prey.

The Stork is remarkable

for its love to its parents, whom it never forsakes, but tenderly feeds when they have become unable to provide for themselves; thus repaying the friendly care taken of itself before it was able to fly.—The Stork is a bird of passage; and the Scripture saith, “The Stork knoweth her appointed time.” For about a fortnight before that time comes, they are seen to resort to a certain spot once every day, where they appear to form themselves into a council, and to fix upon the exact time for their departure, and the place of their future abode. Thus the Stork reproves, first, those who wickedly neglect their parents; and, secondly, those who do not notice and improve what passes around them.

Term, <i>s.</i> limit ; condition ; agreement ; name	Thrust, <i>a. v.</i> to push forwards
Test, <i>s.</i> trial ; experiment	Thwart, <i>a. v.</i> to cross, to oppose
Thatch, <i>s.</i> a straw covering	Till, <i>a. v.</i> to cultivate
Thaw, <i>a. v.</i> to melt	Tier, <i>s.</i> a rank, or row
Theft, <i>s.</i> robbery ; thing stolen	Tinge, <i>a. v.</i> to colour
Theme, <i>s.</i> a subject ; task	Tire, <i>a. v.</i> to weary, to fatigue
Thick, <i>a.</i> close ; muddy	Tithe, <i>s.</i> a tenth part
Think, <i>n. v.</i> to reflect ; to judge	Toil, <i>s.</i> labour ; drudgery
Thirst, <i>s.</i> ardent desire	Tomb, <i>s.</i> (<i>toom</i>) a monument over the dead
Thong, <i>s.</i> a leathern string	Tone, <i>s.</i> note, or sound
Thought, <i>s.</i> idea ; opinion	Tongue, <i>s.</i> (<i>tung</i>) the organ of speech
Thrash, <i>a. v.</i> to beat out corn	Torch, <i>s.</i> a light, or taper
Thread, <i>s.</i> a small line	Touch, <i>s.</i> the sense of feeling, the act of touching
Thrift, <i>s.</i> profit, gain	Tough, <i>a.</i> (<i>tuff</i>) stiff, not brittle or easily broken
Thrill, <i>v.</i> to tingle ; to pierce	Tour, <i>s.</i> (<i>toor</i>) a ramble, or journey
Thrive, <i>n. v.</i> to prosper, to grow rich	Town, <i>s.</i> a number of houses
Throb, <i>n. v.</i> to heave, to beat	
Throne, <i>s.</i> a royal seat	
Throng, <i>s.</i> a crowd, multitude	



stone slabs, placed one above another like shelves ; in others, they were placed in hollows cut in the side of the rock, about six or seven feet deep. In some instances, the floor itself was cut in hollows of various depths, in the shape of a coffin. Some of the bodies were placed in stone coffins, with curiously carved lids ; but they were

A **TOMB** is a place in which the dead are enclosed. In the mountainous country of Palestine, it was the custom to place the dead in caves in the solid rock ; and great numbers of these caves, some natural, and some cut for the purpose, are still to be found in Syria, Egypt, and Persia. Where the families could afford it, these tombs were cut with great care, either for separate bodies, or for many. Some of the vaults were large, consisting of more than one room, arched at the top, and supported by rows of columns. These were approached by a long flight of steps cut out of the solid rock. In some of these vaults, the bodies were laid in regular rows on

Trace, <i>a. v.</i> to mark out ; to follow	Trust, <i>s.</i> confidence, credit
Track, <i>s.</i> a beaten path	Truth, <i>s.</i> certainty ; honesty
Tract, <i>s.</i> a region ; a small book	Tuft, <i>s.</i> a cluster, a bunch
Trade, <i>s.</i> traffic ; employment	Tune, <i>s.</i> agreement of sounds, harmony
Train, <i>a. v.</i> to educate, to bring up, to exercise	Turn, <i>v.</i> to move round
Train, <i>s.</i> a series, a procession, a line	Tusk, <i>s.</i> the long tooth of a savage animal
Trait, <i>s.</i> a stroke, a touch	Twins, <i>s.</i> children born at one birth
Treat, <i>a. v.</i> to manage ; to feast	Twine, <i>a. v.</i> to twist, or wind
Tribe, <i>s.</i> a class ; a family	Twirl, <i>a. v.</i> to turn round
Trick, <i>s.</i> a sly fraud	Twist, <i>a. v.</i> to wind, to wrench round
Trim, <i>a.</i> spruce, neat, smart	Type, <i>s.</i> sign ; emblem ; printing letter
Trite, <i>a.</i> worn out, common	Vague, <i>a.</i> uncertain ; unsettled
Troop, <i>s.</i> a body of soldiers	Vain, <i>a.</i> useless ; conceited
Truce, <i>s.</i> a short peace	Valve, <i>s.</i> a folding opening
Truck, <i>s.</i> a low carriage	Van, <i>s.</i> the front, or leading part
Trunk, <i>s.</i> a hollow body ; a chest	
Truss, <i>s.</i> a bundle ; a bandage	

more usually wound up in the grave clothes, with a quantity of strong spices to preserve them from decay, and placed in the tomb without any kind of coffin. These vaults were, of course, dark ; the only entrance to them being a narrow opening, which was generally closed by a large stone rolled to its mouth, the edges of which were secured by stiff clay, or some strong cement. Tombs of a superior kind were shut, as in the cut here given, by stone doors, handsomely carved and ornamented, hung and fastened in the same manner as the doors of houses. Some of these ancient tombs are kept in repair, and are shewn to travellers, a guide going before them with a lamp or torch. Others are in open grounds, formed with great care, and finished with much neatness. A pot of earth is sometimes placed at the head and foot of each grave, with a myrtle, or some other flower, which the friends of the departed water regularly every day. Tombs and sepulchres of the former description are often spoken of in the Bible. In the Gospel by Matthew, we read that at the death of Jesus Christ there was a great earthquake ; "and the rocks rent, and the graves were opened." We read also, in the Gospel by Mark, that Joseph went to Pilate and obtained the body of Jesus Christ. "And Joseph brought fine linen, and took him down, and wrapped him in the linen, and laid him in a sepulchre which was *hewn out of a rock*, and rolled a stone unto the door of the sepulchre ;" and, in the Gospel by John, it is added, "They took the body of Jesus, and wound it in linen clothes *with the spices*, as the manner of the Jews is to bury."

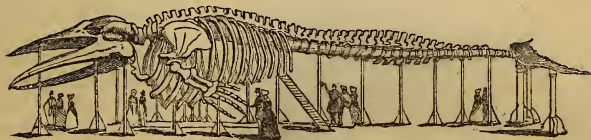
Vase, <i>s.</i> an ornamental vessel	Urn, <i>s.</i> a vessel with a narrow mouth
Vault, <i>s.</i> a cellar ; a cave	Use, <i>s.</i> habit ; practice
Vaunt, <i>n. v.</i> to boast	Waft, <i>a. v.</i> to carry over
Veer, <i>n. v.</i> to turn about	Wage, <i>a. v.</i> to attempt ; to begin ; to carry on
Veil, <i>s.</i> (<i>vale</i>) a covering	Wail, <i>n. v.</i> to grieve, to lament
Vent, <i>s.</i> a small opening	Waive, <i>a. v.</i> to put off
Verge, <i>s.</i> the brink, the edge	Walk, <i>a. v.</i> to step quietly
Verse, <i>s.</i> poetry	Wall, <i>s.</i> a partition ; a fence
Vex, <i>a. v.</i> to plague, to tease	Wan, <i>a.</i> pale, sickly-looking
Vice, <i>s.</i> sin, wickedness	Wand, <i>s.</i> a small stick
Vie, <i>n. v.</i> to contend, to strive	Wane, <i>n. v.</i> to grow less
View, <i>a. v.</i> to survey, to look on	Ward, <i>a. v.</i> to guard, to defend
Vile, <i>a.</i> worthless, wicked	Ware, <i>s.</i> something to be sold
Vogue, <i>s.</i> fashion, mode	Warm, <i>a.</i> heated, angry
Voice, <i>s.</i> the sound from the mouth ; to assert	Warp, <i>v.</i> to contract
Void, <i>a.</i> empty, vain	Wasp, <i>s.</i> a stinging insect
Vouch, <i>n. v.</i> to witness ; to declare ; to assert	Waste, <i>v.</i> to dwindle ; to wear away [useless labour
Vow, <i>s.</i> a solemn promise	Waste, <i>s.</i> wanton destruction,
Urge, <i>a. v.</i> to press earnestly	



VEILS are a kind of hood, scarf, or mantle, used by females for the purpose of concealing their faces. In Asia and Africa they are used as tokens of modesty, and of subjection to husbands. Some of these veils cover the whole of the dress from the neck downwards, while the head and face are covered with a large white handkerchief over the head-dress and forehead, leaving only the eyes and part of the nose visible. Some of the Turkish women use a long piece of black stiff crape, which completely disguises them, and at the same time

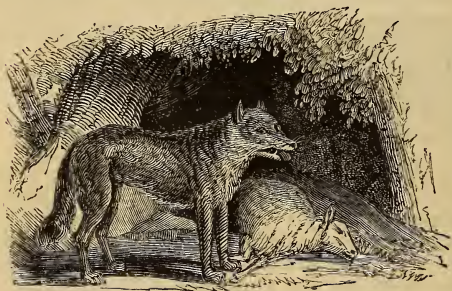
leaves them room to breathe. In Barbary, when the ladies appear in public, they fold their dresses so closely round them, that very little of their faces can be seen. In the summer, when at their country seats, they use less caution, though even then, on the approach of a stranger they always drop their veil. In such countries, to lift up the veil of an unmarried woman is considered a gross insult ; but to take away the veil of a married woman is the greatest indignity she can receive.—In our country, and in modern times, veils are used for ornament, or to moderate the light of the sun, or to defend from wind and dust.

Watch, <i>a. v.</i> to guard, to observe closely	Wheat, <i>s.</i> the grain from which bread is chiefly made
Wax, <i>s.</i> a production of bees	Whelp, <i>s.</i> a puppy ; the young of a beast of prey
Wax, <i>a. v.</i> to grow, to increase	Whim, <i>s.</i> a freak, fancy
Way, <i>s.</i> a road or passage ; manner, method	Whip, <i>s.</i> a lash, or scourge
Weave, <i>a. v.</i> to join threads together ; to fabricate	Whirl, <i>s.</i> a rapid turn
Web, <i>s.</i> any thing woven	White, <i>a.</i> pale ; pure
Wedge, <i>s.</i> an instrument to cleave wood with	Wide, <i>a.</i> broad, extended
Weed, <i>s.</i> a useless herb	Wield, <i>a. v.</i> to use with full power ; to manage
Weep, <i>n. v.</i> to shed tears	Wild, <i>a.</i> untamed, fierce
Weigh, <i>a. v.</i> to examine by balance ; to portion out	Wild, <i>s.</i> a desert, a wilderness
Weight, <i>s.</i> heaviness, burden	Wile, <i>s.</i> a fraud, a trick
Well, <i>s.</i> a spring, a fountain	Will, <i>s.</i> inclination, choice
Well, <i>a.</i> happy ; in health	Wind, <i>s.</i> breath ; air
West, <i>s.</i> where the sun sets	Wind, <i>a. v.</i> to turn, to change
Wet, <i>a.</i> moist, rainy	Wine, <i>s.</i> juice of grapes
Whale, <i>s.</i> a large sea animal	Wing, <i>s.</i> the limb of a bird by which it flies
	Wire, <i>s.</i> a thread of metal



The WHALE, of which the above cut represents a skeleton, is the largest known inhabitant of the sea. The great Greenland Whale usually measures from fifty to ninety feet long, and from fifteen to twenty feet broad. In hot climates whales have been found one hundred and fifty feet long. Fisheries are established, both in the North and South Seas, for the purpose of catching whales, which are valuable for the supply they furnish of oil, whalebone, and spermaceti. The catching of whales exposes those who are engaged in it to much danger. Every ship has six or seven boats, each of which is provided with harpoons (a sort of dart), and a suitable number of men. So soon as they get near a whale, they strike an harpoon, with a long line fastened to it, deeply into its body. The whale immediately dives into the sea, but is soon obliged to return to the top of the water for breath. Fresh harpoons are then driven ; and when, by often plunging and much bleeding it becomes exhausted, a long spear is thrust into its breast, and it soon dies. A large whale is said to be worth nearly one thousand pounds. But the men endure in their voyages great hardships, and they sometimes get little more than enough to pay their expences.

- Wise, *a.* having knowledge ;
 sensible ; prudent
 Wit, *s.* quick fancy ; genius
 Woe, *s.* grief, misery
 Wolf, *s.* a savage beast
 Wood, *s.* a plantation ; timber
 Wool, *s.* the fleece of sheep
 Work, *s.* labour, toil
 World, *s.* the earth
 Worm, *s.* a small reptile
 Worth, *s.* value, excellence
 Wound, *s.* a hurt, a cut
 Wrap, *a. v.* to roll together
 Wrath, *s.* anger, rage
 Wreak, *a. v.* to revenge
 Wreath, *s.* a garland
 Wreck, *s.* ruin, destruction
 Wrest, *a. v.* to force from by
 twisting ; to wrench
 Wretch, *s.* an unhappy person
- Wring, *a. v.* to twist
 Wrist, *s.* the joint of the hand
 Writhe, *a. v.* to distort, to twist
 Wrong, *s.* an error, an injury
 Wry, *a.* crooked, distorted
 Yacht, *s.* (*yot*) a small ship
 Yarn, *s.* woollen thread
 Yawn, *n. v.* to open wide
 Yearn, *a. v.* to feel great tenderness, or pity
 Yield, *a. v.* to produce ; to submit ; to surrender
 Yoke, *s.* a chain ; a bond
 Young, *a.* youthful ; tender
 Youth, *s.* a young man
 Zeal, *s.* eagerness, devotion
 Zest, *s.* a relish, a taste
 Zinc, *s.* a metal
 Zone, *s.* a belt, girdle, a division of the earth



The WOLF is an animal of the dog kind. It is violent, cruel, and greedy. It is fierce when there is no cause, and kills, more to satisfy its evil nature, than from real hunger. It goes abroad by night to seek its prey, and is a great enemy to

flocks of sheep. It is, altogether, a most disgusting creature. It has nothing useful about it except its skin. Its flesh is so rank that all animals reject it with disgust. Its aspect is savage—its voice dreadful—its stench detestable—its disposition perverse—and its manners brutal and ferocious.—The Wolf is frequently spoken of in Scripture.—Of some wicked princes of Israel, who instead of protecting the innocent, and punishing the evil doer, delighted in violence and oppression, and destroyed more than they were able to possess, it is said by the prophet Ezekiel,—“They are like wolves ravening the prey, to shed blood, to destroy lives, to get dishonest gain.” And in the New Testament, false teachers are called “grievous wolves, entering in, and not sparing the flock.”

WORDS SIMILARLY PRONOUNCED, BUT DIFFERENT
IN MEANING AND SPELLING.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>Ail, <i>v.</i> to be sick
 Ale, <i>s.</i> malt liquor
 Air, <i>s.</i> the atmosphere
 Ayr, <i>s.</i> name of a county
 E'er, <i>ad.</i> ever
 Ere, <i>ad.</i> before
 Eyre, <i>s.</i> a court of justice
 Heir, <i>s.</i> the legal successor
 Aisle, <i>s.</i> a passage in a church
 Isle, <i>s.</i> an island
 All, <i>a.</i> every one
 Awl, <i>s.</i> a sharp pointed tool
 Ant, <i>s.</i> an insect [sister
 Aunt, <i>s.</i> a father's or mother's
 Arc, <i>s.</i> part of a circle
 Ark, <i>s.</i> a place of safety
 Aught, <i>s.</i> any thing
 Ought, <i>v.</i> obliged, necessary
 Bail, <i>s.</i> security given
 Bale, <i>a. v.</i> to take out water
 Bale, <i>s.</i> a bundle of goods
 Bait, <i>s.</i> an enticement
 Bate, <i>v.</i> to diminish
 Baize, <i>s.</i> coarse woollen cloth
 Bays, <i>s.</i> a crown, or garland
 Ball, <i>s.</i> a round substance
 Bawl, <i>v.</i> to cry out
 Bare, <i>a.</i> naked
 Bear, <i>s.</i> a wild beast
 Base, <i>a.</i> mean
 Base, <i>s.</i> the foundation
 Bass, <i>s.</i> <i>in music</i>, grave, deep
 Bay, <i>s.</i> an opening of the land
 admitting the sea
 Bey, <i>s.</i> a Turkish chief
 Be, <i>v.</i> to exist
 Bee, <i>s.</i> an insect</p> | <p>Beach, <i>s.</i> the shore
 Beech, <i>s.</i> a tree
 Beat, <i>v.</i> to strike
 Beet, <i>s.</i> a plant
 Beau, <i>s.</i> a polite attendant
 Bow, <i>s.</i> an instrument to shoot
 with
 Beer, <i>s.</i> malt liquor
 Bier, <i>s.</i> a carriage for the dead
 Bell, <i>s.</i> a sounding vessel
 Belle, <i>s.</i> a fine lady
 Blew, <i>v.</i> did blow
 Blue, <i>s.</i> a colour
 Boar, <i>s.</i> the male swine
 Bore, <i>v.</i> to pierce
 Board, <i>s.</i> a thin plank of wood
 Bored, <i>v.</i> did bore
 Bold, <i>a.</i> daring, impudent
 Bowled, <i>v.</i> did bowl
 Boll, <i>s.</i> a round stock or stem
 Bowl, <i>s.</i> a basin
 Bough, <i>s.</i> a branch of a tree
 Bow, <i>v.</i> to bend the body
 Boy, <i>s.</i> a male child
 Buoy, <i>s.</i> a floating signal
 Braid, <i>s.</i> twisted hair
 Brayed, <i>v.</i> made a noise like
 an ass
 Brake, <i>s.</i> a thicket
 Break, <i>v.</i> to destroy
 Bread, <i>s.</i> food made from corn
 Bred, <i>v.</i> brought up
 Brews, <i>v.</i> doth brew
 Bruise, <i>s.</i> a hurt
 Bruit, <i>v.</i> to report
 Brute, <i>s.</i> a beast</p> |
|---|--|

- But, *conj.* yet, except
 Butt, *s.* a large cask
 Buy, *v.* to purchase
 By, *prep.* near
 Call, *v.* to name, to cite
 Caul, *s.* a membrane
 Can, *v.* am able
 Can, *s.* a jug
 Cask, *s.* a barrel
 Casque, *s.* a helmet
 Cast, *v.* to throw
 Caste, *s.* a tribe, or sect
 Cede, *v.* to grant
 Seed, *s.* principle of production
 Cell, *s.* a small room, or cavity
 Sell, *v.* to dispose of
 Cent, *s.* a hundred
 Sent, *v.* conveyed
 Scent, *s.* an odour, a smell
 Chair, *s.* a moveable seat
 Char, *v.* to work by the day
 Cinque, *a.* five
 Sink, *v.* to fall down gradually
 Cite, *v.* to call, to quote
 Sight, *s.* view, vision
 Site, *s.* situation
 Clause, *s.* part of a sentence
 Claws, *s.* talons
 Climb, *v.* to mount up
 Clime, *s.* climate
 Coarse, *a.* rough
 Course, *s.* race, career
 Core, *s.* the heart of fruit, the inner part
 Corps, *s.* a body of soldiers
 Creak, *v.* to make a harsh noise
 Creek, *s.* a narrow bay
 Dam, *s.* the mother of beasts
 Dam, *v.* to stop
 Damn, *v.* to condemn
 Dane, *s.* a native of Denmark
 Deign, *v.* to condescend
 Dear, *a.* beloved ; costly
 Deer, *s.* an animal
 Dew, *s.* a thin mist ; vapour
 Due, *a.* owing
 Die, *v.* to expire
 Dye, *v.* to stain
 Doe, *s.* a female deer
 Dough, *s.* kneaded flour
 Done, *v.* performed
 Dun, *s.* a troublesome creditor ; a dark, gray colour
 Drachm, *s.* the eighth part of an ounce
 Dram, *s.* a glass of spirits
 Draft, *s.* a bill [of drawing
 Draught, *s.* a drink ; the act
 Ewe, *s.* a female sheep
 Yew, *s.* an evergreen tree
 You, *pro.* yourselves
 Ewer, *s.* a basin
 Your, *pro.* belonging to you
 Eye, *s.* the organ of sight
 I, *pro.* myself
 Fain, *ad.* willingly
 Fane, *s.* a weathercock
 Feign, *v.* to pretend
 Faint, *a.* weak, exhausted
 Feint, *s.* a pretence
 Fair, *a.* honest, clear
 Fare, *s.* diet ; hire
 Fair, *s.* a large market
 Feat, *s.* a deed ; an exploit
 Feet, *s.* part of the body

Fir, *s.* a hardy tree
 Fur, *s.* hair of a beast
 Flea, *s.* an insect
 Flee, *v.* to run away
 Flew, *v.* did fly
 Flue, *s.* a pipe, a chimney
 Fore, *s.* front; chief
 Four, *a.* a number
 Fort, *s.* a fortification
 Forte, *s.* peculiar talent
 Forth, *a.* forward
 Fourth, *a.* the fourth in order
 Foul, *a.* filthy
 Fowl, *s.* a bird
 Frays, *s.* quarrels
 Phrase, *s.* mode of speech
 Freeze, *v.* to congeal
 Frieze, *s.* coarse woollen cloth
 Gage, *s.* a pledge
 Guage, *s.* a measure
 Gait, *s.* manner of walking
 Gate, *s.* a sort of door
 Gilt, *v.* covered with gold
 Guilt, *s.* sin, offence
 Glaire, *s.* white of an egg
 Glare, *s.* intense brightness
 Grate, *s.* a fire-place
 Great, *a.* large, powerful
 Grease, *s.* fat, oil
 Greece, *s.* a kingdom
 Groan, *v.* to sigh deeply
 Grown, *v.* increased
 Hail, *s.* frozen rain
 Hale, *a.* healthy, strong
 Hair, *s.* a natural covering
 Hare, *s.* a wild animal
 Hall, *s.* a large room, or
 court
 Haul, *v.* to pull, to drag

Hart, *s.* a stag
 Heart, *s.* the vital organ
 Heal, *v.* to cure
 Heel, *s.* part of the foot
 Hear, *v.* to listen
 Here, *ad.* in this place
 Heard, *v.* perceived by the ear
 Herd, *s.* a flock
 Hew, *v.* to cut down
 Hue, *s.* a tinge, a colour
 Hugh, *s.* a man's name
 Hie, *v.* to make haste
 High, *a.* lofty, eminent
 Him, *pro.* objective case of *he*
 Hymn, *s.* a sacred song
 Hoard, *v.* to lay up in store
 Horde, *s.* a travelling band
 Hole, *s.* a cavity
 Whole, *s.* the entire
 Hoop, *s.* a circular band
 Whoop, *v.* to shout
 Hour, *s.* time of day
 Our, *pro.* belonging to us
 In, *prep.* within
 Inn, *s.* a tavern, a hotel
 Jam, *s.* a confection
 Jamb, *s.* the post of a door
 Key, *s.* an instrument for a lock
 Quay, *s.* a place to land goods
 Kill, *v.* to take away life
 Kiln, *s.* a stove in which to dry
 or burn things
 Knap, *s.* the down of cloth
 Nap, *s.* a short sleep
 Knave, *s.* a rogue
 Nave, *s.* part of a wheel,
 middle of a church
 Knead, *v.* to work dough
 Need, *s.* want, poverty

Knew, <i>v.</i> did know	Meat, <i>s.</i> food, flesh
New, <i>a.</i> not old, recent	Meet, <i>a.</i> fit, suitable
Knight, <i>s.</i> a title	Mete, <i>v.</i> to measure
Night, <i>s.</i> time of darkness	Mead, <i>s.</i> a meadow ; a liquor made from honey
Knot, <i>s.</i> a tie ; a cluster	Meed, <i>s.</i> reward
Not, <i>ad.</i> not so	Might, <i>s.</i> power, strength
Knows, <i>v.</i> understands	Mite, <i>s.</i> a little insect
Nose, <i>s.</i> part of the face	Moan, <i>v.</i> to lament
Lade, <i>v.</i> to load ; to draw out	Mown, <i>v.</i> cut down
Laid, <i>v.</i> placed	Muse, <i>v.</i> to meditate
Lain, <i>v.</i> reclined	Mews, <i>s.</i> a set of stables
Lane, <i>s.</i> a narrow road	Naught, <i>a.</i> bad, worthless
Lanch, <i>v.</i> to throw ; to dart	Nought, <i>s.</i> nothing
Launch, <i>v.</i> to push into the water	None, <i>a.</i> not one
Lax, <i>a.</i> loose	Nun, <i>s.</i> a female recluse
Lacks, <i>v.</i> he wants	Oar, <i>s.</i> an instrument for rowing
Lea, <i>s.</i> ground enclosed	Ore, <i>s.</i> unwrought metal
Lee, <i>s.</i> the side opposite to that on which the wind blows	Oh! <i>interj.</i> an exclamation
Lead, <i>s.</i> a soft metal	Owe, <i>v.</i> to be indebted
Led, <i>v.</i> guided, conducted	Pail, <i>s.</i> a wooden vessel
Leak, <i>v.</i> to let water in or out	Pale, <i>a.</i> wan, pallid
Leek, <i>s.</i> a bulbous herb	Pain, <i>s.</i> penalty, anguish
Limb, <i>s.</i> part of a body	Pane, <i>s.</i> a plate of glass
Limn, <i>v.</i> to draw, to paint	Pair, <i>s.</i> a couple
Lo! <i>interj.</i> behold	Pare, <i>v.</i> to cut, to trim
Low, <i>a.</i> humble, not loud	Pear, <i>s.</i> a fruit
Loan, <i>s.</i> any thing lent	Pall, <i>s.</i> a covering
Lone, <i>a.</i> alone	Paul, <i>s.</i> a Christian name
Made, <i>v.</i> formed, created	Pause, <i>s.</i> a stop
Maid, <i>s.</i> a female servant	Paws, <i>s.</i> the feet of beasts
Mail, <i>s.</i> a bag ; armour	Peace, <i>s.</i> quiet, rest
Male, <i>s.</i> the he animal	Piece, <i>s.</i> a part
Main, <i>a.</i> chief [of an animal	Peak, <i>s.</i> a point
Mane, <i>s.</i> loose hair on the neck	Pique, <i>s.</i> an offence taken
Maze, <i>s.</i> a labyrinth	Peal, <i>s.</i> a ringing of bells
Maize, <i>s.</i> Indian corn	Peel, <i>s.</i> the rind of fruit
Mean, <i>a.</i> base, low, paltry	Peer, <i>s.</i> a nobleman
Mien, <i>s.</i> look, air	Pier, <i>s.</i> the support of an arch

Place, <i>s.</i> a situation	Ring, <i>s.</i> a circle
Plaice, <i>s.</i> a flat-fish	Wring, <i>v.</i> to twist
Plain, <i>a.</i> simple, evident; level	Road, <i>s.</i> a way, path
Plane, <i>s.</i> a level surface	Rode, <i>v.</i> did ride
Plait, <i>s.</i> a fold	Rowed, <i>v.</i> did row
Plate, <i>s.</i> wrought silver	Roe, <i>s.</i> the eggs of fish
Plum, <i>s.</i> a fruit	Row, <i>s.</i> rank, series
Plumb, <i>v.</i> to sound, to fathom	Rote, <i>s.</i> words repeated by mere memory
Pole, <i>s.</i> a long stick	Wrote, <i>v.</i> did write
Poll, <i>s.</i> the head	Rough, <i>a.</i> uneven
Praise, <i>s.</i> commendation	Ruff, <i>s.</i> a covering for the neck
Prays, <i>v.</i> beseeches	Rye, <i>s.</i> a sort of corn
Pray, <i>v.</i> to beseech	Wry, <i>a.</i> crooked, distorted
Prey, <i>s.</i> plunder	Sail, <i>s.</i> a cloth to catch the wind
Pries, <i>v.</i> searches into	Sale, <i>s.</i> a vending
Prize, <i>v.</i> to value highly	Scene, <i>s.</i> view, prospect
Rain, <i>s.</i> water from the clouds	Seen, <i>v.</i> beheld
Reign, <i>v.</i> to rule	Sea, <i>s.</i> the ocean
Rein, <i>s.</i> part of a bridle	See, <i>v.</i> to behold
Raise, <i>v.</i> to lift up	See, <i>s.</i> the diocese of a bishop
Rays, <i>s.</i> beams of light	Seam, <i>s.</i> a sewed joint
Raze, <i>v.</i> to level	Seem, <i>v.</i> to appear
Rap, <i>s.</i> a knock	Sear, <i>v.</i> to burn, to dry up
Wrap, <i>v.</i> to roll up	Seer, <i>s.</i> one who foresees
Read, <i>v.</i> perused	Sees, <i>v.</i> beholds
Red, <i>s.</i> a colour	Seize, <i>v.</i> to grasp with force
Read, <i>v.</i> to peruse	Sew, <i>v.</i> to join by needle-work
Reed, <i>s.</i> a kind of straw	Sow, <i>v.</i> to scatter seed
Rear, <i>v.</i> to raise up	So, <i>ad.</i> in like manner
Rare, <i>a.</i> scarce	Shear, <i>v.</i> to cut or clip
Reek, <i>v.</i> to steam	Sheer, <i>a.</i> pure; unmixed
Wreak, <i>v.</i> to exercise vengeance	Shew, <i>v.</i> to point out
Rest, <i>s.</i> ease, repose	Show, <i>s.</i> an exhibition
Wrest, <i>v.</i> to force, to strain	Sleight, <i>s.</i> a delusive trick
Rhyme, <i>s.</i> metre, poetry	Slight, <i>s.</i> neglect, offence
Rime, <i>s.</i> hoar frost	Sloe, <i>s.</i> fruit of the blackthorn
Right, <i>a.</i> correct; straight	Slow, <i>a.</i> tardy
Rite, <i>s.</i> a religious ceremony	
Write, <i>v.</i> to use a pen	

- Sole, *s.* the under part of the foot ; a fish
 Soul, *s.* the immortal spirit
 Soar, *v.* to rise in the air
 Sore, *a.* painful, tender
 Some, *a.* more or less
 Sum, *s.* the whole ; a quantity
 Son, *s.* a male child
 Sun, *s.* the source of daylight
 Stake, *s.* a post ; a wager
 Steak, *s.* a slice of meat
 Stare, *v.* to look earnestly
 Stair, *s.* a step
 Steal, *v.* to take without consent
 Steel, *s.* tempered iron
 Stile, *s.* steps over a fence
 Style, *s.* manner of language
 Straight, *a.* direct, unbent
 Strait, *a.* narrow
 Suite, *s.* a set
 Sweet, *a.* pleasant
 Tacks, *s.* small nails
 Tax, *s.* a rate, an impost
 Tail, *s.* an appendage
 Tale, *s.* a story
 Tare, *s.* a weed
 Tear, *v.* to rend
 Team, *s.* a yoke of cattle
 Teem, *v.* to abound
 Their, *pro.* of them
 There, *ad.* in that place
 Threw, *v.* did throw
 Through, *prep.* by means of
 Throe, *s.* agony ; struggle
 Throw, *v.* to cast, to heave
 Throne, *s.* a seat of state
 Thrown, *v.* hurled
 Thyme, *s.* a pot herb
 Time, *s.* duration ; season
 Tier, *s.* a rank or row
 Tear, *s.* a drop from the eye
 Told, *v.* related
 Told, *v.* did toll
 Too, *ad.* also
 Two, *a.* one and one
 Toe, *s.* part of the foot
 Tow, *v.* to draw by a rope
 Ton, *s.* twenty hundred weight
 Tun, *s.* a large cask
 Vain, *a.* conceited, fruitless
 Vane, *s.* a weathercock
 Vein, *s.* a blood-vessel
 Vale, *s.* a valley
 Vail, *s.* a present
 Veil, *s.* a covering
 Wade, *v.* to walk through water
 Weighed, *v.* did weigh
 Wait, *v.* to stay
 Weight, *s.* heaviness
 Wain, *s.* a waggon
 Wane, *v.* to decrease
 Ware, *s.* merchandise
 Wear, *v.* to use ; to waste
 Waste, *v.* to consume
 Waist, *s.* the middle
 Waive, *v.* to relinquish
 Wave, *s.* a billow
 Way, *s.* a passage
 Weigh, *v.* to poise, to judge
 Weak, *a.* feeble, infirm
 Week, *s.* seven days
 Wood, *s.* timber
 Would, *v.* was willing
 Yoke, *s.* a bond ; bondage
 Yolk, *s.* yellow part of an egg

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES.

ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

Ab-ba, *s.* father [monks
 Ab-bot, *s.* the governor of
 A-ble, *a.* strong, skilful
 A-bly, *ad.* with ability
 Ab-sent, *a.* away ; careless
 Ac-cent, *s.* the manner of
 pronouncing words
 A-corn, *s.* the fruit of the oak
 A-crīd, *a.* hot, sharp tasted
 Ac-tion, *s.* a thing done
 Ac-tive, *a.* nimble, lively
 Ac-tor, *s.* he who acts
 Ac-tress, *s.* a female actor
 Ad-age, *s.* a maxim, a proverb
 Ad-der, *s.* a poisonous reptile
 Ad-vent, *s.* the coming

Ad-verse, *a.* contrary to
 Ag-ate, *s.* a precious stone
 A-gent, *s.* a deputy, substitute
 A-gile, *a.* ready ; active
 Ai-ry, *a.* open to the air
 Al-bum, *s.* a scrap book
 Al-ley, *s.* a narrow passage
 Al-mond, *s.* a nut [the poor
 Alms-house, *s.* a refuge for
 A-loe, *s.* a tree [Alps
 Al-pine, *a.* belonging to the
 Al-tar, *s.* a place where sacri-
 fices to God were laid
 Al-ter, *a. v.* to change, to turn
 Al-um, *s.* a mineral salt
 Al-ways, *ad.* constantly
 Am-ber, *s.* a yellow gum
 Am-ble, *s.* an easy pace



By an ALTAR is meant an elevated hearth, upon which fire was laid, and offerings presented to the Supreme Being. These offerings were either animals, or sweet scented gums and spices : the first were called burnt offerings ; the second, incense offerings. In the earliest ages altars were heaps of earth, or stones piled one on the other. They were afterwards made of rough stones, with a covering of brass. The altar of burnt offering, men-

tioned in the Book of Exodus, and upon which were offered various sacrifices according to the law of Moses, was made of a beautiful and durable wood, cased over with brass, and having a grate of the same metal. It was so constructed as to be carried from place to place, on the shoulders of the priests, by means of long staves of the same wood, overlaid with brass. When Solomon built a temple for the worship of Jehovah, the altar was very considerably enlarged, and richly ornamented, and was placed in the open air, that the smoke might not sully the inside of the temple.

Am-bush, *s.* the state of lying in wait, or concealment
 Am-ple, *a.* large ; liberal
 An-chor, *s.* an iron instrument by which ships are fastened to the ground
 An-cient, *a.* old ; original
 An-gel, *s.* a divine messenger
 An-ger, *s.* passion, rage
 An-gle, *s.* a corner
 An-gler, *s.* a person who fishes
 An-swer, *s.* a reply to a question, or charge
 An-them, *s.* a holy song
 An-tic, *a.* odd ; droll ; wild
 Ant-ler, *s.* the branch of a stag's horn [easy ; careful
 Anx-ious, (*ankshus*) *a.* un-
 A-pex, *s.* the tip, or point
 Apt-ly, *ad.* fitly, properly

Arch-er, *s.* he that shoots with a bow
 Ar-dent, *a.* hot, fiery, eager
 Ar-dour, *s.* heat ; eagerness
 A-rid, *a.* dry, parched
 Ar-mour, *s.* defensive arms
 Art-ful, *a.* cunning, skilful
 Art-ist, *s.* a skilful man
 As-pect, *s.* look, appearance
 As-pen, *s.* a tree, the poplar
 Auc-tion, *s.* a public sale
 Au-gur, *n. v.* to guess, to foretell
 Au-tumn, *s.* the season between summer and winter

ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

A-base, *a. v.* to bring low
 A-bate, *a. v.* to lessen, to beat down ; to depress



The art of shooting with BOW AND ARROW is one of great antiquity. Indeed this is the first hostile weapon of which mention is made. It appears to have been first used in hunting, to attack from a distance, those animals whose strength or swiftness rendered it difficult or dangerous to come close

to them. Ishmael, when banished from his father's tents, "dwelt in the wilderness, and became an *archer*;" and his nephew Esau employed the bow in his hunting. It afterwards came to be used extensively as an instrument of war. It is still used in savage nations for both purposes. In this country its use remains only as a healthful exercise, or as a trial of skill ; its other uses being superseded by the introduction of gunpowder, and those destructive engines, muskets and cannons.

The ancient *bows* were made of tough wood, or of horn : those of wood being tipped with horn, and those of horn with metal, often with gold and silver. Many were made wholly of metal, as steel or brass. Great strength of arm, as well as frequent practice, were required, in order to use the bow with effect. We find, in the

Ab-hor, *a. v.* to hate, to detest
 Ab-jure, *a. v.* to disown upon oath ; to recant
 Ab-scond, *v.* to hide one's self
 Ab-solve, *a. v.* to clear ; to acquit ; to remit sin
 Ab-surd, *a.* unreasonable
 Ac-cept, *a. v.* to receive willingly, or with pleasure
 Ac-count, *s.* a reckoning, a narrative ; explanation
 Ac-cuse, *a. v.* to charge
 Ac-quaint, *a. v.* to inform, to make familiar with
 Ac-quire, *a. v.* to gain, to save
 Ac-quit, *a. v.* to clear from guilt ; to set free
 Ad-duce, *a. v.* to bring forward in addition
 A-dept, *s.* a skilful person

Ad-here, *n. v.* to stick close
 Ad-jure, *a. v.* to charge solemnly ; to intreat
 Ad-just, *a. v.* to set right
 Ad-mit, *a. v.* to let in ; to allow
 A-dorn, *a. v.* to ornament
 Ad-vance, *n. v.* to bring forward ; to improve
 Ad-vert, *n. v.* to attend to
 Ad-vice, *s.* counsel ; instruction
 Ad-vise, *a. v.* to counsel ; to inform ; to instruct
 A-dult, *s.* grown up
 Af-fair, *s.* business ; concern
 Af-fix, *a. v.* to join
 Af-flict, *a. v.* to pain ; to grieve
 A-fraid, *a.* fearful, terrified
 Af-fray, *s.* a quarrel, a tumult
 Af-front, *a. v.* to insult
 Ag-grieve, *a. v.* to injure, to vex

Bible, that the Hebrew youth were trained betimes to that exercise, and many prided themselves greatly on their skill and experience. David mentions, as a proof of the great strength with which God had endowed him, that "a bow of steel was broken by his arms." It was often proposed, as a trial of strength, to bend some particular bow ; and persons gloried in the possession and use of a bow which no one but themselves could bend. The dying Jacob, when speaking of his favourite son Joseph, and his triumph over those who aimed at his destruction, said, "The archers have sorely grieved him, and shot at him, and hated him. But his own bow abode in strength, and the arms of his hands were made strong by the hands of the mighty God of Jacob."

The *bow-string* was formed of leathern thongs, horse hair, or the sinews of oxen. The *arrows* were made either of reed, or of light wood, headed with bone, ivory, sharp stone, brass, or iron. They were from three to six feet in length. They were sometimes simply pointed, but more commonly barbed, or leaf-shaped, like the head of a spear. In some cases, as among Indian tribes in the present day, the practice of poisoning the point was resorted to ; in other cases, burning materials were fastened to the arrow, so as to spread confusion and destruction into an army, or to set on fire some building at which they were aimed.

The archers, when engaged in war, were frequently mounted in chariots, drawn by swift horses. The reins of the horses were fastened round the waist of the warrior, who stood upright, shooting arrows right and left as he proceeded.

A-ghast, <i>a.</i> astonished ; terrified ; stupefied	Ap-peal, <i>n. v.</i> to refer to another as judge
A-larm, <i>a. v.</i> to surprise ; to startle ; to disturb	Ap-pear, <i>n. v.</i> to be in sight
A-lert, <i>a.</i> quick, nimble	Ap-pease, <i>a. v.</i> to soothe
Al-lege, <i>n. v.</i> to declare	Ap-plaud, <i>a. v.</i> to praise
A-loof, <i>ad.</i> at a distance	Ap-plause, <i>s.</i> commendation
Al-lot, <i>a. v.</i> to share out	Ap-ply, <i>a. v.</i> to use ; to ask ; to study
Al-low, <i>a. v.</i> to admit, to give	Ap-point, <i>a. v.</i> to choose
Al-loy, <i>s.</i> baser metal mixed with gold and silver	Ap-proach, <i>a. v.</i> to come near
Al-ly, <i>s.</i> a friend, a relation	Ap-prove, <i>a. v.</i> to commend
Al-lude, <i>n. v.</i> to refer to	Ar-raign, <i>a. v.</i> to put on trial
Al-lure, <i>a. v.</i> to entice, to decoy	Ar-rear, <i>s.</i> part left unpaid
A-maze, <i>a. v.</i> to astonish	Ar-rest, <i>a. v.</i> to seize, to stop
A-mend, <i>a. v.</i> to grow better	As-cend, <i>a. v.</i> to go up
A-mends, <i>s.</i> recompense	As-cent, <i>s.</i> a high place
A-muse, <i>a. v.</i> to entertain	As-cribe, <i>a. v.</i> to impute
An-noy, <i>v.</i> to trouble	As-sault, <i>s.</i> an attack
A-noint, <i>a. v.</i> to consecrate	As-say, <i>a. v.</i> to make trial
An-tique, <i>a.</i> (<i>anteek</i>) ancient	As-sent, <i>s.</i> agreement
	As-sert, <i>a. v.</i> to affirm, to claim

TO ANOINT is to pour oil upon. Under the Mosaic law, both persons and things which were set apart for sacred purposes were anointed with the holy oil. This signified that such persons would have wisdom and grace to enable them rightly to perform their duties. The anointing of kings was a ceremony used on their being set apart to their office. This was sometimes done *in private*, as a declaration that the persons so anointed should, on some future day, receive the kingdom. The anointing was repeated in public, with some additional ceremonies, when they actually entered upon their duties.

When David resigned his kingdom into the hands of his son Solomon, it was a season of great public show and rejoicing. There was a grand procession of horsemen and footmen, with music. Solomon rode upon the king's mule, heralds going before him, blowing trumpets, and proclaiming him king. Then "Zadok the priest took an horn of oil out of the tabernacle, and anointed Solomon. And they blew the trumpets, and all the people said, God save king Solomon. And all the people came up after him, and the people piped with their pipes, and rejoiced with great joy, so that the earth rent with the sound of them."

An interesting account of a *private* anointing is found in the early history of king David. "The LORD said to Samuel, Fill thine horn with oil, and go ; I will send thee to Jesse, the Bethlehemite : for I have provided me a king among his sons." Samuel went as directed, and seven of Jesse's sons were made to pass

As-sign, *a. v.* to appoint
 As-sist, *a. v.* to help; to relieve
 As-sume, *a. v.* to take; to suppose; to claim
 As-sure, *n. v.* to promise; to make sure
 A-stray, *a.* out of the right way
 A-tone, *n. v.* to make amends
 At-tend, *n. v.* to wait; to listen; to accompany
 At-test, *a. v.* to witness
 At-tire, *s.* clothes; dress
 At-tract, *a. v.* to draw towards
 A-vail, *s.* use; benefit
 A-venge, *a. v.* to revenge
 A-verse, *a.* unfavourable to
 A-vert, *a. v.* to turn aside
 A-void, *a. v.* to shun
 Aus-tere, *a.* severe; sour
 A-ward, *s.* determination
 A-ware, *a.* informed; cautious

A-wait, *a. v.* to attend
 A-wake, *a. v.* to rouse up

ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

Bab-ble, *n. v.* to talk idly
 Bad-ger, *s.* an animal
 Bal-ance, *s.* a machine for weighing
 Bal-ance, *a. v.* to make equal
 Ban-ish, *a. v.* to drive away
 Bank-er, *s.* a trader in money
 Ban-ner, *s.* a flag, a standard
 Ban-quet, *s.* a dainty feast
 Bar-ren, *a.* unfruitful
 Bar-ter, *n. v.* to exchange
 Base-ly, *ad.* meanly, vilely
 Bas-is, *s.* the foundation
 Bea-con, *s.* a signal
 Beau-ty, *s.* grace, comeliness
 Ber-ry, *s.* a small fruit
 Ber-yl, *s.* a precious stone

before him. At length David, who was keeping his father's sheep, was sent for. "And the LORD said, Arise, anoint him, for this is he. Then Samuel took the horn of oil, and anointed him in the midst of



his brethren. And the Spirit of the LORD came upon David from that day forward." When he was about thirty years of age, he was publicly called to enter on the duties of the royal office. "All the tribes of Israel came unto him to Hebron, and David made a league with them before the LORD, and there they anointed David king over Israel."

Bi-ble, *s.* the written word of God, His revealed will
 Blame-less, *a.* free from blame
 Blem-ish, *s.* a stain, defect
 Bloss-om, *s.* a flower
 Blun-der, *s.* a mistake, error
 Bold-ness, *s.* courage ; assurance ; confidence
 Boo-ty, *s.* plunder, spoil
 Brace-let, *s.* an ornament for the arm
 Brawl-er, *s.* a noisy person
 Breast-plate, *s.* a piece of armour for the breast
 Brit-tle, *a.* apt to break
 Bro-ker, *s.* a factor, an agent
 Bru-tal, *a.* savage, cruel
 Bul-wark, *s.* a defence
 Bur-gess, *s.* a free citizen
 Bur-nish, *a. v.* to make bright
 But-tress, *s.* a prop, a support

Buz-zard, *s.* a bird ; a dunce

ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

Be-guile, *a. v.* to deceive
 Be-lieve, *a. v.* to credit
 Be-moan, *v.* to lament
 Be-nign, *a.* kind, healthful
 Be-numb, *a. v.* to deaden
 Be-queath, *n. v.* to give by will
 Be-quest, *s.* any thing left by will ; a legacy
 Be-seech, *n. v.* to entreat
 Be-set, *a. v.* to surround, to perplex, to entangle
 Be-siege, *a. v.* to block up
 Be-tray, *a. v.* to break one's trust, to deceive
 Be-wail, *a. v.* to lament
 Be-ware, *n. v.* to be cautious
 Blas-pheme, *v.* to revile
 Block-ade, *a. v.* to shut up



BOTTLES in Eastern countries are made of the skins of goats or kids, stripped off without cutting open the front part: the openings made by cutting off the legs and tail are sewed up; and, when filled, the neck is tied tightly round. In these skin bottles, wine, water, milk, and other liquids, are preserved in a fresh state for a considerable length of time. In travelling, they are enclosed in woollen sacks, because beasts of burden often fall under their load, or cast it down upon the sandy desert.

In the New Testament it is said, "No man putteth new wine into old bottles; else the new wine will burst the bottles, and be spilled, and the bottles will perish. But new wine must be put into new bottles, and both are preserved." New wine would *ferment*, and swell the bottle considerably, so as to cause it to burst. A new and strong bottle, therefore, was necessary, in order to resist the inward pressure, and to preserve both the bottle and its contents. The Arabs and Persians never go a journey without a small leathern bottle of water hanging by their side;—this the heat of the climate, and the scarcity of wells and springs of water render necessary.

Bom-bast, *s.* big empty words
Bureau, *s.* (*buro*) a chest of drawers

ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

Cab-in, *s.* a small room
Ca-ble, *s.* a rope for an anchor
Ca-dence, *s.* the fall of the voice
Cal-lous, *a.* hard, unfeeling
Cal-low, *a.* unfeathered
Cam-el, *s.* a beast of burden
Can-cel, *a. v.* to blot out
Can-did, *a.* fair, open, honest
Can-dour, *s.* sincerity
Can-on, *s.* a rule, a law
Can-non, *s.* a large gun
Can-vas, *s.* a coarse cloth
Can-vass, *a. v.* to solicit, to examine, to debate
Ca-per, *n. v.* to jump; to dance
Cap-tain, *s.* a commander

Cap-tious, *a.* peevish, finding fault
Cap-tive, *s.* a prisoner
Cap-ture, *s.* a seizure; a prize
Car-nage, *s.* slaughter, death
Car-go, *s.* a ship's lading
Car-ol, *s.* a song of joy
Cas-tle, *s.* a fortified place
Cav-ern, *s.* a cave; a den
Cau-tious, *a.* prudent, careful
Ce-dar, *s.* a tree
Ceil-ing, *s.* the roof of a room
Cen-sus, *s.* a numbering of the people
Cen-sure, *s.* blame; reproof
Cen-tre, *s.* the middle
Cer-tain, *a.* sure; without doubt [summons
Chal-lenge, *s.* a defiance; a
Chap-let, *s.* a garland, a wreath
Chap-ter, *s.* a division of a book



The CAMEL is a beast of burden, of the highest value in the deserts of Asia and Africa. It is satisfied with a little food, of the coarsest kind; it is capable of enduring surprising fatigue, and is every way formed for the climate and soil of such countries. Indeed, without the Camel the dwellers in the deserts must perish. Its chief use is to carry burdens, and it has been sometimes used in war, to carry the baggage of an Eastern army. Long strings of Camels, or *caravans* as they are called, go across the deserts together, bearing various kinds of merchandize, moving at the rate of about three miles an hour, as regular as clock-work, day after day, for

Char-coal, <i>s.</i> coal made by burning wood under turf	Clo-set, <i>s.</i> a small room
Charm-ing, <i>a.</i> and <i>part.</i> pleasing, lovely [mass]	Clou-dy, <i>a.</i> dark, obscure
Chaos, <i>s.</i> (<i>kaos</i>) a confused	Clo-ver, <i>s.</i> a sort of grass
Char-ter, <i>s.</i> a grant, a privilege	Clus-ter, <i>s.</i> a bunch
Chas-ten, <i>a. v.</i> to correct, to punish	Cof-fer, <i>s.</i> a money chest
Cheer-ful, <i>a.</i> gay, joyful	Co-gent, <i>a.</i> forcible
Che-rish, <i>a. v.</i> to nourish	Col-lege, <i>s.</i> a public school
Chief-tain, <i>s.</i> a leader	Com-bat, <i>s.</i> a battle
Chis-el, <i>s.</i> an iron tool	Co-lumn, <i>s.</i> a round pillar
Cho-ler, (<i>coller</i>) <i>s.</i> anger, rage	Come-ly, <i>a.</i> graceful, decent, good looking
Churl-ish, <i>a.</i> surly, selfish	Com-et, <i>s.</i> an excentric planet
Cis-tern, <i>s.</i> a water vessel	Com-fit, <i>s.</i> a sweetmeat
Ci-tron, <i>s.</i> a kind of lemon	Com-fort, <i>s.</i> support, pleasure
Ci-ty, <i>s.</i> a large town	Com-fort, <i>a. v.</i> to cheer; to revive
Cla-mour, <i>s.</i> outcry, noise	Com-ment, <i>s.</i> an explanation
Cle-ment, <i>a.</i> mild, merciful	Com-merce, <i>s.</i> trade, dealing
Clev-er, <i>a.</i> skilful, dexterous	Com-mon, <i>a.</i> frequent; vulgar
Cli-max, <i>s.</i> gradation, ascent	Com-plex, <i>a.</i> of many parts
	Com-pound, <i>s.</i> a mixture

eight hours daily. Upon occasions, however, their swiftness is very great, being able to travel a hundred miles in a day, with heavy loads. The unwearied patience, the strength, the gentleness, the power of going long journeys on scanty fare, all render the Camel invaluable; and afford a striking proof of the wisdom and goodness of God in suiting its habits to those regions in which it can be of the most eminent service.



The CONEY is a small animal, shaped somewhat like a rabbit, but having no tail. It is found in Ethiopia, Mount Lebanon, and other parts of Arabia and Syria, living chiefly in the mouths of caves, and in the clefts of the rocks. Coneys are fond of company, and may be seen by dozens, sitting upon pieces of rock, warming themselves in the sun, or enjoying the freshness of the summer's evening. They are mild and timid in their deportment. Solomon says they are "a feeble folk," and yet "exceeding wise, making their houses in the rocks." Conscious that they are weak and tender, they wisely select those places for their nests in which they may abide in safety.

Com-rade, *s.* a companion
 Con-cave, *a.* hollow
 Con-cert, *s.* a musical enter-
 tainment
 Con-cord, *s.* harmony
 Con-course, *s.* a multitude
 Con-duct, *s.* behaviour
 Co-ney, *s.* a small animal
 Con-fines, *s.* boundaries
 Con-flict, *s.* a contest, struggle
 Con-flux, *s.* a flowing together
 Con-gress, *s.* an assembly
 Con-quer, *a. v.* to subdue
 Con-quest, *s.* a victory
 Con-scientious, (*conshus*) *a.* hav-
 ing knowledge
 Con-serve, *s.* a preserve
 Con-sort, *s.* a wife or husband
 Con-stant, *a.* firm, continual
 Con-strue, *a. v.* to explain
 Con-tact, *s.* touch, close union
 Con-test, *s.* a dispute, debate

Con-tract, *s.* an agreement
 Con-trast, *s.* a difference
 Con-trite, *a.* truly penitent
 Con-vert, *s.* one changed
 Con-vex, *a.* round, spherical
 Con-vict, *s.* one found guilty
 Con-voy, *s.* an escort guard
 Cop-per, *s.* a metal
 Co-ral, *s.* a submarine plant
 Co-vert, *s.* a retreat
 Cor-nice, *s.* a moulding
 Coun-cil, *s.* an assembly
 Coun-sel, *s.* advice
 Coun-ty, *s.* a division of the
 kingdom [age
 Cow-ard, *s.* one without cour-
 Cres-cent, *a.* increasing
 Crick-et, *s.* an insect
 Cri-tic, *s.* a judge ; a censor
 Cri-sis, *s.* a critical time
 Crude-ly, *ad.* roughly, un-
 ripely



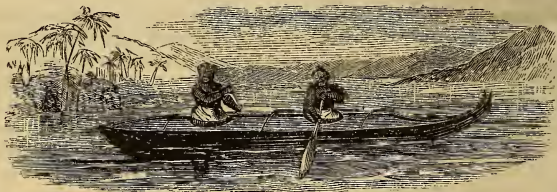
CORAL is a hard chalky substance, growing under the sea, resembling in figure the stem of a plant, divided into branches. It is of different colours, but the red is the sort generally called coral, and usually made into ornaments. Coral is one of the most wonderful productions in the creation. It was for ages thought to be a vegetable produce ; but, about a century ago, it was found to be the work of a *living animal*. There are six sorts of the animal, two of which are represented in the cut, the natural and magnified size. These animals are constantly throwing out a kind of milky juice, which becomes fixed and solid ; and this process is continually going on, till large rocks of the substance are raised in the sea, which in the course of time become islands.—The Coral insect is found in most of the great seas ; but in the Pacific Ocean these tiny workmen are effecting changes which exceed the most stupendous powers of man. What is called the *Coral Sea* takes in a region of many hundred miles in extent, the whole of which are thickly studded with reefs, rocks, and islands. Some of these islands measure nearly thirty miles across: they are covered with a deep soil, well wooded with trees and evergreens, and inhabited by thousands of human beings. Such is the work of insects !

Cru-el, *a.* without pity
 Cul-prit, *s.* a person charged
 with a crime
 Cul-ture, *s.* improvement
 Cun-ning, *a.* artful, sly
 Cu-rate, *s.* a parish priest
 Cur-rant, *s.* a small fruit
 Cur-rent, *s.* a running stream
 Cush-ion, *s.* a seat
 Cùs-tom, *s.* use ; fashion ; tax
 Cut-lass, *s.* a short sword
 Cut-ler, *s.* a knife maker
 Cyn-ic, *a.* morose ; snarling
 Cy-press, *s.* a tree

ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

Ca-bal, *s.* a party ; a scheme
 Ca-jole, *n. v.* to flatter ; to
 coax [powder
 Cal-cine, *v. n.* to burn to
 Ca-lash, *s.* a small carriage

Ca-nal, *s.* an artificial river
 Ca-noe, *s.* an Indian boat
 Ca-price, *s.* a whim, a fancy
 Ca-reer, *s.* a course ; swift
 motion
 Ca-rouse, *n. v.* to drink hard
 Cas-cade, *s.* a waterfall
 Cash-ier, *s.* a cash keeper
 Ce-ment, *s.* mortar ; glue
 Chag-rin, *s.* vexation
 Col-lect, *a. v.* to gather
 Com-bine, *a. v.* to unite, to
 join together
 Com-mand, *a. v.* to order
 Com-mence, *a. v.* to begin
 Com-mend, *a. v.* to praise
 Com-mit, *a. v.* to intrust ; to
 send to prison
 Com-mune, *n. v.* to converse
 Com-pact, *a.* firm, close
 Com-pare, *a. v.* to liken



A CANOE is a light boat, used by some Indian tribes, and by natives of the islands of the Pacific Ocean. Canoes are generally made of the trunks of trees, hollowed out by cutting, or by fire. Being broad and flat, they swim freely. They are worked with paddles, which are small and light, pointed at the bottom, broad in the middle, and narrowing off into a sort of handle about five feet long. Some of these canoes have room for only one person. Others, as in the cut here given, are made for two persons, who sit in a sort of hole made for the purpose. Some are made about forty feet long, and will carry twenty persons. Others, built for purposes of war, have the appearance of two canoes joined together, and will hold from thirty to one hundred men: these are nearly seventy feet long. Some of them are curiously carved, and have strange and frightful ornaments, composed of teeth of seals and sharks, and of small flat shells.

Com-pel, <i>a. v.</i> to force, to constrain, to oblige	Con-dign, <i>a.</i> merited, deserved
Com-pile, <i>a. v.</i> to collect	Con-dole, <i>n. v.</i> to mourn with
Com-plete, <i>a.</i> finished, perfect	Con-duce, <i>n. v.</i> to help, to promote; to contribute
Com-ply, <i>n. v.</i> to yield, to suit	Con-duct, <i>a. v.</i> to guide, to lead, to manage
Com-port, <i>n. v.</i> to agree	Con-fer, <i>v.</i> to converse, to bestow, to give
Com-pose, <i>a. v.</i> to write; to quiet	Con-fess, <i>a. v.</i> to acknowledge
Com-pound, <i>a. v.</i> to mingle	Con-fide, <i>a. v.</i> to trust in
Com-press, <i>a. v.</i> to squeeze together; to embrace	Confine, <i>a. v.</i> to limit; to imprison
Com-prise, <i>n. v.</i> to contain	Con-firm, <i>a. v.</i> to establish
Com-pute, <i>a. v.</i> to calculate	Con-form, <i>n. v.</i> to comply with
Con-ceal, <i>a. v.</i> to hide	Con-found, <i>a. v.</i> to perplex
Con-cede, <i>a. v.</i> to admit, grant	Con-front, <i>a. v.</i> to face
Con-ceit, <i>s.</i> fancy; pride	Con-fuse, <i>a. v.</i> to confound
Con-ceive, <i>a. v.</i> to understand	Con-fute, <i>a. v.</i> to disprove
Con-cise, <i>a.</i> brief, short	Con-geal, <i>a. v.</i> to freeze
Con-cur, <i>n. v.</i> to agree with	Con-join, <i>a. v.</i> to put together
Con-demn, <i>a. v.</i> to doom; to blame; to censure	
Con-dense, <i>a. v.</i> to make close	

To COMPOSE sentences so as clearly to express the precise meaning, and to interest those who read, is well worthy the attention of every young person. This art cannot be attained without industry, but its value and beauty will be an ample recompense. Close application to study may be somewhat irksome for the present, but you will hereafter be glad to find that your teachers have acted like florists, who cultivate plants, or sow seeds. You are the plants they wish to cultivate, and your beauty and usefulness will depend, mainly, on the cheerfulness with which you apply yourself to their lessons. There is provided for you a PICTORIAL GRAMMAR, which will furnish important information as to the art of composing sentences; in the mean time, a general rule or two may be given, which you will do well to commit to memory.

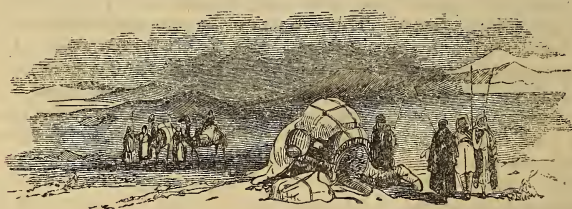
First,—due regard should be paid to the length of your sentences;—if they be too short, the sense is apt to be broken; if they be too long, the attention of the reader may be fatigued. A mixture of long and short sentences is generally most pleasing. *Secondly*,—your meaning should be expressed with *clearness*. Right words must be selected, and properly arranged, and your leading idea must be kept fully in view.—And, *thirdly*, this should be expressed with *force*. The sense must be brought out to the greatest advantage, that every word may have its due weight, and make a suitable impression on the mind of the reader.—Practice will enable you to arrange your words and sentences in the most *pleasing* form.

Con-nect, *a. v.* to unite
 Con-nive, *n. v.* to wink at
 Con-sign, *a. v.* to make over
 Con-sist, *n. v.* to be composed of
 Con-sole, *a. v.* to comfort
 Con-spire, *n. v.* to plot together
 Con-strain, *a. v.* to force
 Con-struct, *a. v.* to build, to
 form, to complete
 Con-sult, *n. v.* to advise with
 Con-sume, *a. v.* to spend, to
 waste ; to destroy
 Con-tain, *a. v.* to hold to in-
 clude ; to restrain
 Con-temn, *a. v.* to despise
 Con-tend, *n. v.* to strive, to vie
 Con-tent, *a. v.* to satisfy
 Con-tract, *v.* to shrink up ; to
 bargain ; to covenant
 Con-trast, *a. v.* to place in
 opposition
 Control, *a. v.* to check

Con-vene, *a. v.* to call together
 Con-verse, *n. v.* to talk
 Con-vert, *a. v.* to change
 Con-vict, *a. v.* to prove guilty
 Con-vince, *a. v.* to satisfy
 Con-vulse, *a. v.* to contort, to
 twist violently
 Cor-rect, *a. v.* to punish, to
 chastise, to set right
 Cor-rode, *a. v.* to eat away
 Cor-rupt, *a. v.* to defile, to
 vitiate ; to pervert
 Cor-rupt, *a.* spoiled ; putrid
 Cur-tail, *a. v.* to cut short

ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

Dam-ask, *s.* flowered silk
 Dain-ty, *a.* delicate, nice
 Dam-age, *s.* mischief, injury
 Dan-ger, *s.* risk, hazard
 Dark-ness, *s.* gloom, ignorance
 Das-tard, *s.* a coward



A DESERT is a wilderness ; a wild, uncultivated, waste country. Deserts abound both in Africa and Asia. The most striking feature of Africa is the vast deserts which occupy its surface, and which are supposed to comprise one half of its whole extent.

The *Sahara*, or Great Desert, is about two thousand, seven hundred miles long, and seven hundred and twenty miles broad. It is covered with red sand, formed into ridges like the waves of the sea. Their position and appearance are constantly changing from the effect of the wind, so that no traces of a beaten path are left, and travellers are obliged to shape their course by the polar star. Lions, Panthers, and Serpents, often of a monstrous size, add to the horror of these dreadful solitudes. This desert is visited also, at certain seasons, by a terrible burning wind, named *Simoom*, or *Samiel*, which is so

Daz-zle, *a. v.* to overcome
 with light
 Debt-or, *s.* he who owes some-
 thing to another
 De-cent, *a.* modest, becoming
 De-luge, *s.* a flood
 De-sert, *s.* waste country
 Des-pot, *s.* an absolute prince
 Dic-tate, *s.* a rule, or order
 Di-et, *s.* food ; an assembly
 Dis-cord, *s.* disagreement
 Dis-count, *s.* an allowance
 Dis-mal, *a.* dreary, gloomy
 Dis-tant, *a.* far off, remote
 Dis-tich, *s.* two lines in verse
 Dis-trict, *s.* a province
 Dit-ty, *s.* a song
 Do-cile, *a.* teachable
 Doc-tor, *s.* a learned man
 Do-lour, *s.* grief, lamentation
 Dol-phin, *s.* a sea fish
 Do-nor, *s.* a giver or bestower

Dor-mant, *a.* sleeping, inactive
 Do-tage, *s.* fondness, weakness
 Dra-ma, *s.* a stage play
 Dra-per, *s.* a seller of cloth
 Drow-sy, *a.* sleepy
 Drug-gist, *s.* a seller of drugs
 Duc-tile, *a.* easily led, or drawn
 Dwin-dle, *n. v.* to wear away

ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

De-bar, *a. v.* to hinder
 De-base, *a. v.* to degrade
 De-cant, *a. v.* to pour off
 De-cay, *n. v.* to decline, to
 wither
 De-cease, *s.* death
 De-ceit, *s.* falsehood, fraud
 De-ceive, *a. v.* to mislead
 De-cide, *a. v.* to determine
 De-claim, *n. v.* to speak to the
 passions of a multitude

violent that it sometimes dries up the water contained in the skins borne by the camels for the use of the merchants and drivers. It is said that from fifty to one hundred pounds have in some cases been given for a draught of water. In the year 1805 a caravan, composed of two thousand persons, besides eighteen hundred camels, all perished of thirst. Vast quantities of human and other bones are found heaped together in various parts of the desert, supposed to be those of travellers who have thus perished.

The Desert of *Mesopotamia* is still more horrible. It is covered with burning sands and barren chalk. Wormwood, and other bitter herbs, cover large spaces, and banish all other plants. The waters of the desert are mostly saline or sulphurous, giving rise to unwholesome vapours and deadly winds, which suffocate those who come within their influence. To add to these horrors, this desert is overspread by Arabs, who live upon plunder, obtained from the caravans which carry on commerce between the adjoining countries.

A striking proof of the wisdom and goodness of the Great CREATOR is to be found, even in these waste and howling deserts. There are in most of them certain beautiful spots, called *Oases*, cultivated, fertile, and abounding with water. These serve as watering places to the men, as well as to feed and refresh the hardy and patient camels. The caravans stop at these places a few days, and then proceed on their journey, till they reach another spot of the same description.

De-clare, *a. v.* to affirm, to publish; to proclaim
 De-cline, *v.* to decay, to avoid
 De-cree, *s.* a judgment; a law
 De-coy, *a. v.* to entice
 De-duct, *a. v.* to take away from
 De-face, *a. v.* to disfigure, to spoil, to ruin
 De-fame, *a. v.* to censure falsely; to caluminate
 De-feat, *a. v.* to overthrow
 De-fect, *s.* a failing, a blemish
 De-fence, *s.* a shield; an excuse
 De-fend, *a. v.* to protect
 De-fer, *a.* to put off, to delay
 De-file, *s.* a narrow pass
 De-fine, *a. v.* to explain, to fix
 De-form, *a. v.* to disfigure
 De-fraud, *a. v.* to trick, to cheat
 De-fy, *a. v.* to challenge
 De-grade, *a. v.* to disgrace
 De-gree, *s.* quality, rank

De-ject, *a. v.* to cast down
 De-lay, *a. v.* to put off
 De-light, *s.* pleasure, joy
 De-lude, *a. v.* to deceive
 De-mand, *a. v.* to claim
 De-mean, *n. v.* to behave, to debase; to lessen
 De-mise, *s.* death
 De-mur, *n. v.* to hesitate
 De-mure, *a.* grave; affected
 De-note, *a. v.* to mark, to point out; to indicate
 De-nounce, *a. v.* to threaten, to condemn; to impeach
 De-part, *n. v.* to go away
 De-pend, *n. v.* to hang from, to rely upon; to trust to
 De-pict, *a. v.* to describe, to paint; to pourtray
 De-plore, *a. v.* to lament
 De-pone, *a. v.* to give evidence; to displace

A **DEFILE** is a long narrow passage. In military writings, every piece of ground with hindrances placed in the way, so that it can only be passed by a men, is called a roads along vallies, hedges, or over marshes. Some- is applied to a street the path over a small body of men, an passing through such posed to great dan- the defile is between tains, which afford to the enemy. the case at the pass the East Indies. The sisting of from four- sand men, with se- and baggage cattle, together near the entrance of that pass, in one huge, confused, un- manageable mass. The strongest men had became weak and feeble in consequence of the extreme cold and hunger which they had for



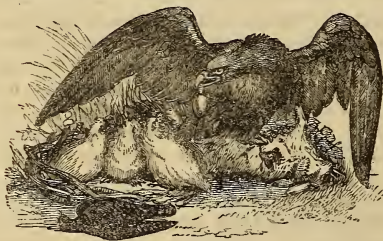
very narrow line of defile. Such are between walls or dykes raised across times, also, the term in a village, and to bridge. A large army, for instance, a spot, must be ex- ger, especially where high rocks or moun- shelter and ambush

This was fearfully of Khoord Cabul, in British army, con- teen to sixteen thou- veral hundred horses were closely jammed

De-prave, <i>a. v.</i> to corrupt	Des-poil, <i>a. v.</i> to rob ; to be- reave
De-press, <i>a. v.</i> to press down	Des-pond, <i>n. v.</i> to despair
De-privè, <i>a. v.</i> to take from	Des-troy, <i>a. v.</i> to ruin, to waste
De-pute, <i>a. v.</i> to commission	De-tach, <i>a. v.</i> to separate
De-ride, <i>a. v.</i> to mock, to ridi- cule, to scorn	De-tail, <i>s.</i> a minute account
Des-cant, <i>n. v.</i> to discourse	De-tain, <i>a. v.</i> to keep back
Des-cend, <i>n. v.</i> to go downward	De-tect, <i>a. v.</i> to discover
De-scent, <i>s.</i> a going down, a slope	De-ter, <i>a. v.</i> to discourage
Des-cry, <i>a. v.</i> to discover	De-test, <i>a. v.</i> to hate, to abhor
De-sert, <i>a. v.</i> to forsake	De-tract, <i>a. v.</i> to take away ; to slander
De-sert, <i>s.</i> worth ; merit	De-vise, <i>a. v.</i> to plan, to concert ; to bequeath
De-sign, <i>a. v.</i> to plan ; to pur- pose ; to project	De-void, <i>a.</i> empty ; vacant
De-sire, <i>a. v.</i> to wish for ; to ask, to intreat	De-vote, <i>a. v.</i> to dedicate
De-sist, <i>n. v.</i> to stop	De-vour, <i>a. v.</i> to swallow up
Des-patch, <i>s.</i> haste	De-vout, <i>a.</i> pious ; religious, devoted to God
Des-pair, <i>n. v.</i> to lose hope	Dif-fuse, <i>a. v.</i> to spread, to scatter, to pour out
De-pise, <i>a. v.</i> to disdain	Dif-fuse, <i>a.</i> copious, extended
Des-pite, <i>ad.</i> in spite of	

days endured. Even among the cavalry, who had suffered least, some of the men were obliged to be lifted on their horses. In this harassed state this living mass of men and animals was obliged to go through this frightful pass, well knowing that an armed tribe of furious soldiers were waiting to deal death and destruction among them. The defile is about five miles long, and is shut in on either hand by a line of lofty hills, between the sides of which the sun can only now and then dart a momentary ray. A mountain torrent dashes down the middle, its edges lined with thick layers of ice and frozen snow, presenting an uneasy and dangerous footing for jaded animals. That stream the army had to cross and recross about twenty eight times. As they went on, the defile became narrower and narrower, while the natives were seen crowding the heights in considerable force. They soon opened a hot fire upon the advanced party below, with whom were several ladies ; these ladies, seeing that their only hope of escape was in moving rapidly, galloped forward, while the bullets whizzed in hundreds about their ears, until they were fairly out of the pass. They escaped unhurt, with the exception of Lady Sale, who received a slight wound in the arm. Soon after this, a universal panic prevailed ; thousands seeking refuge in flight, hurried to the front, leaving baggage, arms, women, and children ; the crowd moved onward into the very thickest of the fire ; and it is supposed that about three thousand souls perished in this fatal defile ! Such are the miseries that result from war !

- Di-gest, *a. v.* to dissolve, to soften ; to arrange
 Di-gress, *n. v.* to turn aside
 Di-lute, *a. v.* to make thin
 Di-rect, *a. v.* to order, to regulate ; to aim at
 Dis-band, *a. v.* to spread abroad ; to break up
 Dis-card, *a. v.* to dismiss, to displace
 Dis-cern, *a. v.* to see, distinguish ; to discover
 Dis-charge, *a. v.* to dismiss
 Dis-claim, *a. v.* to disown
 Dis-close, *a. v.* to reveal
 Dis-course, *s.* a treatise ; a sermon ; a conversation
 Dis-creet ; *a.* prudent
 Dis-cuss, *a. v.* to examine
 Dis-dain, *a. v.* to scorn, to despise, to contemn
 Dis-grace, *s.* dishonour
 Dis-guise ; *a. v.* to conceal ; to disfigure
 Dis-gust, *s.* aversion, dislike
 Dis-join, *a. v.* to separate
 Dis-may, *a. v.* to terrify
 Dis-own, *a. v.* to deny
 Dis-pel, *a. v.* to dissipate
 Dis-play, *a. v.* to shew
 Dis-please, *a. v.* to offend
 Dis-pose, *a. v.* to incline
 Dis-pute, *s.* an argument
 Dis-sect, *a. v.* to cut up
 Dis-sent, *n. v.* to differ
 Dis-solve, *a. v.* to melt
 Dis-suade, *a. v.* to divert from ; to advise against
 Dis-tort, *a. v.* to twist, to convulse ; to pervert
 Dis-tract, *a. v.* to divide ; to perplex ; to make mad,
 Dis-tress, *a. v.* to afflict
 Dis-train, *a. v.* to seize



The EAGLE is the chief of the birds of prey. It is regarded as the king of birds, on account of its power, the swiftness of its flight, the height to which it soars, and the terror with which it inspires its fellows of the air. — It is so greedy, that a large ex-

tent of country is necessary to furnish it with a sufficient supply of food, especially when it has young to provide for, at which season it takes to its nest a far greater quantity than it can possibly use. Providence, therefore, has ordained that it should be a solitary animal, and two pair of eagles are never found in the same neighbourhood. Its sight is quick, strong, and piercing ; so that it discovers its prey from a great height and distance, and at once pounces upon it, with a force which no creature can resist.

The eagle lives and retains its powers to a great age ; and after moulting, it renews its vigour so surprisingly, that it seems almost to become young again.

Dis-trust, *s.* suspicion, doubt
 Dis-turb, *a. v.* to disquiet
 Di-verge, *n. v.* to depart from
 one point [to amuse
 Di-vert, *a. v.* to turn away;
 Di-vest, *a. v.* to strip
 Di-vine, *a.* godlike, not human
 Di-vorce, *n. v.* to put away
 Di-vulge, *a. v.* to make known
 Do-main, *s.* estate, empire
 Dra-goon, *s.* a horse-soldier

ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

Ea-ger, *a.* very desirous
 Ea-gle, *s.* a bird of prey
 Ear-ly, *ad.* soon; betimes
 E-cho, *s.* a return of sound
 Ec-logue, *s.* a pastoral poem
 E-dict, *s.* a decree, an order
 Ef-fort, *s.* an attempt, exertion
 E-gress, *s.* going forth
 Em-bers. *s.* hot cinders

Em-blem, *s.* a type, a sign
 Em-met *s.* an ant
 Em-pire, *s.* supreme dominion
 Emu, *s.* a large bird
 En-gine, *s.* a machine
 En-sign, *s.* a flag, a standard
 En-trails, *s.* the bowels
 En-trance, *s.* a door, an opening
 En-vy, *s.* pain felt at the sight
 of excellence, or happiness
 E-phod *s.* a linen girdle
 E-qual, *a.* even, alike
 Er-rand, *s.* a message
 Er-ror, *s.* a mistake
 Es-say, *s.* an attempt
 Es-cort, *s.* convoy, guard
 E-thics, *s.* moral system
 Ex-ile, *s.* banishment
 Ex-it, *s.* a departure
 Ex-port, *a. v.* to carry out of
 a country [to take from
 Ex-tract, *a. v.* to draw out;

The Eagle chooses the highest rocks, and the loftiest mountains, as the most fit places for building its *nest*, which is formed of a few simple materials. The mother bird is most kind to her young, and supplies them abundantly with food. She will take hares, rabbits, and other small animals alive, and placing them before her young, tear out pieces of flesh, and teach them to kill and tear animals to pieces for themselves. She rouses them early to exertion and exercise; she carefully watches and directs their first attempts to fly; she assists them when they appear weak or faint; but when they are quite able to fly and to provide for themselves, she allows them to return no more to the parent nest. In the book of Job this is thus described:—"The eagle mounteth up, and maketh her nest on high. She dwelleth and abideth on the rock, upon the crag of the rocks and the strong places. From thence she seeketh the prey, and her eyes behold afar off. Her young ones also suck up blood."

From this care of her young while helpless, and this careful training to exertion, a fine comparison is taken by Moses to shew the kindness of GOD towards the Jews, his care for them, and the measures he had taken to raise them from the state of weakness into which they had at that time fallen. "As an eagle stirreth up her nest, fluttereth over her young, spreadeth abroad her wings, taketh them, beareth them on her wings: so the LORD alone did lead him. He made him ride on the high places of the earth, that he might eat the increase of the fields."

ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

Ec-lat, *s.* (*ecclaw*) show, lustre
 E-clipse, *a. v.* to darken, to
 obscure; to becloud
 Ef-face, *a. v.* to destroy
 Ef-fect, *s.* issue; result
 E-ject, *a. v.* to throw out
 E-late, *a.* flushed, proud
 E-lapse, *n. v.* to glide away
 E-lude, *a. v.* to escape, to
 shun [with spices
 Em-balm, *a. v.* to preserve
 Em-bark, *n. v.* to ship; to engage
 Em-broil, *a. v.* to disturb
 E-mit, *a. v.* to send forth
 E-merge, *n. v.* to raise out of
 Em-pale, *a. v.* to enclose
 Em-ploy, *a. v.* to keep at work
 En-act, *a. v.* to decree; to act
 En-camp, *n. v.* to pitch tents
 En-chant, *a. v.* to bewitch

En-close, *a. v.* to fence in
 En-dear, *a. v.* to make dear
 En-dow, *a. v.* to enrich
 En-due, *a. v.* to supply, to
 En-dure, *n. v.* to suffer [invest
 En-force, *n. v.* to strengthen
 En-gage, *a. v.* to employ; to
 fight; to win over [curve
 En-grave, *a. v.* to cut; to
 En-gross, *a. v.* to seize the
 whole [vance
 En-hance, *a. v.* to raise; to ad-
 En-join, *a. v.* to order; to
 direct, to enforce
 En-rage, *a. v.* to provoke
 En-rol, *a. v.* to register
 En-sue, *n. v.* to follow
 En-sure, *a. v.* to make sure
 En-tice, *a. v.* to allure
 En-tire, *a.* whole, complete
 En-tomb, *a. v.* to bury
 En-trap, *a. v.* to ensnare



The EMU is found in Asia, in the Indian islands, in Africa, and in New Holland. It varies in height from five to seven feet, and has rather a clumsy appearance. It resembles the African ostrich in form, and in some of its habits; but it has none of those beautiful plumes which distinguish the ostrich from all other birds. At a distance its feathers seem more like hair than plumage. On the head and neck they are short, and the skin, which is of a purpleish hue, is distinctly seen through them. The wings are small, and quite invisible, when applied to the surface of the body. Its food consists, chiefly, of fruits, roots, and herbage: it cannot eat any kind of grain, the tongue being so formed as not to be able to guide it down its throat.

Though very strong, the Emu is timid and harmless; trusting for its safety to its swiftness, which, in its native state, is very great. In New Holland it is sometimes coursed by large dogs, but the dogs are rather shy of their game, in consequence of some peculiar scent in the flesh which they dislike, and because, when hard driven, the bird defends itself with great vigour, by striking out with its feet,

En-treat, <i>a. v.</i> to beg earnestly	Ex-clude, <i>a. v.</i> to shut out
E-quip, <i>a. v.</i> to dress, to furnish	Ex-empt, <i>a.</i> free from
E-rase, <i>a. v.</i> to rub out	Ex-cuse, <i>a. v.</i> to remit, to pardon; to vindicate
E-rect, <i>a. v.</i> to build, to raise	Ex-ert, <i>a. v.</i> to put forth
Es-chew, <i>a. v.</i> to shun	Ex-hale, <i>a. v.</i> to breathe out
Es-cape, <i>n. v.</i> to get free	Ex-haust, <i>a. v.</i> to drain, to waste [words
Es-cort, <i>n. v.</i> to guard	Ex-hort, <i>a. v.</i> to incite by
Es-tate, <i>s.</i> possession; riches	Ex-ist, <i>n. v.</i> to be, to live
Es-teem, <i>s.</i> value; regard	Ex-pand, <i>n. v.</i> to spread out
E-vade, <i>a. v.</i> to avoid	Ex-panse, <i>s.</i> a wide space
E-vent, <i>s.</i> any thing that hap- pens; an occurrence [show	Ex-pect, <i>v.</i> to hope
E-vince, <i>a. v.</i> to prove, to	Ex-pel, <i>a. v.</i> to drive out
Ex-act, <i>a.</i> nice, correct	Ex-pend, <i>a. v.</i> to lay out
Ex-alt, <i>a. v.</i> to lift up	Ex-pert, <i>a.</i> skilful, ready
Ex-ceed, <i>a. v.</i> to go beyond	Ex-pense, <i>s.</i> cost, charge
Ex-cel, <i>a. v.</i> to out do; to exceed; to surpass	Ex-pire, <i>n. v.</i> to die
Ex-cess, <i>s.</i> more than enough	Ex-plain, <i>a. v.</i> to illustrate
Ex-cise, <i>s.</i> a tax; an impost	Ex-plode, <i>a. v.</i> to burst; to drive out with noise
Ex-cite, <i>a. v.</i> to stir up	Ex-plot. <i>s.</i> a successful action
Ex-claim, <i>n. v.</i> to cry out	

and inflicting severe blows. Dogs which are trained for the purpose get in front of the bird, and make a sudden spring at its neck. Its flesh is said to be good and sweet eating; the eggs are highly esteemed, and form, during the laying season, a great portion of the subsistence of the natives.

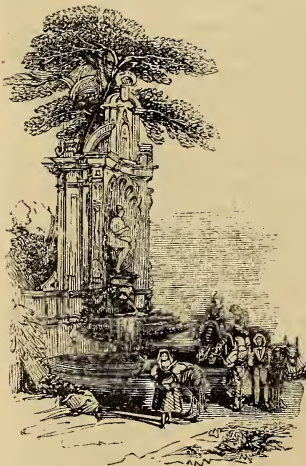
The nest of the Emu consists of a mere hollow in the earth, or sand. The eggs are large, with a thick hard shell of a dark green colour, and six or seven in number. They are sometimes left to be hatched by the heat of the sun; but when this cannot be done, the parent birds sit upon them, as do other birds.—A gentleman who watched the habits of a pair of Emus which were brought into this country, observed that the female at different times dropped five eggs in the place in which she was confined. These were collected in one place *by the male*, who rolled them gently and carefully along with his beak. He then sat upon them himself, and continued to do so with great care for nine weeks, during which time the female never took his place. When the young were hatched, he alone took charge of them, the female not appearing to notice them. In another case, however, the same gentleman observed that the female collected the eggs, and sat upon them herself. There are some Emus in this country, where they appear to thrive. They would form a striking ornament in parks and similar places.

Ex-plore, *a. v.* to search into
 Ex-port, *a. v.* to send abroad
 Ex-pound, *a. v.* to explain
 Ex-press, *a. v.* to declare
 Ex-press, *s.* a messenger ; a
 message
 Ex-punge, *a. v.* to blot out
 Ex-tent, *s.* length ; compass
 Ex-tinct, *a.* dead ; gone
 Ex-tol, *a. v.* to praise highly
 Ex-tort, *a. v.* to take by force,
 or oppression
 Ex-tract, *a. v.* to draw out
 Ex-treme, *a.* utmost ; last
 Ex-ult, *n. v.* to triumph
 Ex-ude, *n. v.* to issue out

ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

Fa-ble, *s.* a feigned story
 Fa-bric, *s.* a building
 Fac-tion, *s.* a party ; tumult

Fac-tor, *s.* an agent
 Faith-ful, *a.* sincere ; honest
 Faith-less, *a.* unbelieving, false
 Fal-con, *s.* a hawk trained for
 sport ; a sort of cannon
 Fam-ine, *s.* scarcity of food
 Fam-ish, *a. v.* to starve
 Fam-ous, *a.* celebrated
 Fan-cy, *s.* imagination, taste
 Fa-shion, *s.* form, custom
 Fa-tal, *a.* destructive
 Fa-vour, *s.* kindness, good will
 Faul-ty, *a.* having faults
 Fear-ful, *a.* afraid ; awful
 Fea-ture, *s.* look ; appearance
 Fee-ble, *a.* weak, infirm
 Fe-lon, *s.* a criminal
 Fer-tile, *a.* fruitful, productive
 Fer-vent, *a.* warm, zealous
 Fi-bre, *s.* a fine thread
 Fic-kle, *a.* changeable



the force of fluids in motion, must be consulted.

A fountain of water is valuable wherever it is found ; but it is especially so in Africa and the East. There, the soil, parched and

A FOUNTAIN is, properly speaking, the source or spring head of waters ; but the name is generally given to the jets, or streams, which flow from the fountain. Fountains are either *natural*, or *artificial* ; but the power which causes the water to spring forth is the same in both cases. All streams result from a pressure upon the water ; either the pressure of a head of water, or pressure arising from the power of air ; when these are formed by the pressure of a head of water, the jet will spout up nearly to the same height as that head ; when produced by any other force, the jet will be strong and high in proportion to that force. To understand this subject more fully, a book on *Hydraulics*, or

Fi-nal, <i>a.</i> last, conclusive	For-feit, <i>s.</i> a fine, a penalty
Fin-ish, <i>a.v.</i> to end, to complete	For-mal, <i>a.</i> precise ; affected ; regular ; proper
Fi-nite, <i>a.</i> limited ; bounded	For-tress, <i>s.</i> a stronghold
Firm-ness, <i>s.</i> stability, solidity	Fos-ter, <i>a. v.</i> to nurse, to cherish, to encourage
Fis-sure, <i>s.</i> a cleft, a chasm	Fos-sil, <i>a.</i> dug out of the earth
Fit-ness, <i>s.</i> suitableness	Foun-tain, <i>s.</i> a spring
Fla-grant, <i>a.</i> glaring, public	Frac-ture, <i>a. v.</i> to break
Fla-vour, <i>s.</i> taste, relish	Frail-ty, <i>s.</i> weakness
Flim-sy, <i>a.</i> weak ; mean	Frag-rant, <i>a.</i> sweet-scented
Flip-pant, <i>a.</i> nimble, pert	Fran-tic, <i>a.</i> mad, crazy
Flo-rid, <i>a.</i> blooming, flowery	Fren-zy, <i>s.</i> madness, fury
Flo-rist, <i>s.</i> a rearer of flowers	Friend-ly, <i>a.</i> kind, favourable
Flow-er, <i>s.</i> blossom ; ornament	Frig-ate, <i>s.</i> a ship of war
Flu-id, <i>s.</i> a liquid	Fron-tier, <i>s.</i> a border, a limit
Flu-ent, <i>a.</i> quick of speech	Front-let, <i>s.</i> a band worn on the forehead
Flut-ter, <i>a. v.</i> to agitate	Fro-ward, <i>a.</i> peevish, perverse
Foi-ble, <i>s.</i> a failing [sions	Fruit-ful, <i>a.</i> bearing fruit
Fo-rage, <i>v.</i> to search for provi-	Frus-trate, <i>a. v.</i> to disappoint
Fo-reign, <i>a.</i> of another country	
Fo-rest, <i>s.</i> a wild woody space of ground	

thirsty, requires moisture to aid vegetation ; and a cloudless sun, which heats the air, requires for both man and beast that verdure, shade, and air, which are its agreeable companions. The ancient Canaan is spoken of by Moses as "a good land, a land of brooks of water, of fountains and depths that spring out of valleys and hills." Fountains are to be met with in the East, not only in the towns and villages, but in the fields and gardens, and by the sides of the roads and of the beaten tracks on the mountains. Many of these were the useful gifts of humane persons while living, or have been left as legacies on their decease ; and many a traveller respects their memory, as he and his wearied animals halt to slake their thirst.

Public fountains contribute greatly to the health and comfort of the population ; and in many cities and towns in Europe, as well as in the East, they are also rendered most agreeable to the eye. On some great public occasions, artificial fountains have been set up, and have been made to run with *wine* ; but there is little reason to believe that the real health and comfort of the people were promoted by such means : waste, disorder, and mischief were, but too frequently, the result. WATER seems to be the drink which God has every where provided for man and beast. When the sacred writers would describe the Supreme Being as the only source of true happiness, they speak of Him as "the Fountain of living waters ;" and add, "Thou shalt make them drink of the river of thy pleasures, for with thee is the fountain of life."

Fur-nace, *s.* an enclosed fire
 Fur-row, *s.* a trench [place
 Fu-ry, *s.* rage, passion, ex-
 tremeness, anger, madness
 Fu-tile, *a.* trifling, useless
 Fu-ture, *s.* the time to come

ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

Fa-tigue, *a. v.* to tire, to weary
 Fer-ment, *n. v.* to fret; to
 froth; to effervesce
 Fes-toon, *s.* a garland, wreath
 Fi-nance, *s.* income, profit
 Fo-ment, *a. v.* to bathe; to incite
 For-bear, *n. v.* to let alone
 Fore-bode, *a. v.* to foretell
 Fore-go, *a. v.* to give up
 Fore-warn, *a. v.* to caution
 For-give, *a. v.* to pardon
 For-lorn, *a.* wretched, hopeless
 For-sake, *a. v.* to leave

For-swear, *a. v.* to swear falsely
 Ful-fil, *a. v.* to complete

ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

Gab-ble, *n. v.* to chatter
 Gal-lant, *s.* brave, spirited
 Gam-bol, *s.* a frolic; leap
 Gan-der, *s.* a male goose
 Gan-grene, *s.* a festering wound
 Gar-ble, *a. v.* to separate, to
 select; to pervert
 Gar-gle, *n. v.* to wash the throat
 Gar-land, *s.* a wreath of flow-
 ers; a chaplet [dress
 Gar-ment, *s.* a covering, a
 Gar-ner, *s.* a storehouse
 Gar-nish, *a. v.* to adorn
 Gau-dy, *a.* showy, pompous
 Gel-id, *a.* cold; frozen
 Gen-tile, *s.* a heathen
 Gen-tle, *a.* mild, tame, meek



To GLEAN is to gather ears of corn which have been dropped on the ground by the reapers, while in the act of cutting the corn, or of binding it into sheaves. This seems to have been a merciful provision, made by the express command of the Great Creator, in order that the poor might obtain some benefit from the plenty which every where presented itself during the season of harvest. The right of the poor in Israel to go into the harvest field, and glean after the reapers, was secured by a positive law,

couched in these words:—"And when ye reap the harvest of your land, thou shalt not wholly reap the corners of thy land, neither shalt thou gather the gleanings of thy harvest: thou shalt leave them to the poor and to the stranger."—The owners of the land did not, in general, admit the gleaners into the field, till after the reapers had cut down the corn, and bound it into sheaves; and they usually chose, also, from among the poor, those whom they thought the most needy, or the most deserving.

Ges-ture, *s.* actions; attitude
 Ghast-ly, *a.* pale; frightful
 Gid-dy, *a.* dizzy; unsteady;
 thoughtless

Gir-dle, *s.* a belt, a zone
 Glad-ness, *s.* cheerfulness, joy
 Glean-er, *s.* one who picks up
 things scattered

Glim-mer, *n. v.* to shine faintly

Glit-ter, *n. v.* to sparkle

Gloom-y, *a.* obscure, dismal

Glo-ry, *s.* great honour

Glos-sy, *a.* smooth, shining

Glut-ton, *s.* a great eater

Grace-ful, *a.* beautiful, elegant

Gra-cious, *a.* merciful, kind

Gran-deur, *s.* greatness, splen-
 dour, magnificence

Grate-ful, *a.* thankful

Gree-dy, *a.* hungry; eager;
 covetous

Griev-ance, *s.* a cause of grief

Griev-ous, *a.* afflicting, dis-
 tressing [cave

Grot-to, *s.* a cool and pleasant

Ground-less, *a.* having no
 ground, or foundation

Guid-ance, *s.* direction [crime

Guil-ty, *a.* chargeable with

Gyp-sum, *s.* plaster stone

ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

Ga-zette, *s.* a newspaper

Gen-teel, *a.* polite, graceful

Gran-dee, *s.* a man of great
 rank [the countenance

Gri-mace, *s.* a distortion of

Gro-tesque, *a.* (*grotesk*) wildly
 formed; uncouth

ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

Hab-it, *s.* custom, use, dress

Hag-gard, *a.* wild, lean, ugly

Ham-let, *s.* a small village

The history of RUTH, as recorded in the Bible, contains a beautiful illustration of this subject. Ruth was the daughter-in-law of a widow named Naomi, who was in distress. They had a relation, a prince of high rank in Judah, named Boaz. Ruth went to glean in his field. While she was engaged in picking up the ears of corn, she was noticed by Boaz, who having been told who she was, said to her,—“Go not to glean in another field, neither go from hence, but abide here fast by my maidens: let thine eyes be on the field that they do reap, and go thou after them.”—“And when she began to glean, Boaz commanded his young men, saying, Let her glean even among the sheaves, and reproach her not; and let fall also some of the handful on purpose for her, that she may glean them, and rebuke her not. So Ruth gleaned in the field until even, and beat out that she had gleaned, and it was about an ephah” (rather more than three pecks) “of barley. So she kept fast by the maidens of Boaz, to glean unto the end of the harvest.”

The custom of gleaning after the reapers have cleared the field, generally prevails in this country; and though the poor cannot claim it *as a right*, yet he would be considered a hard hearted farmer who did not allow it them *as a privilege*. A number of women and children spread over a large corn field, each striving to gather a heap, is a very pleasing sight; and the cheerfulness with which they carry home their little loads by moonlight, must be truly delightful to a humane proprietor.

Ham-per, <i>s.</i> a large basket	Haz-ard, <i>s.</i> chance, danger
Ham-per, <i>a. v.</i> to fetter, to perplex [erous	Head-long, <i>a.</i> rash, precipitate
Hand-some, <i>a.</i> beautiful, gen-	Head-strong, <i>a.</i> stubborn
Han-dy, <i>a.</i> dexterous, skilful; convenient	Heart-less, <i>a.</i> without courage
Han-ker, <i>n. v.</i> to love, to desire	Heark-en, <i>n. v.</i> to listen
Hap-ly, <i>ad.</i> perhaps	Hea-then, <i>s.</i> gentiles; pagans
Hap-less, <i>a.</i> unhappy	Heed-less, <i>a.</i> careless, negligent; inattentive
Hap-py, <i>a.</i> pleased, blessed, satisfied, successful	Hei-fer, <i>s.</i> a young cow
Har-bour, <i>s.</i> a port, a shelter	Hein-ous, <i>a.</i> atrocious, wicked
Hard-ship, <i>s.</i> injury, fatigue	Hem-lock, <i>s.</i> a poisonous plant
Har-ness, <i>s.</i> horse furniture	He-rald, <i>s.</i> a messenger, a forerunner, a proclaimer
Har-rass, <i>a. v.</i> to annoy, to weary, to perplex	Herb-age, <i>s.</i> herbs, grass
Har-vest, <i>s.</i> time of reaping	Her-mit, <i>s.</i> a solitary person
Hate-ful, <i>a.</i> worthy of being hated; abominable	He-ro, <i>s.</i> a great warrior
Ha-tred, <i>s.</i> ill will, great dislike	Hoa-ry, <i>a.</i> grey headed
Ha-ven, <i>s.</i> a harbour	Ho-ly, <i>a.</i> pure, sacred [paid
Haugh-ty, <i>a.</i> proud, lofty	Hom-age, <i>s.</i> respect, service
	Home-ly, <i>a.</i> plain, coarse
	Ho-nest, <i>a.</i> upright, candid
	Ho-nour, <i>s.</i> dignity; esteem

To HONOUR is to regard with reverence; to exalt to greatness; or to confer some signal token of favour. Those who render great service to society are generally accounted worthy of honours of the most distinguished kind. Rich gifts are presented to them; titles of dignity are conferred upon them; and when they make their appearance in public, they are honoured by the congratulations of their friends, and by the applauses of the multitude.

A striking instance of this kind is recorded in the book of Esther. On a certain night, Ahasuerus, the king of Persia, was unable to sleep. To pass away the time, he commanded his servants to bring the book of the records of the chronicles of the kingdom. On reading them it was found that Mordecai, a Jew then about the court, "had told of two of the king's doorkeepers, who sought to lay hands on the king." And the king said, "What honour and dignity hath been done to Mordecai for this?" The reply was, "There is nothing done for him." Providence so ordered it, that at that moment a vain, proud man, named Haman, was in the court. He was a great favourite with the king, and he was also a great enemy to Mordecai; chiefly because Mordecai would not pay to him that reverence which was due to the Creator alone. He had entered the palace for the purpose of "speaking to the king to hang Mordecai on a gallows which he had prepared for him. Before, however, he had time to make his wicked request, the king said to him, "What shall be done unto the man whom the king delighteth to honour? Now

Hope-ful, *a.* promising, likely
 Hope-less, *a.* giving no hope
 Hor-rid, *a.* shocking, terrible
 Host-age, *s.* one given in pledge
 Hos-tile, *a.* opposite, warlike
 Hov-er, *n. v.* to keep near
 Hu-man, *a.* pertaining to man
 Hum-ble, *a.* lowly, meek
 Hu-mid, *a.* damp, moist
 Hu-mour, *s.* whim, fancy

ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

Ha-rangue, *s.* a speech
 Ho-tel, *s.* a genteel public
 lodging-house
 Hu-mane, *a.* kind, tender
 Huz-za! *interj.* a shout of joy,
 an acclamation

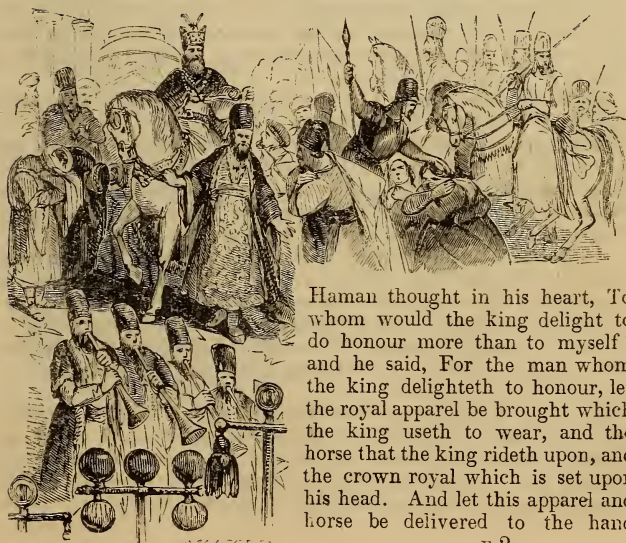
ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

I-dle, *a.* lazy, useless
 I-dol, *s.* an image

Im-port, *s.* meaning; import-
 Im-post, *s.* a tax [ance
 Im-pulse, *s.* motive, force
 In-cense, *s.* perfume burnt
 In-come, *s.* rent, annuity
 In-dex, *s.* a table, a pointer
 In-gress, *s.* entrance
 In-let, *s.* passage, entrance
 In-mate, *s.* a lodger
 In-quest, *s.* an inquiry
 In stance, *s.* example, proof
 In-sult, *s.* an affront
 In-voice, *s.* account of
 Irk-some, *a.* wearisome
 I-ron, *s.* a hard metal
 Is-land, *s.* (*iland*) a piece of
 land surrounded by water

ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

Il-lude, *a. v.* to deceive, to mock
 Il-lume, *a. v.* to enlighten
 Im-bibe, *a. v.* to drink in



Haman thought in his heart, To whom would the king delight to do honour more than to myself? and he said, For the man whom the king delighteth to honour, let the royal apparel be brought which the king useth to wear, and the horse that the king rideth upon, and the crown royal which is set upon his head. And let this apparel and horse be delivered to the hand

Im-brue, <i>a. v.</i> to steep, to soak	In-cense, <i>a. v.</i> to provoke
Im-mense, <i>a.</i> without bound	In-cite, <i>a. v.</i> to spur on
Im-merse, <i>a. v.</i> to put under water; to immerge	In-cline, <i>n. v.</i> to lean to
Im-mure, <i>a. v.</i> to imprison	In-clude, <i>a. v.</i> to contain
Im-pair, <i>a. v.</i> to hurt, to lessen	In-crease, <i>n. v.</i> to grow
Im-part, <i>a. v.</i> to bestow, to give	In-cur, <i>a. v.</i> to become liable
Im-peach, <i>a. v.</i> to accuse	In-duce, <i>a. v.</i> to persuade
Im-pede, <i>a. v.</i> to hinder	In-dulge, <i>a. v.</i> to gratify
Im-pel, <i>a. v.</i> to urge, to force	In-ert, <i>a.</i> dull, sluggish
Im-pend, <i>n. v.</i> to hang over	In-fect, <i>a. v.</i> to taint, to corrupt
Im-pinge, <i>n. v.</i> to fall against	In-fer, <i>a. v.</i> to conclude from
Im-plant, <i>a. v.</i> to insert, to set	In-fest, <i>a. v.</i> to vex, to trouble
Im-plore, <i>a. v.</i> to beseech	In-firm, <i>a.</i> weak, feeble
Im-ply, <i>a. v.</i> to mean [abroad]	In-flame, <i>a. v.</i> to heat, to excite
Im-port, <i>a. v.</i> to bring from	In-flate, <i>a. v.</i> to swell with wind
Im-pose, <i>a. v.</i> to lay on	In-form, <i>n. v.</i> to tell, to instruct
Im-press, <i>a. v.</i> to stamp	In-hale, <i>a. v.</i> to take in breath
Im-print, <i>a. v.</i> to fix deep	In-ject, <i>a. v.</i> to dart in [amine]
Im-prove, <i>v.</i> to amend	In-quire, <i>n. v.</i> to ask for; to ex-
Im-pute, <i>a. v.</i> to charge on	In-scribe, <i>a. v.</i> to write
	In-sert, <i>a. v.</i> to place in

of one of the king's most noble princes, that they may array the man withal whom the king delighteth to honour, and bring him on horseback through the street of the city, and proclaim before him, Thus shall it be done unto the man whom the king delighteth to honour."

In all this the vanity and presumption of Haman were most striking. In Persia, to use the horse of the king, or to wear the king's own robe, much more to wear his crown or turban, was accounted a capital crime, and was sometimes punished with death. But Haman, fully supposing these honours were intended for himself, boldly ventured to propose them; and the king, deeply grateful to Mordecai for having been the instrument of saving his life, immediately said to Haman,—“Make haste, and take the apparel and the horse, as thou hast said, and do even so to Mordecai the Jew: let nothing fail of all that thou hast spoken. Then took Haman the apparel and the horse, and arrayed Mordecai, and brought him on horseback through the street of the city, and proclaimed before him, Thus shall it be done unto the man whom the king delighteth to honour."

This was the first step towards Haman's ruin. His true character was made known to the king, and he was, shortly afterwards, hung upon the very gallows he had prepared for Mordecai! Thus was proved the truth of Solomon's words,—“Before destruction the heart of man is haughty, and before honour is humility."

In-sist, *n. v.* to persist in, to urge
 In-spect, *a. v.* to look into
 In-spire, *a. v.* to breathe into
 In-struct, *a. v.* to teach, to direct, to inform
 In-sult, *a.* to offend, to taunt
 In-tend, *a. v.* to design
 In-tense, *a.* forced, ardent
 In-ter, *a. v.* to bury
 In-trench, *n. v.* to encroach
 In-trude, *n. v.* to enter uninvited; to encroach [trust
 In-trust, *a. v.* to confide, to
 In-vade, *a. v.* to attack, to make a hostile entrance
 In-veigh, *n. v.* to rail against
 In-vent, *a. v.* to find out
 In-vert, *a. v.* to turn upside down, to place contrary
 In-vest, *a. v.* to dress; to surround; to enstal

In-vite, *a. v.* to bid, to allure
 In-volve, *a. v.* to entangle, to wrap round
 In-ure, *a. v.* to accustom

ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

Jar-gon, *s.* idle, senseless talk
 Jas-per, *s.* a precious stone
 Jaun-dice, *s.* a disease
 Jea-lous, *a.* suspicious
 Jet-ty, *s.* a projection
 Jew-el, *s.* a precious stone
 Jin-gle, *n. v.* to clink
 Join-ture, *s.* income settled on a wife by her husband
 Jonah, *s.* a prophet of God
 Jour-nal, *s.* a day-book
 Junc-tion, *s.* an union
 Junc-ture, *s.* a critical time
 Jun-to, *s.* a cabal, a faction
 Ju-rist, *s.* a civil lawyer



ver him from his grief. Jonah was exceeding glad of the gourd. But God prepared a worm when the sun arose the next day, and it smote the gourd that it withered." At this Jonah again

JONAH was a prophet who lived about eight hundred years before the coming of Christ. He was commanded by God to go to Nineveh, a great city, and to foretell its destruction within forty days, on account of the wickedness of the inhabitants. In consequence, however, of the sincere repentance of the people, God was mercifully pleased to suspend the sentence he had pronounced. At this Jonah was "very angry." "And he went out of the city, and there made him a booth, and sat under it in the shadow, till he might see what would become of the city. And the LORD God prepared a gourd, and made it to come up over Jonah, that it might be a shadow over his head, to deli-

Ju-ry, *s.* men sworn to decide
according to evidence
Jus-tice, *s.* right, equity

ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

Ja-pan, *s.* work varnished
Jo-cose, *a.* merry, humorous

ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

Keen-ly, *ad.* sharply, severely
Ken-nel, *s.* a place for dogs
Ker-nel, *s.* the substance
within a shell
Ker-sey, *s.* a coarse cloth
Kid-nap, *a. v.* to steal
Kin-dle, *a. v.* to set on fire
Kind-ness, *s.* favour, good will
Kin-dred, *a.* related to
King-dom, *s.* dominion of a
king, a region
Kins-man, *s.* a male relation

Knav-ish, *a.* dishonest, wicked
Know-ledge, *s.* learning, skill

ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

La-bel, *s.* a slip of writing
La-bour, *s.* work, pains, effort
Lam-bent, *a.* playing about
Lan-cet, *s.* a surgical instru-
ment [an innkeeper
Land-lord, *s.* the owner of land;
Land-scape, *s.* a prospect
Lan-guage, *s.* human speech
Lan-guid, *a.* faint, weak
Lan-guish, *n. v.* to pine away
Law-ful, *a.* according to law
Learn-ing, *s.* knowledge gained
Lec-ture, *s.* a discourse
Le-gal, *a.* according to law
Le-gend, *s.* tale; inscription
Lei-sure, *s.* spare time
Lev-el, *a.* even, flat

complained bitterly, and even tried to justify his anger. God, however, kindly reproved him; and shewed him that if such strong feelings, either of pleasure or regret, were produced in his mind towards a plant which hastily sprung up out of the earth, and soon disappeared, surely, to spare the inhabitants of that vast city, was a matter worthy the concern of a God of mercy, and one about which his servant ought not for a moment to complain.

The plant which is here called the *gourd*, is supposed to have been the tree called *palma christi*. It rises, with a strong, soft stalk, to the height of ten or twelve feet; is furnished with very large leaves, and bears berries from which are pressed out a quantity of oil. The plant prepared for Jonah was, no doubt, an extraordinary one; remarkably rapid in its growth; remarkable for the extensive spread of its leaves, and the deep gloom of their shadow; and remarkable, also, for a sudden withering, and a total uselessness to the impatient prophet.

We may learn from this part of the history of Jonah, not to set too high a value upon any earthly comforts or possessions. We should be very thankful to God when he allows us to enjoy them; but if He see fit, even suddenly, to take them away from us, we should resign them without murmuring, and seek, above every thing, His favour, which is a portion that shall endure for ever.

Le-ver, *s.* a bar for lifting
 Li-bel, *s.* a slander ; a satire
 Li-cence, *s.* liberty, permission
 Light-house, *s.* a signal to guide
 ships at sea
 Light-ning, *s.* the flash which
 attends thunder
 Limp-id, *a.* clear, pure
 Lim-it, *s.* a border, a bound
 Lin-guist, *s.* one skilled in
 languages
 Li-quer, *s.* a fluid ; strong drink
 Liv-id, *a.* discoloured
 Lo-cal, *a.* relating to place
 Lo-cust, *s.* a devouring insect
 Lo-gic, *s.* the art of reasoning
 Lo-tion, *s.* a medical wash
 Low-ly, *a.* humble, meek
 Loy-al, *a.* true, faithful
 Lu-cid, *a.* bright, clear
 Lu-cre, *s.* profit, gain

Lu-nar, *a.* relating to the moon
 Lus-cious, *a.* very sweet
 Lus-tre, *s.* brightness
 Ly-ric, *s.* relating to the harp

ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

La-ment, *n. v.* to mourn
 Lam-poon, *s.* a scornful satire
 Las-so, *s.* a long cord

ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

Mag-net, *s.* a loadstone
 Mam-mon, *s.* gain, riches
 Man-age, *a. v.* to rule, to order
 Ma-nor, *s.* a territory
 Man-sion, *s.* a dwelling-house
 Mar-gin, *s.* the edge, brink
 Marks-man, *s.* a skilful shooter
 Mar-riage, *s.* a wedding
 Mar-shal, *a. v.* to arrange, to
 put in order

THE LASSO.—Of the various modes in which wild animals are caught alive, there is none more curious, or in which more dexterity is displayed, than that of taking buffaloes, and other large cattle, on the extensive plains of South America. The chief instrument employed is a long cord, called a *lasso*, which is made of leathern thongs, with a running noose, or slip-knot, at the farther end. It is used by the hunter on horseback, the near end being attached to a



hook fixed to the saddle. The hunter (or Gaucho, as he is called in the language of the country) carries the lasso gathered in large coils in his right hand, till he approaches sufficiently near the object of pursuit. He then, with an expertness which can be acquired only by constant practice, throws the line from his hand with such a correct aim, that the noose falls over the horns or neck of the animal.

Mar-tial, <i>a.</i> warlike, bold	Mes-suage, <i>s.</i> a house and ground
Mar-tyr, <i>s.</i> one who dies in defence of his belief	Met-al, <i>s.</i> a hard substance
Mar-vel, <i>s.</i> a wonder	Me-thod, <i>s.</i> order, manner
Mas-sy, <i>a.</i> weighty, solid	Met-tle, <i>s.</i> spirit, courage
Match-less, <i>a.</i> unequalled	Me-tre, <i>s.</i> measure, verse
Ma-tron, <i>s.</i> a mother	Migh-ty, <i>a.</i> powerful, strong
Mat-tress, <i>s.</i> a quilted bed	Mild-ness, <i>s.</i> gentleness, meekness, tenderness
Max-im, <i>s.</i> a leading truth	Mind-ful, <i>a.</i> attentive
Mea-gre, <i>a.</i> thin, lean	Mi-mic, <i>a. v.</i> to imitate
Med-al, <i>s.</i> an ancient coin ; a piece of stamped metal	Min-gle, <i>a. v.</i> to mix, to blend
Meek-ness, <i>s.</i> mildness, gentleness ; placidness	Min-strel, <i>s.</i> a musician
Mel-low, <i>a.</i> ripe, soft	Mis-chief, <i>s.</i> hurt, injury
Mem-brane, <i>s.</i> a fibrous web	Mi-ser, <i>s.</i> a covetous person
Men-ace, <i>a. v.</i> to threaten	Mod-el, <i>s.</i> a mould, a pattern
Men-tal, <i>a.</i> belonging to the mind, ideal	Mod-ern, <i>a.</i> new, recent
Mer-cer, <i>s.</i> a dealer in silks	Mod-est, <i>a.</i> chaste, bashful
Mer-chant, <i>s.</i> a trader	Mois-ture, <i>s.</i> dampness, juice
Mer-cy, <i>s.</i> pity, tenderness	Mo-moment, <i>s.</i> an instant
Mes-sage, <i>s.</i> an errand	Mon-arch, <i>s.</i> a sovereign
	Mon-strous, <i>a.</i> strange, marvellous, wonderful

The hunter immediately wheels his well-trained horse on one side, and causes him to lean away from the direction the beast takes on finding itself held fast by the cord, and so resists the sudden jerk caused by the whole lasso being drawn tight. As soon as the beast falls, the hunter sets off at a gallop, and, by dragging it along the ground, prevents it from regaining its feet, till he has brought it to a place of security, or obtained assistance from other hunters.

The same skilful persons catch ostriches, and other game, on the plains, by launching from their hand a cord, to each end of which a heavy leaden or iron ball is attached. The cord, held by the middle, is swung round and round the head to give the balls a sufficient impetus, or force of motion, to carry them far enough. When the balls reach the bird, the line winds round its legs or neck, and either throws it down, or impedes its progress, till the hunter can come up and secure it. There are various other ways in which the genius of man captures and subdues the most powerful, ferocious, and swift-footed animals, with which, in bodily strength alone, he could not for an instant compete. Thus, in every part of the globe, we see that man, whatever be his condition, has, according to the decree of the Almighty at the creation of the animal world,—“dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth.”

Mo-ral, *a.* relating to manners
 Mor-bid, *a.* sick, diseased
 Mor-sel, *s.* a small piece
 Mor-tal, *a.* human, deadly
 Mort-gage, *a. v.* to pledge
 Mo-tive, *s.* that which deter-
 mines the choice
 Mot-ley, *a.* speckled, mixed
 Mot-to, *s.* a short sentence
 Mourn-ful, *a.* sorrowful, sad
 Moun-tain, *s.* a large hill
 Mum-my, *s.* a preserved body
 Mur-mur, *n. v.* to complain
 Mus-cle, *s.* a fleshy fibre
 Mus-ket, *s.* a hand-gun
 Mus-lin, *s.* fine cloth
 Mut-ter, *n. v.* to murmur
 Mut-ton, *s.* sheep's flesh
 Myr-tle, *s.* a fragrant shrub
 Mys-tic, *a.* secret, dark

ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

Ma-chine, *s.* an engine
 Main-tain, *a. v.* to support
 Ma-lign, *a.* unfavourable,
 malicious, fatal [and
 Ma-nure, *s.* nourishment for
 Ma-rine, *a.* belonging to the
 sea ; a sea soldier
 Ma-ture, *a.* ripe, perfect
 Me-moir, *s.* a short history
 Mi-nute, *a.* small, exact
 Mis-deed, *s.* an evil action
 Mis-lead, *a. v.* to lead wrong
 Mis-rule, *s.* tumult, disorder
 Mis-take, *s.* an error
 Mis-trust, *s.* suspicion
 Mo-lest, *a. v.* to disturb
 Mo-rass, *s.* a marsh, a bog
 Mo-rose, *a.* sour, peevish

The MARRIAGE CEREMONY in the East was commonly performed in the open air. The bride was placed under a canopy, supported by four youths, and adorned with jewels according to the rank of the persons married ; all the company crying out in a joyful voice,



“Blessed be he that cometh.” It was anciently the custom, when the ceremony was at an end, for the father and mother and kindred of the woman to pray for a blessing on the parties. After the blessing, the bride was conducted with great pomp to the house of her husband ; and as the procession moved along, money, sweet-

ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

Na-tal, *a.* relating to birth
 Na-tion, *s.* a distinct people,
 a country; a great number
 Na-tive, *a.* natural, original,
 born in a place
 Na-ture, *s.* disposition
 Nee-dy, *a.* poor, distressed
 Negro, *s.* a black, a moor
 Nerv-ous, *a.* relating to the
 nerves; strong; vigorous
 Nim-ble, *a.* active, swift
 No-ble, *a.* grand, generous
 Noi-some, *a.* hurtful, offensive
 Nor-mal, *a.* regular, by rules
 No-ted, *a.* well-known
 No-tice, *s.* a warning, attention
 No-tion, *s.* idea, opinion
 No-vel, *a.* new, unusual
 No-vice, *s.* a beginner [port
 Nou-rish, *a. v.* to feed, to sup-

Nup-tials, *s.* marriage
 Nur-ture, *s.* support; education
 Nut-meg, *s.* an Indian spice

ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

Ob-long, *a.* longer than broad
 O-cean, *s.* the great sea
 O-dour, *s.* scent, smell
 Of-fal, *s.* refuse, waste meat
 Of-fer, *s.* a tender, a proposal
 Of-fice, *s.* business, duty, em-
 ployment; a room
 Off-spring, *s.* children, progeny
 Oint-ment, *s.* salve, balsam
 O-live, *s.* a small fruit
 O-men, *s.* a sign, a token
 On-set, *s.* an attack, assault
 O-nyx, *s.* a precious stone
 Op-tics, *s.* the science of vision
 Op-tion, *s.* choice, election
 O-ral, *a.* spoken
 Or-bit, *s.* course, circuit

meats, flowers, and other articles, were thrown amongst the surrounding people, which they caught in cloths made for that occasion, stretched in a particular manner upon frames.

It was the custom among the ancient Greeks, and the nations around them, to conduct the newly-married couple to their dwelling with torches and lamps. A similar custom is still observed amongst the Hindoos. The husband and wife, on the marriage-day, are placed in the same palanquin, or hand-carriage, and, accompanied by their kindred and friends, with music, in the evening are borne through the streets and public thoroughfares. The young females who bear the torches, which are formed of linen, have in one hand a vessel containing oil, from which the torch is supplied when it grows dim.

Jewish marriages seem to have been arranged in the same way. In the parable of the "ten virgins," delivered by Christ, a very pointed allusion is made to such processions: "They that were foolish took their lamps and took no oil with them; but the wise took oil in the vessels with their lamps. While the bridegroom tarried"—meaning that he was with the procession—"they all slumbered and slept. And at midnight there was a cry made: Behold the bridegroom cometh; go ye out to meet him. Then all those virgins arose, and trimmed their lamps. And the foolish said unto the wise, Give us of your oil, for our lamps are gone out."

Or-der, *s.* command ; method
 Out-rage, *s.* violence, injury
 Or-phan *s.* a fatherless child
 O-vert, *a.* open, manifest
 O-val, *a.* shaped like an egg
 Oys-ter, *s.* a shell-fish

ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

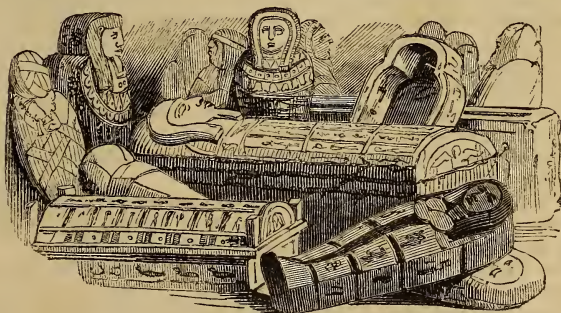
O-bey, *a. v.* to submit to
 Ob-ject, *n. v.* to oppose
 O-blige, *a. v.* to bind, to com-
 pel; to favour, to gratify
 Ob-lique, *a.* slant, crooked
 Ob-scene, *a.* immodest, filthy
 Ob-scure, *a.* dark, gloomy
 Ob-serve, *a. v.* to see, to watch
 Ob-tain, *a. v.* to gain, to get
 Ob-trude, *a. v.* to thrust into
 Ob-tuse, *a.* blunt, stupid
 Oc-cult, *a.* secret, hidden
 Oc-cur, *n. v.* to happen

Of-fence, *s.* crime, injury
 Of-fend, *a. v.* to make angry
 O-mit, *a. v.* to leave out
 O-paque, *a.* (*opaque*) dark, shady
 Op-pose, *a. v.* to act against
 Op-press, *a. v.* to crush, to
 overburden [establish
 Or-dain, *a. v.* to appoint, to

ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

Pa-gan, *s.* a heathen
 Pal-ace, *s.* a royal residence
 Pal-ate, *s.* the organ of taste
 Pal-try, *a.* mean, pitiful
 Pam-phlet, *s.* a small book
 Pam-per, *a. v.* to indulge
 Pan-duct, *s.* a treatise, a dis-
 course, a digest
 Pan-ic, *s.* sudden fear
 Pan-ther, *s.* a beast of prey
 Par-boil, *a. v.* to boil in part

A MUMMY is a dead body preserved by the art of embalming. In ancient times it was a custom, in Egypt and some other countries, to preserve the bodies of deceased relatives and friends in a perfect state, so far as regarded their outward appearance. This was effected by filling the body with rich-scented substances, which process was



called embalming. One of the substances was a sort of wax, called in the Arabic language *mum*; and from this circumstance a body preserved with *mum*, or a similar material, was called a *mum*; from which is derived the English term *mummy*. When the process was

Parch-ment, <i>s.</i> sheep - skins dressed for writing upon	Ped-ant, <i>s.</i> a man vain of his knowledge
Par-don, <i>s.</i> forgiveness [talk	Ped-lar, <i>s.</i> a petty dealer
Par-ley, <i>n. v.</i> to converse, to	Pee-vish, <i>a.</i> cross, fretful
Par-rot, <i>s.</i> a handsome bird	Pe-nal, <i>a.</i> inflicting punish-
Par-tial, <i>a.</i> too much inclined to one side ; attached	Pen-dant, <i>s.</i> a small flag [ment
Par-ty, <i>s.</i> a select company	Pen-dent, <i>a.</i> hanging
Pas-sage, <i>s.</i> road, voyage; part of a book	Pen-sion, <i>s.</i> an allowance
Pas-sion, <i>s.</i> anger, zeal	Pen-sive, <i>a.</i> sad, thoughtful
Pas-sive, <i>a.</i> unresisting	Per-fect, <i>a.</i> complete
Pas-tor, <i>s.</i> a shepherd, a ruler	Pe-ril, <i>s.</i> danger, hazard
Pas-ture, <i>s.</i> grass land	Pe-rish, <i>n. v.</i> to decay, to die
Pa-tent, <i>s.</i> a grant, a right	Per-jure, <i>n. v.</i> to swear falsely
Pa-thos, <i>s.</i> tender feeling	Pha-lanx, <i>s.</i> a close body
Pa-tience, <i>s.</i> calm endurance	Phan-tasm, <i>s.</i> a delusion
Pa-tient, <i>a.</i> calmly, diligent	Phan-tom, <i>s.</i> a fancied vision
Pa-tron, <i>s.</i> an encourager	Phi-al, <i>s.</i> a small bottle
Pea-sant, <i>s.</i> a rural labourer	Phy-sic, <i>s.</i> medicine
	Pig-my, <i>s.</i> a dwarf
	Pil-fer, <i>a. v.</i> to steal, to filch

completed, the body was placed, and shut up, in a wooden case, made in the form of a man: similar cases are represented in the annexed cut. There were several modes of embalming. One, which was very expensive, and used only with the bodies of rich and great persons, consisted in first extracting the brain and inner parts through very small apertures cut in the head and body, and filling up the cavities with precious gums and perfumes, which, aided by a chemical mixture in which the bodies were steeped for a certain number of days, preserved the frame and features as perfect as they were during life. The other modes were practised with the bodies of *poor* people; and such as were thus embalmed retained but very little of their natural substance and features. One very remarkable part of the Egyptian process was the bandaging. The bandages were formed of linen, each several feet long, and applied one over the other fifteen or twenty times.

In some parts of South America many mummies have been found; but these were preserved by a peculiar quality of the soil, in which they were interred for a certain time.

The Egyptians were used to embalm those animals they deemed sacred, as well as their own species; for instance, the monkey, bat, dog, cat, lion, wolf, crocodile, bear, and many other creatures. The specimens of such, many of which have been preserved to our time, prove that though the ancient Egyptians were wonderfully expert in some things, they were sadly wanting in true wisdom; for they "changed the truth of God into a lie," and worshipped and revered the creature more than the Creator.

Pil-lage, *a. v.* to plunder, to rob
 Pi-lot, *s.* one who steers a ship; a guide
 Pi-rate, *s.* a sea robber
 Pis-tol, *s.* a small hand-gun
 Pit-tance, *s.* an allowance
 Pi-ty, *s.* compassion
 Pla-cid, *a.* gentle, mild
 Plain-tiff, *s.* a complainant
 Plain-tive, *a.* complaining
 Plan-tain, *s.* a tree
 Plat-form, *s.* a raised floor
 Plau-dit, *s.* applause, praise
 Plea-sure, *s.* delight
 Pli-ant, *a.* bending; supple
 Plu-mage *s.* feathers
 Plun-der, *a. v.* to rob, to strip
 Plu-ral, *a.* more than one
 Poach-er, *s.* one who steals game
 Poig-nant, *a.* sharp, painful

Pol-ish, *a. v.* to brighten
 Pom-pous, *a.* splendid, showy
 Pon-der, *n. v.* to consider
 Por-trait, *s.* a picture
 Por-tion, *s.* a part, a share
 Pos-ture, *s.* an attitude
 Po-tent, *a.* powerful
 Pow-er, *s.* strength, ability, command, influence
 Prac-tice, *s.* habit, custom
 Pray-er, *s.* a petition, entreaty
 Pre-cept, *s.* rule, command
 Pre-cious, *a.* valuable, costly
 Pre-face, *s.* an introduction
 Pre-late, *s.* a bishop
 Pre-lude, *s.* an introduction
 Pre-sage, *s.* a foreboding
 Pre-sent, *s.* a gift
 Pre-sume, *n. v.* to suppose; to venture



The PLANTAIN is a tree of great value in tropical countries. It has several varieties. That most in use, called the *Banana*, bears a fruit which forms the principal subsistence of the inhabitants. It is produced, from among the very large leaves, in bunches which weigh from thirty to eighty pounds. It differs in shape and colour, but is usually long and narrow, and of a yellow or red colour, the flesh being yellow and mealy. The fruit is nourishing; it is used as bread is in this country, and appears better suited to those who reside in hot climates. The modes of eating it are various. The best sorts are served up at table raw, and are said to be superior in flavour to the finest pear or apple. Sometimes they are baked in their skins, and then they resemble the best stewed pears.

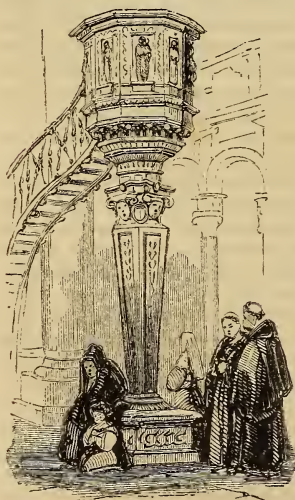
The Plantain is useful for other purposes, besides being an indispensable article of food. From its stem is obtained a tough fibre, capable of being made into thread of great fineness. The leaves, from their breadth and hardness, form an excellent material for the thatch of cottages. The young shoots are eaten as a delicate vegetable.

Pri-mate, *s.* an archbishop
 Pri-vate, *a.* secret, retired
 Pro-cess, *s.* progress, course
 Pro-duct, *s.* result, fruit
 Prof-fer, *s.* an offer, proposal
 Pro-file, *s.* the side face
 Pro-fit, *s.* gain, benefit
 Pro-gress, *s.* motion forward
 Pro-ject, *s.* a plan, design
 Pro-logue, *s.* a preface
 Pro-phet, *s.* one who foretells
 Pros-pect, *s.* a view [flourish
 Pros-per, *n. v.* to thrive, to
 Pros-trate, *a.* lying at length
 Pro-test, *s.* solemn declaration
 Pro-verb, *s.* a maxim, a saying
 Prow-ess, *s.* bravery, courage
 Prox-y, *s.* a deputy
 Pru-dence, *s.* discretion
 Pru-dent, *a.* discreet [songs
 Psal-mist, *s.* a writer of holy

Psal-ter, *s.* a psalm book
 Pub-lish, *a. v.* to make known
 Pul-pit, *s.* a preacher's desk
 Pun-gent, *a.* sharp, piercing
 Pun-ish, *a. v.* to chastise
 Pur-blind, *a.* short sighted
 Pur-port, *s.* design, meaning
 Pur-pose, *s.* intention, design
 Puz-zle, *a. v.* to perplex

ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

Pa-rade, *s.* show, display
 Pa-role, *s.* word of honour
 Par-take, *s.* to share
 Par-terre, *s.* a flower garden
 Pa-trol, *s.* a moving guard
 Per-form, *a. v.* to do, to fulfil
 Per-fume, *a. v.* to scent
 Per-plex, *a. v.* to disturb, to
 puzzle, to confuse
 Per-sist, *n. v.* to persevere



A PULPIT is a raised place, upon which a speaker stands to address a multitude. In the book of Nehemiah it is said that Ezra, on a certain occasion, received a command from God to gather the people of Israel together, in order that His commands, as contained in the law of Moses, might be read to them. All persons, male and female, "who could hear with understanding," were collected together in one of the principal streets of Jerusalem. "Ezra then stood upon a pulpit of wood, which had been made for the purpose;" having on each side of him a number of priests and Levites. "And he opened the book of the law in the sight of all the people, (for he was above all the people,) and when he opened it all the people stood up. And Ezra blessed the LORD, the

great God. And all the people answered Amen, amen, with lifting

Pers-pire, *n. v.* to sweat
 Per-suade *a. v.* to influence by
 agreement or advice
 Per-vade, *a. v.* to go through
 Per-verse, *a.* obstinate
 Per-vert, *a. v.* to turn from
 the right, to corrupt
 Pe-ruse, *a. v.* to read over
 Post-pone, *a. v.* to put off
 Pre-cede, *a. v.* to go before
 Pre-cise, *a.* exact, formal
 Pre-clude, *a. v.* to shut out
 Pre-dict, *a. v.* to foretell
 Pre-fer, *a. v.* to select, to exalt
 Pre-fix, *a. v.* to place before
 Pre-judge, *a. v.* to judge be-
 Pre-mise, *a. v.* to preface [fore
 Pre-pare, *a. v.* to make ready
 Pre-sage, *a. v.* to forbode
 Pres-cribe, *a. v.* to order, to
 direct

Pre-serve, *a. v.* to keep, to
 protect
 Pre-side, *n. v.* to rule over
 Pre-sume, *n. v.* to suppose
 Pre-tence, *s.* false show
 Pre-tend, *n. v.* to feign
 Pre-vail, *a. v.* to overcome
 Pre-vent, *a. v.* to hinder
 Prin-cess, *s.* a king's daughter
 Pro-ceed, *n. v.* to go forward
 Pro-claim, *a. v.* to tell openly
 Pro-cure, *a. v.* to obtain
 Pro-duce, *a. v.* to bring forth
 Pro-fane, *a.* wicked, unholy
 Pro-fess, *a. v.* to declare
 Pro-found, *a.* deep, learned
 Pro-fuse, *a.* lavish, prodigal
 Pro-ject, *v.* to throw out, to
 contrive
 Pro-lix, *a.* long, tedious
 Pro-long, *a. v.* to lengthen out

up their hands: and they bowed their heads, and worshipped the LORD, with their faces to the ground." The people then stood again in their places, and the priests and Levites "read in the book of the law of God distinctly, and gave the sense, and caused the people to understand the reading."

That which is called "a pulpit," seems to have been a scaffold or platform, similar to those which are used in the present day when large crowds are to be addressed, whether in the open air, or in some suitable building. It was not uncommon in this country, in large open spaces of ground, such as market-places and church-yards, to have what were called *preaching crosses*, which consisted of a pulpit raised some feet above the ground, with a canopy over the head of the speaker, from which sermons were delivered in the open air. Some of the hearers sat upon the steps, or upon very rude benches, but the greater portion stood in front of the pulpit. The inhabitants of the houses adjoining listened from their windows, at which were sometimes seen seated many of the gentry and nobility.

The name pulpit is now generally given to the higher desk in a church or chapel, where the minister stands to preach a sermon,—distinct from the lower desk, in which the reader or clerk stands. Great expense is often bestowed upon the erection of such pulpits, they being richly carved, and decked with velvet cushions, gold trimmings, and other costly ornaments.

Pro-mote, *a. v.* to help, to exalt
 Pro-mulge, *a. v.* to publish
 Pro-nounce, *a. v.* to speak
 Pro-pel, *a. v.* to push forward
 Pro-pose, *a. v.* to offer
 Pro-rogate, *a. v.* to put off
 Pro-scribe, *a. v.* to denounce
 Pro-tect, *a. v.* to defend
 Pro-test, *v.* to declare solemn-
 ly, to give evidence
 Pro-tract, *a. v.* to delay
 Pro-trude, *v.* to thrust forward
 Pro-vide, *a. v.* to procure
 Pur-loin, *a. v.* to steal, to pilfer
 Pur-sue, *a. v.* to follow, to hunt
 Pur-suit, *s.* a hunt, a chase
 Pur-vey, *a. v.* to procure

ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

Quag-mire, *s.* a bog
 Quaint-ly, *ad.* nicely; precisely

Quar-rel, *s.* a dispute, a fight
 Quar-ry, *s.* a stone mine
 Qua-ver, *s.* a shake of the voice
 Que-rist, *s.* an enquirer
 Que-ry, *s.* a question
 Quib-ble, *s.* an evasion, a pun
 Quick-ly, *ad.* speedily, nimbly
 Quo-rum, *s.* a special number
 Quo-ta, *s.* a share [division
 Quo-tient, *s.* the result of a

ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

Rab-bet, *s.* a joint
 Rab-bit, *s.* a furry animal
 Rab-ble, *s.* rude noisy people
 Rack-et, *s.* clattering noise
 Rad-ish, *s.* a root
 Rai-ment, *s.* dress, clothing
 Rai-sin, *s.* a dried grape
 Ral-ly, *v.* to recover [der
 Ram-ble, *n. v.* to rove, to wan-

A RECORD is a register laid up or entered in a court or public office. Books of record, or chronicles, were kept in ancient times, in which were choice and wise laws or maxims, or matters of importance relative to the state. This was the case in the courts of the Hebrew kings; and the practice prevailed also in other nations; but none seem to have taken such pains as the Persians to preserve the memory of their doings by written records. When the Jews, captives in Persia, were about to repair the ruins of their beloved city, their enemies opposed it, and wrote a letter to Artaxerxes, the king, in which they petitioned him in these words,—“That search may be made into the book of the records of thy fathers: so shalt thou find in the book of the records, and know that this city is a rebellious city, and that they have moved sedition within the same of old time.” The king, in consequence, had the records searched, and found as they had said, and prevented Jerusalem at that time from being recovered from its ruins.

On another occasion, when a plot against the life of Artaxerxes was discovered by Mordecai, the two men who laid the plot were taken and hanged, “and it was written in the book of the chronicles before the king.” Some time after, on a night when the king could not sleep, this record was read to him; and it being found that no reward had been bestowed on Mordecai, the richest honours were decreed to him. The elevation of Mordecai, the downfall of Haman, the preservation of the Jews, and the destruction of their principal

Ram-part, *s.* a wall of defence
 Ran-cour, *s.* hatred, malice
 Ran-sack, *á. v.* to search, to plunder, to rummage
 Ran-som, *a. v.* to buy off
 Ra-pid, *a.* swift, quick
 Ra-pine, *s.* plunder, force
 Rap-ture, *s.* excessive joy
 Rea-dy, *a.* prepared, willing
 Rea-son, *s.* intellect, motive
 Re-bus, *s.* a riddle
 Re-cent, *a.* new, fresh
 Rec-ord, *s.* a register
 Rec-tor, *s.* a ruler, minister
 Re-fuge, *s.* shelter, protection
 Re-fuse, *s.* worthless remnant
 Re-gal, *a.* royal, kingly
 Re-gent, *s.* a deputy ruler
 Re-lics, *s.* remains
 Re-lict, *s.* a widow

Re-lish, *s.* taste, flavour
 Rem-nant, *s.* that which is left
 Rep-tile, *s.* a creeping thing
 Re-script, *s.* imperial edict
 Re-spite, *a. v.* to put off [cover
 Res-cue, *a. v.* to set free; to re-
 Rest-less, *a.* unquiet, unsettled
 Rev-el, *n. v.* to feast riotously
 Ri-gid, *a.* stiff, severe
 Ri-gour, *s.* severity
 Ri-ot, *s.* an uproar, tumult
 Ri-val, *s.* a competitor
 Roy-al, *a.* kingly, regal
 Rug-ged, *a.* rough, uneven
 Ru-in, *a. v.* to destroy, to lay waste ; to make poor
 Ru-mour, *s.* a report
 Rup-ture, *s.* a breach
 Rus-tic, *a.* rural, clownish
 Ruth-less, *a.* without pity



enemies, all arose from the preservation of this record.

It was the custom, also, to record most of the sayings and doings of wise or great men. Amongst the Persians, all that the king did or said was thought worthy of being registered. He was usually sur-

rounded by scribes, whose duty it was to take note of his words and actions; they were rarely absent from him, and always attended him when he appeared in public. They had to register all his edicts and commands; which were written in his presence, sealed with his ring, and sent forth by his messengers. From these records, carefully preserved, a great portion of the history of the empire was afterwards compiled.

The *books* of chronicle or records, of which mention is made in the Bible and other ancient histories, bore but little resemblance to those volumes to which that name is now given. Some of these records were written on stone or ivory; some on tablets of wood covered with wax; some on the leaves and bark of trees; some on linen; and

ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

Re-bate, *s.* discount
 Re-bel, *a. v.* to resist
 Re-bound, *n. v.* to fly back
 Re-buff, *a. v.* to beat back
 Re-buke, *a. v.* to reprove
 Re-cal, *a. v.* to call back
 Re-cant, *a. v.* to unsay
 Re-cede, *n. v.* to fall back
 Re-ceive, *a. v.* to accept, to
 admit, to take
 Re-ceipt, *s.* an acquittance ; a
 prescription
 Re-cess, *s.* a place of secrecy
 Re-cite, *a. v.* to repeat
 Re-claim, *a. v.* to reform, to
 change for the better
 Re-cline, *n. v.* to lean back
 Re-cluse, *a.* shut up

Re-coil, *n. v.* to fly back
 Re-cord, *a. v.* to register
 Re-count, *a. v.* to relate
 Re-course, *s.* application
 Re-cruit, *a. v.* to repair
 Re-cur, *n. v.* to return, to
 have recourse to
 Re-deem, *a. v.* to ransom
 Re-dress, *s.* relief, amends
 Re-duce, *a. v.* to lessen, to
 degrade, to subdue
 Re-fer, *n. v.* to direct, consult
 Re-fine, *a. v.* to purify
 Re-fit, *a. v.* to fit again [back
 Re-flect, *n. v.* to think, to cast
 Re-form, *v.* to make better
 Re-frain, *n. v.* to hold back
 Re-fresh, *a. v.* to revive
 Re-fute, *a. v.* to disprove
 Re-gale, *a. v.* to feast

many on the skins of animals, in the form of either leather or parchment. The rolls, or volumes, were composed of several sheets rolled upon a stick, or fastened together with fine cord. Some of these rolls were very long, and the reader unrolled them with one hand as he read on, and rolled them back with the other. Those written on wood, or metal, or ivory, were fastened together by rings at the back, through which rings a rod was passed by which to carry them.

An interesting fact is recorded in the book of Jeremiah. The prophet was directed to take "a roll of a book," and write down a number of threatenings against Israel, in the hope of bringing them to repent of their evil doings. This was done, and Baruch was sent to read it to the people. Some of the princes asked Baruch, "How didst thou write all these words at the mouth of Jeremiah? And Baruch said, He pronounced all these words to me with his mouth, and I wrote them with ink in the book." The roll was, shortly afterwards, read to Jehoiakim, who was greatly displeased with its contents, "and after Jehudi had read three or four leaves, he cut it with a penknife, and cast it into a fire that was on the hearth, until all the roll was consumed."—The merciful intention of JEHOVAH in sending these warnings having been thus frustrated by the additional wickedness of the rulers of the people, He commanded his prophet to write another roll, in which all the former threatenings were repeated, with the addition of several threatenings still more fearful. For, "who hath hardened himself against God, and hath prospered?"

Re-gard, *s.* esteem, care
 Re-gret, *v.* to repent
 Re-ject, *a. v.* to cast off
 Re-lapse, *s.* a falling back
 Re-late, *a. v.* to tell, to recite
 Re-lease, *a. v.* to set free
 Re-lent, *v.* to melt, to soften
 Re-lief, *s.* help, succour
 Re-lieve, *a. v.* to assist
 Re-ly, *n. v.* to depend on
 Re-main, *n. v.* to continue
 Re-mand, *a. v.* to send back
 Remark, *n. v.* to observe
 Re-mind, *a. v.* to put in mind
 afresh
 Re-miss, *a.* careless [send away
 Re-mit, *a. v.* to pardon; to
 Re-morse, *s.* deep regret
 Re-mote, *a.* far, distant
 Re-move, *n. v.* to change place

Re-new, *a. v.* to make new, to
 begin again
 Re-nounce, *a. v.* to disown
 Re-nown, *s.* fame, praise
 Re-pair, *a. v.* to mend; to go to
 Re-past, *s.* a meal, food
 Re-pay, *a. v.* to pay back
 Re-peal, *a. v.* to revoke [again
 Re-peat, *a. v.* to do or say
 Re-pel, *a. v.* to drive back
 Re-pent, *n. v.* to be sorry for
 Re-pine, *n. v.* to murmur
 Re-plete, *a.* completely full
 Re-port, *s.* an account
 Re-pose, *s.* sleep, rest
 Re-press, *a. v.* to put down
 Re-prieve, *s.* respite, delay
 Re-proach, *s.* censure, shame
 Re-prove, *a. v.* to blame
 Re-pulse, *a. v.* to beat back

A REPAST is a meal, or refreshment. In Eastern nations the guests recline upon couches or mattresses: in Turkey and Egypt they sit upon the ground, on mats or rich carpets.



The food is placed before them on trays. Plates, knives, forks and spoons, are sometimes allowed to Europeans, as a favour, but the natives use, chiefly, their fingers. If there be a whole animal, or a large joint of meat, the master of the repast pulls it to pieces with his hands, and presents the choicest morsels to his friends. The provisions, however, are mostly served up in the form of soups, or minced meats. A thin slice of bread, or a small portion of boiled rice, is dipped in the dish, and eaten with the meat or soup which adheres to it. The fingers are wiped upon the bread, or upon napkins provided for the purpose.

Re-pute, *s.* credit, esteem
 Re-quest, *s.* an entreaty
 Re-quite, *a. v.* to recompence
 Res-cind, *a. v.* to cut off
 Re-serve, *a. v.* to keep in store
 Re-side, *n. v.* to live, to dwell
 Re-sist, *a. v.* to oppose
 Re-solve, *n. v.* to determine
 Re-strain, *a. v.* to hold in
 Re-sult, *s.* a consequence
 Re-tail, *a. v.* to sell in small quantities
 Re-tard, *a. v.* to hinder
 Re-trench, *a. v.* to cut off
 Re-venge, *a. v.* to return one injury for another
 Re-vere, *a. v.* to reverence
 Re-verse, *s.* change, defeat
 Re-view, *a. v.* to re-examine
 Re-vile, *a. v.* to reproach
 Re-vive, *v.* to recover

Re-voke, *a. v.* to call back
 Re-volt, *n. v.* to rebel
 Re-volve, *a. v.* to roll round
 Re-ward, *a.* recompence
 Ro-bust, *a.* strong
 Ro-mance, *s.* a fiction
 Ro-tund, *a.* round, circular

ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

Sam-phire, *s.* a plant
 Sam-ple, *s.* a specimen
 Sanc-tion, *s.* an approval
 San-dal, *s.* a loose shoe
 San-guine, *a.* like blood; warm, confident
 Sa-tire, *s.* a caustic censure
 Saun-ter, *n. v.* to loiter
 Sa-vage, *a.* wild, cruel
 Scan-dal, *s.* reproach, disgrace
 Scan-ty, *a.* narrow, small
 Scat-ter, *a. v.* to spread abroad



SAMPHIRE is a plant which grows wild on the sea shore, and on rocks, but is never wholly covered with the water. A knowledge of this fact was once useful to some French sailors, who were shipwrecked on the coast of Sussex, a few years ago. Their vessel was driven on shore, and the whole crew were washed overboard. Four only escaped, by climbing to the top of a heap of rocks which had fallen from the cliff above. It was a very dark night, and they expected every moment to be swallowed up by the waves; when one of them found a plant of samphire. This convinced them that they were out of the reach of the tide: they remained on the spot till day-break, when they were

seen by some persons on the cliffs, who immediately came to their assistance.

Scep-tic, (*skeptic*) *s.* a doubter
 Scep-tre, *s.* a royal staff
 Sche-dule, *s.* a catalogue
 Scho-lar, *s.* one who learns, or
 is learned
 Sci-ence, *s.* knowledge, skill
 Sci-on, *s.* a young shoot
 Scis-sors, *s.* small shears
 Scrip-ture, *s.* the written word
 of God, the Bible
 Scru-ple, *s.* doubt, hesitation
 Sculp-tor, *s.* a carver of wood,
 or stone ; an engraver
 Sculp-ture, *s.* carved work
 Sea-son, *s.* a set time
 Sec-tion, *s.* a division
 Sei-zure, *s.* a capture
 Sen-ate, *s.* a council
 Sen-tence, *s.* decree ; maxim
 Se-quel, *s.* the conclusion
 Se-quence, *s.* order, method

Sermon, *s.* a discourse
 Ser-vile, *a.* mean, base
 Se-ver, *a. v.* to divide
 Ses-sion, *s.* a sitting
 Shac-kle, *a. v.* to chain
 Shal-low, *a.* not deep ; foolish
 Shame-ful, *a.* disgraceful
 Shat-ter, *a. v.* to break in
 pieces [protect
 Shel-ter, *a. v.* to cover, to
 Shep-herd, *s.* one who takes
 care of sheep
 Ship-wreck, *s.* destruction
 Show-er, *s.* a fall of rain
 Shrewd-ly, *ad.* cunningly
 Shri-vel, *n. v.* to shrink
 Shud-der, *n. v.* to quake
 Sic-kle, *s.* a reaping hook
 Sig-nal, *s.* notice given by a
 sign
 Sig-nal, *a.* eminent ; remarkable

The SHEPHERD's life was considered, in the earliest period of the world's history, to be both honourable and useful. Amongst the Patriarchs, shepherds were rich in flocks and herds, in silver and gold. They often held the rank, and exercised the rights, of sovereign princes. Though they had numerous trains of menial servants, they generally tended their flocks in person, or placed them under the care of their sons and daughters, who were bred to the same laborious employment. Rachel and Rebecca were shepherdesses. Jacob, Moses, and David spent some of their best years as shepherds, previous to their becoming rulers of the people. The *care* which such persons exercised over large flocks, providing for them suitable pasturage ; the *courage* with which they defended them against wild beasts and robbers ; and the *skill* with

which they guided and led them, and preserved them in order ; all tended to fit them for the office and duties of kings and princes. Hence, the sacred writers often speak of kings under the name of shepherds, and compare the royal sceptre to a shepherd's crook.



Si-lent, <i>a.</i> still, quiet	Sor-row, <i>s.</i> grief, sadness
Sim-ple, <i>a.</i> artless, plain; silly	Spar-kle, <i>n. v.</i> to glitter
Si-new, <i>s.</i> a tendon, or muscle	Spe-cial, <i>a.</i> particular
Skil-ful, <i>a.</i> having skill	Spe-cious, <i>a.</i> plausible, showy
Slan-der, <i>a. v.</i> to defame	Spi-ral, <i>a.</i> winding
Slaugh-ter, <i>a. v.</i> to kill, to slay	Spi-rit, <i>s.</i> the soul; courage
Sla-vish, <i>a.</i> servile, base	Spite-ful, <i>a.</i> malicious
Sloth-ful, <i>a.</i> sluggish, idle, indolent	Splen-did, <i>a.</i> shining, grand
Slen-der, <i>a.</i> thin, small	Splen-dour, <i>s.</i> brightness
Slum-ber, <i>s.</i> light sleep	Spor-tive, <i>a.</i> merry, gay
Smo-ther, <i>a. v.</i> to suffocate	Spright-ly, <i>a.</i> lively, animated
So-journ, <i>n. v.</i> to dwell	Sprin-kle, <i>a. v.</i> to scatter in small drops
So-lace, <i>s.</i> comfort [sun	Squa-lid, <i>a.</i> miserably filthy
So-lar, <i>a.</i> belonging to the	Squan-der, <i>a. v.</i> to spend, to scatter in waste
Sol-dier, <i>s.</i> (<i>soljer</i>) one who fights for pay	Sta-ble, <i>a.</i> sure, lasting
So-lemn, <i>a.</i> grave, serious	Stag-nant, <i>a.</i> motionless, still
So-lid, <i>a.</i> firm, compact	Star-tle, <i>a. v.</i> to alarm
Sor-did, <i>a.</i> selfish, mean	State-ly, <i>a.</i> pompous, grand
So-phist, <i>s.</i> a false reasoner	Sta-tion, <i>s.</i> rank, standing

“God chose David his servant, and took him from the sheepfolds; from following the ewes great with young, he brought him to feed Jacob his people, and Israel his inheritance. So he fed them according to the integrity of his heart, and guided them by the skilfulness of his hands.”

A STRIPLING is a youth not yet arrived at the years of manhood. This, however, is often a season of great promise: a period of life in which the bodily and mental powers sometimes develope themselves in a remarkable manner. An instance occurs in the life of David. While very young, he was introduced to the court of Saul, as one skilful in music, valiant in war, prudent in his general conduct, and enjoying the favour of the Most High. Saul, who was at that time engaged in war with the Philistines, made David one of his guards. The Philistines had in their camp a champion, named Goliath, a man of uncommon height and strength. This giant came forward day after day, clad in a suit of brazen armour, with an enormous spear, and shield, and crying out, “Choose you a man for you, and let him come down to me. If he be able to fight with me and to kill me, then will we be your servants: but if I prevail against him and kill him, then shall ye be our servants.” Saul and his men of war were greatly afraid to meet this man. But David, though only a strippling, being jealous for the honour of God and of Israel, undertook to meet him, fully believing that God would deliver the Philistine into his hands.

Sta-tue, *s.* a carved image
 Sta-ture, *s.* height
 Sta-tute, *s.* an established law
 Stead-fast, *a.* firm, constant
 Ste-rile, *a.* unfruitful
 Ster-ling, *a.* genuine; standard
 Stew-ard, *s.* a manager
 Sti-fle, *a. v.* to suffocate
 Stig-ma, *s.* a mark of infamy
 Sti-pend, *s.* pay, wages
 Sto-ry, *s.* a tale; a floor
 Stor-my, *a.* furious, violent
 Stran-gle, *a. v.* to choak
 Stream-er, *s.* a small flag
 Strip-ling, *s.* a youth
 Struc-ture, *s.* a building
 Strug-gle, *s.* a labour, contest
 Stub-born, *a.* obstinate
 Stu-dent, *s.* a scholar
 Stum-ble, *n. v.* to fall, to err
 Sub-stance, *s.* being, matter;
 wealth, means of life

Sub-tile, *a.* thin, fine
 Sub-tle, *a.* (*suttle*) cunning
 Suc-cour, *s.* assistance, help
 Suf-frage, *s.* a vote, voice
 Sui-tor, *s.* a petitioner
 Sul-len, *a.* sulky, stubborn
 Sul-try, *a.* hot and close
 Sum-mit, *s.* the very top
 Sum-mon, *a. v.* to call
 Sun-dry, *a.* several
 Sup-ple, *a.* pliant; flexible
 Sur-face, *s.* the outside
 Sure-ty, *s.* bail, security
 Sur-feit, *a. v.* to overload
 Swar-thy, *a.* dark, tawney
 Swift-ness, *s.* speed, haste
 Sym-bol, *s.* a type; an abstract
 Symp-tom, *s.* a sign, a token
 Sy-nod, *s.* an ecclesiastical
 assembly [tem
 Syn-tax, *s.* a grammatical sys-
 Sys-tem, *s.* method, scheme

David was very skilful in the use of the *sling*, a sort of leather thong, from which stones were thrown with great exactness to a considerable distance. After declining the use of Saul's armour, he "took his staff in his hand, chose him five smooth stones out of the



brook, and put them in a shepherd's bag which he had; and he drew near to the Philistine with his sling in his hand." Goliath boasted greatly, and threatened to give the flesh of David "to the fowls of the air, and to the beasts of the field." David said, "Thou comest to me with a sword, and with a spear, and with a shield; but I come to thee in the name of the Lord of hosts, the

God of the armies of Israel, whom thou hast defied. And he put his hand in his bag, and took thence a stone, and slang it, and smote the Philistine in his forehead; and he fell upon his face to the earth. So David prevailed over the Philistine with a sling and with a stone."

ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

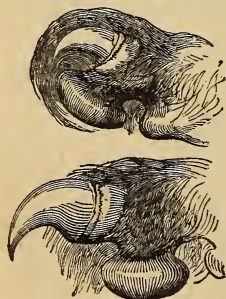
Se-cede, *a. v.* to withdraw from
 Se-cure, *a.* safe, confident
 Se-date, *a.* calm, quiet
 Se-duce, *a. v.* to draw aside
 Se-lect, *a. v.* to choose
 Se-rene, *a.* calm, still
 Se-vere, *a.* strict, harsh
 Sin-cere, *a.* honest, pure
 Sub-due, *a. v.* to conquer
 Sub-join, *a. v.* to add
 Sub-lime, *a.* lofty, grand
 Sub-scribe, *n. v.* to underwrite
 Sub-side, *n. v.* to sink
 Sub-sist, *n. v.* to live
 Sub-vert, *a. v.* to overthrow
 Suc-ceed, *n. v.* to prosper
 Suc-cess, *s.* prosperity
 Suc-cinct, *a.* short, brief
 Suc-cumb, *n. v.* to crouch
 Suf-fice, *a. v.* to satisfy
 Sug-gest, *a. v.* to hint

Su-perb, *a.* grand, pompous
 Su-pine, *a.* negligent
 Sup-plant, *a. v.* to displace
 Sup-ply, *a. v.* to furnish
 Sup-port, *a. v.* to sustain
 Sup-pose, *a. v.* to imagine
 Sup-press, *a. v.* to conceal, to crush, to subdue
 Sur-mount, *a. v.* to rise above
 Sur-pass, *a. v.* to excel
 Sur-round, *a. v.* to encompass
 Sur-vey, *a. v.* to view, to measure, to overlook
 Sus-pect, *a. v.* to mistrust
 Sus-pend, *a. v.* to hang; to delay
 Sus-pence, *s.* uncertainty
 Sus-tain, *a. v.* to bear, to prop

ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

Ta-cit, *a.* silent
 Ta-lent, *a.* ability, genius
 Ta-lon, *s.* a claw

The TALONS, or claws, of birds and beasts differ considerably in their form, size, and strength, according to their habits, and their mode of obtaining food.

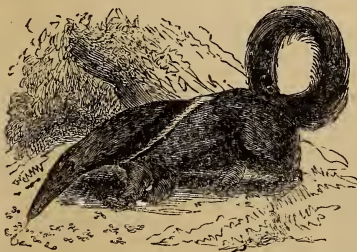


Passing over many others, the paw of the LION may be noticed particularly. It has little of that pliancy and refined sense of touch which are found in the hands of human beings, or in many of those animals by which objects are grasped and retained; but it is a most terrible instrument of destruction. It consists of four fingers, and a thumb, which, however, has not the power of grasping. The last joint only of these is endowed with much freedom of motion. The end bone of each finger is armed with a powerful talon, which can be drawn back, or put forth, at the will of the animal. When it is not in action, it can be so raised from the ground as to prevent its points from being blunted; and, when in active warfare, it can be so put forth as to inflict destructive wounds upon its prey. Each of these powers is described in the cuts here given. In the *first*, the talon is drawn back within the sheath, and bedded, as it were, in the fur; in the *second*, the talon is thrust forth, for the purpose of striking.

Tal-mud, *s.* the book of Jewish traditions
 Tame-ly, *ad.* mildly ; meanly
 Tam-per, *a.* to meddle with
 Tan-gle, *a. v.* to ensnare
 Tar-dy, *a.* slow, late
 Tar-get, *s.* a shield
 Tar-ry, *n. v.* to stray, to delay
 Ta-riff, *s.* a book of rates
 Taste-less, *a.* without relish
 Tem-pest, *s.* a violent storm
 Tem-ple, *s.* a place of worship
 Te-nant, *s.* one who takes premises on hire
 Ten-der, *a.* soft, kind, young
 Te-net, *s.* a doctrine
 Ten-our, *s.* sense contained
 Ten-ure, *s.* lease, holding
 Ter-race, *s.* a bank of earth
 Ter-ror, *s.* dread, fear

Tex-ture, *s.* style of weaving
 Thick-et, *s.* a close wood
 Thirs-ty, *a.* wanting drink
 Thral-dom, *s.* slavery
 Threat-en, *a. v.* to menace
 Ti-dings, *s.* news, intelligence
 Til-lage, *s.* agriculture
 Tim-id, *a.* fearful, diffident
 Tinc-ture, *s.* a slight colour
 Tin-sel, *s.* cheap finery [dious
 Tire-some, *a.* wearisome, te-
 Ti-tle, *s.* a name, a claim
 Tit-tle, *s.* a point, a dot
 To-ken, *s.* a sign, a memorial
 Ton-ic, *a.* giving tone
 Tooth-less, *a.* without teeth
 To-pic, *s.* head of discourse
 Tor-ment, *s.* anguish, pain
 Tor-rent, *s.* a rapid stream
 Tor-rid, *a.* hot, parched

TOOTHLESS is a term applied to a most singular class of animals, the *Edentata* ; nearly the whole of which are without teeth. One of the most interesting examples is given in this cut. It is called



the *Tamanoir*, or maned ant-eater. It measures upwards of four feet in length. The head is much narrower than the neck, and tapers off to a muzzle ; at the end of this a small slit serves the office of a mouth, which allows a long slender tongue, the instrument by which it takes its prey, to be thrust out or drawn back at pleasure. The food of this extraordinary creature consists of ants, or termites, of which a description will be found in page 6. The mounds, or hillocks, produced by these insects, often cover the plain for miles ; and the way the ant-eater proceeds to come at his booty is very curious. He first tears open the ground with his large strong nails, and disturbs the swarms ; and as soon as they come forth, he thrusts his long tongue among them, covered with a gummy fluid by means of which the prey is retained. This is done with such swiftness, and is so often repeated, that a countless host is soon destroyed. Thus Providence has furnished a powerful check to those insect armies, which might otherwise prove a nuisance and a source of desolation.

To-tal, *a.* whole, entire
Tow-er, *s.* a high building
Traf-fic, *s.* trade, commerce
Trai-tor, *s.* one who betrays
Tram-ple, *n. v.* to tread upon
Tran-quil, *a.* quiet, peaceful
Trans-crypt, *s.* a copy
Tran-sit, *s.* a passing over
Trans-fer, *s.* a making over
Tra-verse, *s.* to cross
Trea-son, *s.* disloyalty
Trea-sure, *s.* wealth hoarded
Trea-tise, *s.* a discourse
Trea-ty, *s.* a contract
Trem-ble, *n. v.* to shake
Tres-pass, *s.* offence, injury
Tri-bute, *s.* a tax [exult
Tri-umph, *v.* to conquer, to
Tro-phy, *s.* a token of victory
Trus-ty, *a.* faithful
Tu-mour, *s.* a swelling

Tu-mult, *s.* riot, noise
Tur-bid, *a.* thick, muddy
Tur-gid, *a.* swelling, bloated
Tur-ret, *s.* a small tower
Tur-tle, *s.* a kind of dove; a
Tu-tor, *s.* a teacher [sea-fish
Twi-light, *s.* faint light
Twink-ling, *s.* sparkling light
Ty-rant, *s.* a cruel ruler
Ty-ro, *s.* a beginner

ACCENTED ON THE SECOND

Tor-ment, *a. v.* to torture
Tra-duce, *a. v.* to slander
Trans-act, *a. v.* to manage
Trans-cend, *a. v.* to excel
Tran-scribe, *a. v.* to copy out
Trans-fer, *a. v.* to make over
Trans-fix, *a. v.* to pierce
 through [the form
Trans-form, *a. v.* to change

TURTLES, or Sea Turtles, are found in all the seas of warm climates. The flesh of most of them is used for food, and the shells are employed for a variety of purposes. As articles of food, the *Green Turtles* are most valued. They weigh from fifty to two hundred pounds each. Large quantities are brought alive to this country, for the purpose of supplying the tables of rich, and public civic, and



fishers approach them quietly with a sharp harpoon, having a ring at the butt-end, to which a cord is attached. The harpooner strikes, and the wounded animal dives, but he is at last secured by the cord. On the coasts of China, turtles are taken by means of living fishes, trained for the purpose. When the fishermen perceive the turtles basking on the surface of the sea, they slip out one of these fishes with a long line attached to it; the fish, which is of the sucking kind, fastens firmly upon the turtle, when the fishermen pull both together into their boats.

Trans-fuse, *a. v.* to pour out
 Trans-gress, *a. v.* to violate
 Trans-late, *a. v.* to interpret
 Trans-mit, *a. v.* to convey
 Trans-mute, *a. v.* to change
 the nature of
 Tre-pan, *a. v.* to ensnare
 Trans-plant, *a. v.* to plant in a
 new place, to remove
 Trans-port, *n. v.* to convey
 Trans-pose, *a. v.* to change
 the place of [known
 Tran-spire, *n. v.* to become
 Trans-verse, *a.* lying across

ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

Va-cant, *a.* empty, void
 Vac-cine, *a.* of or belonging to
 Va-grant, *a.* wandering [a cow

Vain-ly, *ad.* without effect;
 foolishly, concertedly
 Va-lid, *a.* sufficient, good
 Val-ley, *s.* a vale, the space
 between two hills
 Va-lour, *s.* courage, bravery
 Va-lue, *s.* price, worth
 Va-nish, *n. v.* to disappear
 Va-pour, *s.* mist, fog [an army
 Van-guard, *s.* the first part of
 Van-quish, *a. v.* to overcome
 Va-ry, *n. v.* to alter, to change
 Var-nish, *a. v.* to gloss
 Va-pid, *a.* spiritless, flat
 Vas-sal, *s.* a dependent
 Vast-ly, *ad.* in a great degree
 Vaul-ted, *a.* arched, concave
 Vaul-ter, *s.* a leaper, a tumbler
 Vaunt-ing, *s.* the act of boasting

A VALLEY is a low ground between mountains or hills. Those countries in which mountains or vallies are interspersed, are usually considered the most beautiful. But this interchange contributes materially to the comfort and support of man. From mountains



and hills flow a constant and abundant supply of streams, watering the vallies below, and rendering them fruitful. Mountains supply food and support to many animals, and nourishment to many trees and plants, which are highly valuable to man. Mountains furnish a sure defence against the ravages of seas and floods, and the blasts of fierce and destroying winds. On the other hand, in the wide and spreading valley, we see the fertilizing river winding its course; the meadows covered with flocks and herds; and the fields standing thick with corn. On the bosom of the valley we see towns and villages rising; the inhabitants pursuing their daily labour, and enjoying the fruits of their industry. Happy those who look with gratitude and delight both on the mountains and on the valleys, and who see in every part of the creation, the wisdom, power, and goodness of God!

Vel-lum, <i>s.</i> fine parchment	Ves-ture, <i>s.</i> a garment
Ve-nal, <i>a.</i> mercenary	Ve-to, <i>s.</i> a refusal
Ven-ture, <i>n. v.</i> to risk to dare	Vi-al, <i>s.</i> a small bottle
Ve-nom, <i>s.</i> poisonous matter	Vi-and, <i>s.</i> meat, food
Vend-or, <i>s.</i> one who sells	Vi-brate, <i>v. n.</i> to quiver
Ver-bal, <i>a.</i> spoken, literal	Vi-gil, <i>s.</i> the eve of a holiday ; a time of watching
Ver-dant, <i>a.</i> green, flourishing	Vi-gour, <i>s.</i> force, strength
Ver-dict, <i>s.</i> the decision of a jury ; judgment, opinion	Vice-roy, <i>s.</i> a king's deputy
Ver-dure, <i>s.</i> a green colour	Vic-tim, <i>s.</i> a sacrifice
Ver-nal, <i>a.</i> belonging to the spring	Vic-tor, <i>s.</i> a conqueror
Ver-min, <i>s.</i> noxious animals	Vic-tuals, <i>s.</i> food, provisions
Ver-sion, <i>s.</i> a translation	Vil-lage, <i>s.</i> a small town
Ver-tex, <i>s.</i> the highest point in the heavens, the zenith	Vil-lain, <i>s.</i> a vile fellow
Ves-pers, <i>s.</i> the evening prayer	Vile-ly, <i>ad.</i> shamefully, basely
Ves-tal, <i>s.</i> a pure virgin	Vi-nous, <i>a.</i> having the quali- ty of wine
Ves-tige, <i>s.</i> a footstep, a mark	Vi-rus, <i>s.</i> poisonous matter
Vest-ed, <i>a.</i> fixed, endowed	Vi-per, <i>s.</i> a small poisonous serpent

A VIGIL is a watch—a watch performed especially during the



night, for the purpose of noticing the approach either of friends or of foes, in order that due preparation may be made to receive them. Towers were erected, upon which the watchmen or sentinels were posted, who were required continually to report what they saw and heard. Frequent allusions are made to this custom in the Holy Scriptures. In Isaiah it is said, "Go, set a watchman, and let him declare what he seeth." Persons are represented as calling out at intervals, "Watchman, what of the night?" and the watchman is heard answering, "Behold, there cometh a chariot of men, with a couple of horsemen." Since those ancient periods, instead of single families or tribes being shut up in small towns or fortresses, exposed to constant attacks from their neighbours, men have formed themselves into large cities or kingdoms, and such defences have become unnecessary, except

in cases of war with foreign nations. As the principles of peace and good-will prevail, even these will be rendered needless.

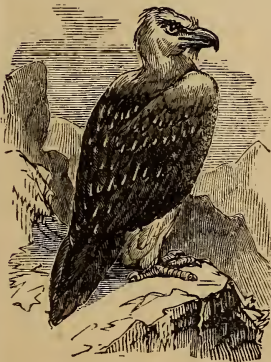
Vir-tue, *s.* moral goodness
 Vi-sage, *s.* the countenance
 Vis-cous, *a.* glutinous
 Vi-sion, *s.* sight ; a dream
 Vi-sor, *s.* a mask [of nobility
 Vis-count, *s.* (*vicount*) a degree
 Vi-tal, *a.* necessary to life
 Vis-ta, *s.* a prospect
 Vi-vid, *a.* bright, lively [voice
 Vo-cal, *a.* belonging to the
 Vol-ume, *s.* a bound book
 Vor-tex, *s.* a whirlpool
 Vou-cher, *s.* a confirmation
 Voy-age, *s.* a journey by sea
 Vul-gar, *a.* common, indecent
 Vul-ture, *s.* a bird of prey
 Um-brage, *s.* offence, shade
 Um-pire, *s.* an arbitrator
 U-nit, *s.* one in number

Up-right, *a.* erect, honest
 Up-roar, *s.* noise, confusion
 Up-shot, *s.* issue, end
 Ur-gent, *a.* earnest, pressing
 U-sage, *s.* treatment, custom
 Use-ful, *a.* serviceable
 Use-less, *a.* unserviceable
 Ut-ter, *a. v.* to speak

ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

Ver-bose, *a.* wordy, tedious
 Vouch-safe, *v.* to condescend
 Un-apt, *a.* unfit
 Un-couth, *a.* awkward, odd
 Un-done, *a.* not done ; ruined
 Un-fit, *a.* unqualified
 Un-fold, *v.* to expand
 Un-gird, *a. v.* to loose
 Un-hinge, *a. v.* to displace

The VULTURE is a rapacious bird, found in warm climates, where it performs the most useful service, by clearing the land of those putrid carcases with which it abounds, and which would, but for this appointment of Providence, be the means of spreading disease



and pestilence to a considerable extent. No sooner is an animal dead, than its carcase is surrounded by Vultures, which suddenly appear coming from all quarters, though not one had been seen just before. The filthiness of their food imparts a very unpleasant odour to their bodies ; and thus furnishes them with a means of defence ; for if they be seized during the inactivity which succeeds their meals, the captor is soon overcome by a sudden impulse of loathing, and is glad to relinquish his hold. Lest those parts of the bird which come in contact with its offensive food should become soiled and matted together, the

whole of the head, and a great part of the neck, is entirely destitute of feathers ; while those on the rest of the body have a certain spring and glossiness which enables the bird, by a few sudden shakes, to cleanse itself at once from any fragments that remain on its beautiful plumage.

U-nite, *v.* to join
 Un-less, *conj.* except
 Un-like, *a.* dissimilar
 Un-moor, *a. v.* to unfasten
 Un-nerve, *a. v.* to weaken
 Un-well, *a.* somewhat ill
 Un-just, *a.* not just, partial
 Un-taught, *a.* ignorant
 Un-true, *a.* false, unfaithful
 Un-sound, *a.* corrupt, sickly
 Un-told, *a.* not revealed
 Un-truth, *s.* a false assertion
 Un-veil, *a. v.* to disclose
 Un-wept, *a.* not lamented
 Un-wise, *a.* defective in wisdom ; imprudent
 Un-worn, *a.* not impaired
 Un-wrought, *a.* not manufactured [yoke
 Un-yoke, *a. v.* to free from a
 Up-braid, *a. v.* to reproach

Up-hold, *a. v.* to support
 Up-lift, *a. v.* to raise aloft
 Up-root, *a. v.* to tear up by the root
 Ur-bane, *a.* civil, courteous
 U-surp, *v.* to possess illegally

ACCENTED ON THE FIRST

Wa-fer, *s.* a thin cake
 Wai-ter, *s.* an attendant
 Wain-scot, *s.* a lining of wood for rooms
 Wake-ful, *a.* not sleeping
 Wal-let, *s.* a sort of bag
 Wal-low, *v.* to roll in the mire
 Wan-der, *v.* to ramble, to rove
 War-ble, *v.* to sing like a bird
 War-den, *s.* a guardian
 Ward-robe, *s.* a place where clothes are kept [war
 War-like, *a.* having signs of

WASSAIL is a word used to describe a drunken bout—a party meeting for the purpose of drinking, singing, and noisy merriment. At certain seasons, such as Christmas-eve, New Year's-eve, and New Year's-day, it was the custom to fill a very large bowl with ale or cider, well spiced and sweetened. This, which was called the *Wassail-bowl*, was placed in the middle of the table, and dealt out in glasses or cups to the guests; and "*Wass-haile*," or "*Good health*," were the words which each person uttered, as he took the



circling goblet from his friend. A similar bowl was sometimes taken from door to door by a number of persons, who, with much singing and merriment, invited to drink heartily, and so welcome in the season, and pledge success to each other through the coming year. The custom is said to have been introduced by Row-

ena, daughter of a Saxon prince. At the command of her father, who had invited the British king, Vortigern, to a banquet, she came into the royal presence with a bowl of wine, and welcomed him,

War-rant, *s.* a legal order
 War-rant, *a. v.* to assure
 War-fare, *s.* military service
 Wa-ry, *a.* cautious
 Was-sail, *s.* drinking revelry
 Way-ward, *a.* wilful, peevish
 Waste-ful, *a.* destructive, la-
 Watch-ful, *a.* attentive [*vish*]
 Wa-ver, *n. v.* to change often
 War-der, *s.* a keeper, a guard
 Warn-ing, *s.* a caution, notice
 Warm-ly, *ad.* with gentle heat;
 eagerly, vehemently
 Wasp-ish, *a.* peevish, cross
 Watch-word, *s.* a sentinel's
 password
 Weak-en, *a. v.* to make weak
 Wea-ry, *a. v.* to tire, to fatigue
 Weal-thy, *a.* very rich
 Wea-ther, *s.* state of the air
 Web-bed, *a.* joined by a film

Wed-ding, *s.* a marriage cere-
 mony
 Weigh-ty, *a.* heavy; important
 Wel-fare, *s.* prosperity
 Wel-come, *s.* a kind reception
 Whis-per, *n. v.* to speak with
 a low voice [*goods*]
 Wharf-age, *s.* duty for landing
 Wher-ry, *s.* a light river boat
 Whim-per, *v.* to utter low cries
 Whole-some, *a.* salutary
 Wick-ed, *a.* sinful, bad
 Wick-et, *s.* a small gate
 Wi-ly, *a.* cunning, subtle
 Wil-ling, *a.* with a good will
 Wil-ful, *a.* stubborn
 Wind-lass, *s.* a machine for
 raising weights
 Win-now, *v.* to fan, to sift
 Wise-ly, *ad.* prudently [*ledge*]
 Wis-dom, *s.* superior know-

saying, "Lord king, *Wass-haile*;" when the king in return answered, "*Drink haile*."

The most perfect fragment of the "*Wassail*" exists in the usage of certain corporation festivals. The person presiding stands up at the close of the dinner, and drinks from a flagon having a handle on each side, by which he holds it, and drinks the health of his brethren out of the "*loving cup*." This cup, which is the ancient *Wassail-bowl*, is passed to each guest, who stands up and drinks to the president "out of the loving cup."

This ancient custom degenerated, by degrees, into parties at taverns and public-houses, till habitual drinking became one of the sins of Englishmen. Under the idea of "good fellowship," or "social enjoyment," strong fiery drinks are swallowed,—much time and property are wasted,—numerous and painful diseases are engendered,—the native and mental enjoyment impaired.—The results of such revellings are thus described by the wise man: "Who hath woe? Who hath sorrow? Who hath contentions? Who hath babbling? Who hath wounds without cause? Who hath redness of eyes? They that tarry long at the wine; they that go to seek mixed wine."

A change, however, is now taking place. Men are more and more convinced that they may be healthy, strong, and happy, without the use of strong drinks; the *Wassail-bowl* is likely to be banished for enjoyments of a more rational nature—better suited to the condition of intellectual and accountable beings.

Wit-less, *a.* wanting understanding; inconsiderate
 Wo-ful, *a.* calamitous, sad
 Won-der, *s.* admiration, amazement, surprise
 Wont-ed, *a.* usual, customary
 Wor-ship, *s.* homage to God; a term of honour
 Worm-wood, *s.* a bitter herb
 Wor-ry, *v.* to tear, to harrass
 Wor-thy, *a.* deserving, valuable
 Wran-gle, *s.* a captious dispute
 Wres-tle, *v.* to struggle with
 Wretch-ed, *a.* miserable
 Wrinkle, *v.* to crease or fold

ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

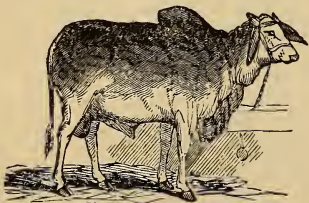
Where-as, *ad.* on the contrary
 Where-by, *ad.* by which
 Where-in, *ad.* in which
 Where-from, *ad.* from which

With-draw, *v.* to draw off, to retire
 With-hold, *a. v.* to keep back, to stop
 With-stand, *a. v.* to oppose

ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

Yearn-ing, *s.* an emotion of tenderness [er
 Yeo-man, *s.* a small land-own-
 Yield-ing, *a.* submissive, pliant
 Youth-ful, *a.* young, vigorous
 Young-er, *a.* more young
 Zeal-ot, *s.* one filled with zeal, a bigot
 Zeal-ous, *a.* eager, ardent
 Ze-bu, *s.* a kind of ox
 Ze-nith, *s.* the vertex
 Ze-phyr, *s.* a gentle wind
 Zig-zag, *a.* crooked, full of short turnings

The ZEBU is one of a race of oxen, which came originally from India, but is now to be found in other parts of the East and of Africa. It differs from the common ox in several marked peculi-



arities. It has narrow high shoulders, surmounted by a large fatty hump; an arched back, rising at the haunches, and suddenly falling to the tail; slender limbs; a large dew-lap falling in folds from the throat; long pendent ears; and a peculiarly wild expression of the eye. In India, a number of them are kept saddled, to carry the military despatches. They will travel with a soldier on their back, fifteen or sixteen hours a day, at the rate of six miles an hour. The large breed of this animal is known as the *Brahmin* bull. Some of these are accounted "*sacred*:" they are exempted from the servitude of the yoke, and are allowed to wander at pleasure. To strike, or molest them, is considered by the Hindoos as a deadly sin. They, however, often prove great pests, as they break into gardens, and thrust their noses into the stalls of fruiterers and pastry cooks, helping themselves without ceremony.

WORDS PRONOUNCED NEARLY ALIKE, BUT DIFFERING IN SPELLING AND IN MEANING.

Ai-ry, <i>a.</i> light as air	Can-did, <i>a.</i> sincere, open, honest
Ey-ry, or Erie, <i>s.</i> the nest of an eagle	Can-died, <i>part.</i> preserved with sugar
A-loud, <i>ad.</i> with a loud voice	Can-non, <i>s.</i> a large hollow engine for impelling balls by means of gunpowder
Al-low'd, <i>part.</i> permitted	Ca-non, <i>s.</i> a dignitary in cathedrals ; a church law
Al-tar, <i>s.</i> a place for sacrifice	Car-case, <i>s.</i> a dead body ; the shell or framing of a house or other building
Al-ter, <i>v.</i> to change, turn, vary	Car-casse, <i>s.</i> an iron case filled with combustibles to be projected from a mortar
An-chor, <i>s.</i> an instrument to fasten a ship	Car-rot, <i>s.</i> an esculent root
An-ker, <i>s.</i> a liquid measure of eight gallons	Ca-rat, <i>s.</i> a weight of four grains, used by jewellers in the purchase of diamonds
An-ger, <i>s.</i> great displeasure	Cei-ling, <i>s.</i> the inside lining of a roof [with a seal
An-gour, <i>s.</i> pain or smart from a sore	Seal-ing <i>s.</i> the act of fastening
Ar-bour, <i>s.</i> a shady bower	Cel-lar, <i>s.</i> a place beneath the ground
Ar-bor, <i>s.</i> a spindle, an axis	Sel-ler, <i>s.</i> one who sells anything
As-cent, <i>s.</i> act of rising	Cen-ser, <i>s.</i> a vessel to burn incense in
As-sent, <i>s.</i> agreement, consent	Cen-sor <i>s.</i> a corrector of manners ; a licenser of the press
Au-ger, <i>s.</i> one who pretends to foretel events	Ces-sion, <i>s.</i> giving up to another, a giving away
Au-gur, <i>s.</i> an instrument for boring	Ses-sion, <i>s.</i> act of sitting, time during which an assembly sits
Bar-ren, <i>a.</i> sterile, unfruitful	Cha-grin, <i>s.</i> vexation
Ba-ron, <i>s.</i> a title of nobility	Sha-green, <i>s.</i> the skin of a fish
Ber-ry, <i>s.</i> a small fruit	Cho-ler, <i>s.</i> anger, rage
Bu-ry, <i>v.</i> to inter, to conceal	Col-lar, <i>s.</i> cloth for the neck, a part of dress
Bet-ter, <i>a.</i> superior	
Bet-tor, <i>s.</i> one who wagers	
Bri-tain, <i>s.</i> England and Scotland	
Brit-on, <i>s.</i> a native of Britain	
Bo-rough, <i>s.</i> a corporation	
Bur-row, <i>s.</i> a rabbit hole	
Cal-lous, <i>a.</i> hardened, insensible	
Cal-lus, <i>s.</i> any cutaneous or osseous substance	

- Cin-gle, *s.* a girth
 Sin-gle, *a.* alone
 Co-lour, *a.* hue ; false show
 Cul-ler, *s.* a selector
 Con-cert, *s.* mutual communication of design ; a musical performance
 Con-sort, *s.* a companion, as a wife or husband
 Coun-sel, *s.* advice, a legal adviser
 Coun-cil, *s.* an assembly met to consult
 Co-zen, *v.* to cheat, or defraud
 Cou-sin, *s.* the child of an uncle or aunt
 Crew-el, *s.* a ball of yarn
 Cru-el, *a.* savage
 Cur-rant, *s.* a fruit
 Cur-rent, *s.* a stream
 Cyg-net, *s.* a young swan
 Sig-net, *s.* a seal
 Cym-bal, *s.* a musical instrument
 Sym-bol, *s.* a sign, an abstract
 Cy-press, *s.* a beautiful evergreen shrub
 Cy-prus, *s.* a thin, transparent kind of stuff for dresses
 De-scent, *s.* a going down
 Dis-sent, *s.* disagreement
 Dis-crete, *a.* distinct, not continuous [modest
 Dis-creet, *a.* prudent, cautious,
 Do-lor, *s.* grief
 Dol-lar, *s.* a foreign coin
 Do-cile, *a.* teachable
 Dos-sil, *s.* a lump of lint
 Ea-sel, *s.* the frame on which a painter sets his picture
 Ei-sel, *s.* sour liquor, as vinegar or verjuice
 Ear-nest, *a.* ardent, warm, zealous
 Er-nest, *s.* a man's name
 Fel-low, *s.* an associate or confederate, one of the same kind as another
 Fel-loe, *s.* the circumference of a circle, or wheel
 Fer-rule, *s.* a little wooden pallet, or slice
 Fe-rule, *s.* a small metal hoop
 Fil-ter, *v.* to purify by straining
 Phil-ter, *s.* a potion, a supposed charm
 Fil-lip, *s.* a light stroke with the fingers
 Phi-lip, *s.* a man's name
 Fish-er, *s.* a catcher of fish
 Fis-sure, *s.* a cleft, a narrow opening
 Fore-mast, *s.* the mast nearest the head of a ship
 Fore-most, *a.* first
 Fran-ces, *s.* a woman's name
 Fran-cis, *s.* a man's name
 Fun-gous, *a.* spungy, excrescent
 Fun-gus, *s.* a mushroom, an unnatural excrescence
 Gal-loon, *s.* a kind of ribbon
 Gal-leon, *s.* a Spanish merchant ship
 Grat-er, *s.* a sort of rasp
 Great-er, *a.* larger

- Ga-zet, *s.* a small Venetian coin
- Ga-zette, *s.* a paper containing intelligence
- Gris-ly, *a.* ghostly, horrible, hideous
- Griz-zly, *a.* somewhat gray
- Gro-cer, *s.* a dealer
- Gross-er, *a.* coarser
- Hol-la, *interj.* a word of call to one at a distance
- Hol-low, *a.* having an empty space within; excavated
- Ho-ly, *a.* pure, sacred
- Whole-ly, *ad.* entirely, completely
- Hoop-ing, *s.* a placing of hoops on a vessel
- Whoop-ing, *a. v.* shouting in pursuit or triumph
- In-cide, *v.* to cut into
- In-side, *s.* the interior
- In-dict, *v.* to accuse; to prefer a bill of complaint against
- In-dite, *v.* to draw up, to compose
- Jet-tee, *s.* a projection, a kind of pier
- Jet-ty, *a.* made of jet; black like jet
- Ju-ry, *s.* a set of men sworn to give a true verdict
- Jew-ry, *s.* the land of Judea
- Ker-nel, *s.* the substance contained in a shell
- Co-lo-nel, *s.* the commander of a regiment
- Lat-ten, *s.* brass or iron tinned over
- La-tin, *a.* the language of the ancient Romans
- Les-sen, *a. v.* to diminish
- Les-son, *s.* a task, a precept, a teaching
- Let-tice, *s.* a woman's name
- Let-tuce, *s.* a salad herb
- Le-vy, *s.* the act of raising money or men
- Le-vee, *s.* a party of the nobility, or others, convened to pay respects to a king or viceroy
- Li-on, *s.* a wild beast
- Li-en, *s.* a bond or contract; a judgment or recognisance
- Lum-ber, *s.* any thing useless
- Lum-bar, *a.* pertaining to the loins
- Man-ner, *s.* mode, custom
- Man-or, *s.* a lordship
- Man-tle, *s.* a garment
- Man-tel, *s.* the chimney-piece
- Mar-shal, *s.* to arrange
- Mar-tial, *a.* warlike
- Med-lar, *s.* a fruit
- Med-dler, *s.* a busy-body
- Me-ter, *s.* measure
- Me-tre, *s.* verse; harmonic arrangement of syllables
- Mi-ner, *s.* a worker in mines
- Mi-nor, *s.* one under age
- Mus-cle, *s.* the fibrous part of an animal body
- Mus-sel, *s.* a shell fish
- Pal-ace, *s.* a king's residence
- Pal-las, *s.* the heathen goddess of wisdom

Pa-late, <i>s.</i> the organ of taste	Suc-cour, <i>s.</i> help in distress, aid, relief
Pal-ette, <i>s.</i> a painter's board	Suck-er, <i>s.</i> a twig or shoot ; the piston of a pump
Pal-let, <i>s.</i> a little bed	Tar-tan, <i>s.</i> a kind of woollen stuff
Pan-ic, <i>s.</i> sudden fear	Tar-tane, <i>s.</i> a peculiar vessel used in the Mediterranean
Pan-nic, <i>s.</i> one of the grasses	Ter-race, <i>s.</i> a raised walk
Pen-dent, <i>a.</i> hanging, suspended	Ter-ras, <i>s.</i> clayey earth found on the banks of the Rhine
Pen-dant, <i>s.</i> a small flag	Ton-sil, <i>s.</i> one of the glands of the tongue
Proph-et, <i>s.</i> one who foretells events	Ton-sile, <i>a.</i> that which admit of being clipped
Prof-it, <i>s.</i> gain, advantage	Trav-ail, <i>s.</i> work, labour
Rab-bit, <i>s.</i> a well known quadruped	Trav-el, <i>v.</i> to go a journey
Rab-bet, <i>s.</i> a joint in joinery work	Ver-dure, <i>s.</i> greenness
Ra-zor, <i>s.</i> a shaving instrument	Ver-ger, <i>s.</i> a mace-bearer
Rais-er, <i>s.</i> a lifter up	Vi-al, <i>s.</i> a small bottle
Rig-ger, <i>s.</i> one employed in rigging ships	Vi-ol, <i>s.</i> a musical instrument
Ri-gor, <i>s.</i> severity, sternness	Weak-ly, <i>a.</i> sickly, feeble
Ri-ot, <i>s.</i> noisy festivity ; sedition, uproar	Week-ly, <i>a.</i> happening or done once a week
Ry-ot, <i>s.</i> an Indian peasant, or agriculturist	We-ther, <i>s.</i> a sheep
Sail-or, <i>s.</i> a seaman	Wea-ther, <i>s.</i> state of the air
Sail-er, <i>s.</i> any vessel that sails	Whe-ther, <i>pro.</i> which of the two
Salt-er, <i>s.</i> one who salts	Whis-key, <i>s.</i> a single horse chaise [from barley
Psal-ter. <i>s.</i> the book of psalms	Whis-ky, <i>s.</i> a spirit distilled
Sa-tire, <i>s.</i> a censorious poem	Wrest-ing, <i>s.</i> violent twisting, extortion
Sa-tyr, <i>s.</i> a sylvan god	Rest-ing, <i>pres. part.</i> of rest
Sa-ver, <i>s.</i> he that saves	
Sa-vour, <i>s.</i> relish, taste	

Many of the above words are pronounced alike generally, but correct speakers observe a difference.

WORDS SPELLED ALIKE, BUT DIFFERING IN MEANING, ACCORDING TO THE ACCENT.

Meaning when accented on the First Syllable.

Meaning when accented on the Second Syllable.

Ab-sent, *a.* not present

Ab-sent, *v.* to keep away

Ab-stract, *s.* an abridgment

Ab-stract, *v.* to take from

Ac-cent, *s.* manner of pronunciation

Ac-cent, *v.* to note the accent or mark

Aug-ment, *s.* enlargement

Aug-ment, *v.* to enlarge

Au-gust, *s.* the eighth month

Au-gust, *a.* majestic

Buf-fet, *v.* to beat

Buf-fet, *s.* a cupboard

Col-lect, *s.* a short prayer

Col-lect, *v.* to gather

Com-ment, *s.* an explanation

Com-ment, *v.* to explain

Com-pact, *s.* a contract

Com-pact, *a.* firm, close

Com-pound, *s.* a mixture

Com-pound, *v.* to mingle

Com-press, *s.* a bolster of linen rags

Com-press, *v.* to squeeze, to embrace

Con-cert, *s.* harmony

Con-cert, *v.* to contrive

Con-duct, *s.* behaviour

Con-duct, *v.* to guide

Con-fine, *s.* a boundary

Con-fine, *v.* to restrain

Con-flict, *s.* a contest

Con-flict, *v.* to contend

Con-jure, *s.* an enchantment

Con-jure, *v.* to enjoin

Con-sort, *s.* a companion

Con-sort, *v.* to associate with

Con-test, *s.* a dispute

Con-test, *v.* to dispute

Con-tract, *s.* a bargain

Con-tract, *v.* to shrink up

Con-trast, *s.* an opposition

Con-trast, *v.* to place in opposition

Con-verse, *s.* a discourse

Con-verse, *v.* to talk with

Con-vert, *s.* one changed in opinion

Con-vert, *v.* to change

Con-vict, *s.* one proved guilty

Con-vict, *v.* to prove guilty

Con-voy, *s.* attendance for defence

Con-voy, *v.* to guard on a journey

De-crease, *s.* a growing less

De-crease, *v.* to grow less

De-sert, *s.* a solitary wild

De-sert, *v.* to forsake

De-spite, *s.* malice, defiance

De-spite, *conj.* in spite of

Dic-tate, *s.* a precept

Dic-tate, *v.* to command

Di-gest, *s.* a collection of laws

Di-gest, *v.* to dissolve

Dis-cord, *s.* disagreement

Dis-cord, *v.* to disagree

En-trance, *s.* a passage

En-trance, *v.* to put into a trance

Es-say, <i>s.</i> a trial ; endeavour	Es-say, <i>v.</i> to try, to attempt
Es-cort, <i>s.</i> a convoy	Es-cort, <i>v.</i> to guard on a journey
Ex-tract, <i>s.</i> the substance	Ex-tract, <i>v.</i> to draw out
Fer-ment, <i>s.</i> intestine motion	Fer-ment, <i>v.</i> to effervesce
Fre-quent, <i>a.</i> often occurring	Fre-quent, <i>v.</i> to visit often
Gal-lant, <i>a.</i> courageous	Gal-lant, <i>a.</i> polite, sprightly
Im-port, <i>s.</i> meaning	Im-port, <i>v.</i> to bring into
Im-press, <i>s.</i> a mark, stamp	Im-press, <i>v.</i> to print
In-cense, <i>s.</i> perfume	In-cense, <i>v.</i> to inflame
In-crease, <i>s.</i> augmentation	In-crease, <i>v.</i> to grow large
In-stinct, <i>s.</i> natural impulse	In-stinct, <i>a.</i> animated
In-sult, <i>s.</i> a wilful affront	In-sult, <i>v.</i> to offend
Mi-nute, <i>s.</i> a space of time	Mi-nute, <i>a.</i> small, diminutive
Ob-ject, <i>s.</i> a thing felt or seen	Ob-ject, <i>v.</i> to oppose
Per-fect, <i>a.</i> complete	Per-fect, <i>v.</i> to complete
Per-fume, <i>s.</i> fragrance	Per-fume, <i>v.</i> to scent
Per-mit, <i>s.</i> a permission	Per-mit, <i>v.</i> to allow
Pic-quet, <i>s.</i> a military guard	Pic-quet, <i>s.</i> a game at cards
Pre-lude, <i>s.</i> an introduction	Pre-lude, <i>v.</i> to make an introduction
Pre-sage, <i>s.</i> a presentiment	Pre-sage, <i>v.</i> to forbode
Pre-sent, <i>s.</i> a gift	Pre-sent, <i>v.</i> to give
Pro-duce, <i>s.</i> profit, gain	Pro-duce, <i>v.</i> to bring forth
Pro-ject, <i>s.</i> a design	Pro-ject, <i>v.</i> to jut out
Re-bel, <i>s.</i> an insurgent	Re-bel, <i>v.</i> to war against law ful authority
Re-cord, <i>s.</i> a register	Re-cord, <i>v.</i> to register
Re-fuse, <i>s.</i> something worthless	Re-fuse, <i>v.</i> to reject
Re-vel, <i>s.</i> a noisy feast	Re-vel, <i>v.</i> to draw back
So-lace, <i>s.</i> comfort, alleviation	So-lace, <i>v.</i> to comfort, to con- sole
Sub-ject, <i>s.</i> one under rule	Sub-ject, <i>v.</i> to subdue
Tor-ment, <i>s.</i> pain, anguish	Tor-ment, <i>v.</i> to torture
Trans-fer, <i>s.</i> a conveyance	Trans-fer, <i>v.</i> to move, to make over
Trans-port, <i>s.</i> ecstasy	Trans-port, <i>v.</i> to enrapture
Un-dress, <i>s.</i> a negligent dress	Un-dress, <i>v.</i> to strip off

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES.

ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

Ab-di-cate, *a. v.* to resign or
 relinquish an office
 Ab-la-tive, *a.* taking from
 Ab-ro-gate, *a. v.* to abolish [from
 Ab-sti-nence, *s.* a refraining
 Ac-cu-rate, *a.* exact, correct
 Ac-tu-al, *a.* real, certain
 Ac-tu-ate, *a. v.* to move
 Ad-e-quate, *a.* equal to
 Ad-ju-tant, *s.* a military officer
 Ad-ju-tant, *s.* a bird, (*see note*)
 Af-fa-ble, *a.* easy of manners
 Ag-gran-dize, *a. v.* to enlarge
 Ag-gra-vate, *a. v.* to provoke
 Ag-o-ny, *s.* violent pain
 Al-man-ack, *s.* a yearly calendar
 Am-a-teur, *s.* a lover of any
 particular pursuit
 Am-bi-ent, *a.* encircling
 Am-nes-ty, *s.* an act of oblivion
 Am-pli-fy, *a. v.* to enlarge
 Am-pu-tate, *a. v.* to cut off
 An-ar-chy, *an-ar-ky*, *s.* confu-
 sion
 An-ec-dote, *s.* a short story
 An-gu-lar, *a.* having corners
 Anx-i-ous, *ank-shus*, *a.* in pain-
 ful suspense, solicitous
 Aph-or-ism, *s.* a maxim
 Ap-er-ture, *s.* an opening
 Ap-po-site, *a.* fit, suitable
 Ar-bi-trate, *a. v.* to decide
 Ar-chi-tect, *s. ar-ki-tect*, a pro-
 fessor of the building art,
 a builder
 Ar-gu-ment, *s.* a reason
 Ar-ma-ment, *s.* a naval force
 Ar-mis-tice, *s.* a short truce
 Ar-ro-gant, *a.* presumptuous
 Ar-ti-fice, *s.* a fraudulent trick
 As-pe-rate, *a. v.* to make
 rough

As-pi-rate, *a.* pronounced with
 full breath

At-ti-tude, *s.* posture, action
 Au-di-ble, *a.* easily heard
 Au-thor-ise, *a. v.* to empower
 Av-a-rice, *s.* cupidity, greediness
 Av-e-nue, *s.* an entrance [ness
 Av-er-age, *s.* a medium
 Ax-i-om, *s.* a manifest truth

ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

A-ban-don, *a. v.* to give up
 Ab-hor-rence, *s.* great hatred
 Ab-lu-tion, *s.* cleansing
 A-bol-ish, *a. v.* to destroy
 A-bor-tive, *a.* untimely [up
 Ab-sorb-ent, *s.* that which sucks
 Ab-ster-gent, *a.* cleansing
 A-bund-ant, *a.* plentiful
 Ac-com-lice, *s.* an associate
 Ac-cou-tre, *ak-koo-tur*, *a. v.* to
 dress, to furnish, to attire
 A-ce-tous, *a.* sour, like acids
 A-chieve-ment, *s.* an exploit
 Ad-ja-cent, *a.* lying close to
 Ad-mis-sion, *s.* entrance
 Ad-mon-ish, *a. v.* to reprove
 A-droit-ly, *ad.* dexterously
 Af-fi-ance, *v.* to betroth
 Af-flic-tion, *s.* a state of sorrow
 Ag-gres-sor, *s.* one who first
 assaults another
 Al-li-ance, *s.* connexion
 Al-lot-ment, *s.* a share
 Al-ter-nate, *a.* by turns
 Ap-pa-rent, *a.* clear, visible
 Ap-pend-ix, *s.* addition made
 Ar-ca-num, *s.* a mystery
 As-cen-sion, *s.* a rising
 As-per-sion, *s.* calumny
 As-ton-ish, *a. v.* to amaze
 As-sua-sive, *a.* mitigating
 As-sum-ing, *a.* arrogant
 A-sy-lum, *s.* a refuge

Ath-let-ic, *a.* strong, vigorous
 At-tain-der, *s.* a taint
 At-tri-bute, *v.* to ascribe to
 Au-then-tic, *a.* genuine

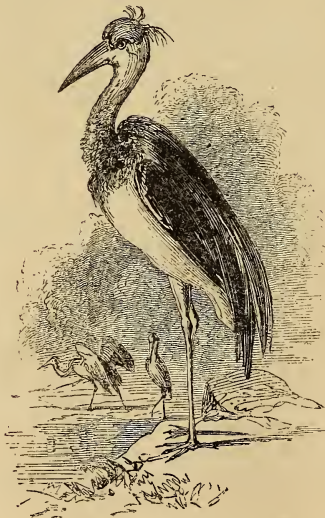
ACCENTED ON THE LAST.

Ab-sen-tee, *s.* one absent from
 his station [consent
 Ac-qui-esce, *v.* to yield, to
 Ad-ver-tise, *v.* to make known
 Am-bus-cade, *s.* a place where
 men hide to surprise others
 An-i-mose, *a.* full of spirit
 Ap-per-tain, *n. v.* to belong to
 Ap-pre-hend, *a. v.* to seize, ar-
 rest; to conceive in the mind
 As-cer-tain, *v.* to make certain

ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

Bad-i-nage, *s.* light or playful
 discourse [pillars
 Bal-us-trade, *s.* a row of small
 Bar-na-cle, *s.* a shell-fish
 Bar-bar-ous, *a.* cruel, ignorant,
 savage
 Bar-ris-ter, *s.* a legal pleader
 Bar-ri-er, *s.* a defence, a bar
 Ben-e-fice, *s.* a church living
 Ben-e-fit, *s.* kindness, profit
 Bev-er-age, *s.* a drink
 Bi-na-ry, *a.* composed of two
 Big-ot-ry, *s.* blind zeal
 Bland-ish-ment, *s.* soft speech,
 conciliating treatment
 Bois-ter-ous, *a.* loud, stormy

ADJUTANT.—This is the name given to a large bird of the crane kind, well known in India, and which it seems to have derived from its appearing at a distance like a person in a military undress. This



bird is full five feet high; and when the wings are extended, it measures nearly fifteen feet from one extremity to the other. The beak is thick and strong; it opens back into the head, and is sufficiently large to enclose a full-grown goose. The head and neck are bare, except where deformed by wens, and by thin patches of curly hair. From the bottom of the neck a large pouch hangs over the breast, thinly covered with short feathers, and terminated by a hairy tuft. The shoulders project considerably from the union of the neck with the trunk, and are edged with soft white feathers: the wings and back are blue.

The Adjutant has been termed the scavenger of India, and not improperly, as it removes large quantities of refuse and filth, which, in that hot climate, would soon become an intolerable nuisance. So ravenous are these birds, and so voracious is their appe-

Brack-ish-ness, *s.* slight saltness
 Bra-ve-ry, *s.* courage
 Brev-i-ty, *s.* shortness
 Bril-li-ant, *a.* sparkling

ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

Bal-co-ny, *s.* a small gallery
 outside of a house
 Bal-sam-ic, *a.* healing
 Be-reave-ment, *s.* a great loss
 Be-wil-der, *a. v.* to mislead
 Bom-bast-ic, *a.* high sounding
 Bra-va-do, *s.* a boast

ACCENTED ON THE LAST.

Bag-a-telle, *bag-at-el*, *s.* a trifle
 Bas-ti-nade, *a. v.* to beat
 Bom-ba-sin, *s.* a silky stuff
 Bri-ga-dier, *s.* a military officer

ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

Cal-um-ny, *s.* slander [a place
 Can-di-date, *s.* one who sues for
 Can-ni-bal, *s.* one who eats
 human flesh
 Can-ti-cle, *s.* a pious song
 Ca-pa-ble, *a.* qualified, able

Cap-ti-vate, *a. v.* to charm
 Car-di-nal, *a.* principal
 Car-i-ous, *a.* rotten, decayed
 Car-ri-on, *s.* putrid flesh
 Cas-ti-gate, *v. a.* to beat, to
 chastise, to punish
 Cas-u-al, *a.* uncertain
 Cas-u-ist, *s.* a disputant
 Cat-a-comb, *s.* a cavern for the
 burial of the dead
 Cat-e-chise, *a. v. kat-e-kise*, to
 instruct by question
 Cath-ol-ic, *a.* universal
 Cav-al-ry, *s.* horse soldiers
 Cav-i-ty, *s.* a hollow place
 Cel-e-brate, *a. v.* to distinguish
 Cen-o-taph, *s.* a monument for
 one buried elsewhere
 Cen-tu-ry, *s.* a hundred years
 Cer-e-bral, *a.* belonging to the
 Cer-ti-fy, *a. v.* to assure [brain
 Char-la-tan, *s. shar-le-tan*, an
 ignorant pretender; a quack,
 a cheat
 Chas-tise-ment, *s.* punishment
 Chol-er-ic, *kol-er-ic, a.* pas-
 sionate, offensive, ireful

tite, that they will swallow large bones, and even tortoises; they will devour rats and hares; also snakes, lizards, frogs, and various kinds of vermin. These birds generally station themselves near the doors of the European cooking rooms, ready to seize the offal which may be thrown out; and furious battles often take place for the possession of the spoils which are occasionally presented to their watchful eyes. While they are thus fighting, the clapping of their wings is a signal to waiting kites and crows, numbers of which immediately surround them; and one of these attentive and active spectators will commonly avail himself of the disputes of the adjutants to carry off the prize for which they are contending.

The Adjutant is by no means a handsome bird, and it has many disgusting habits; but the natives view it with a kind of superstitious regard, and the Europeans consider it as a great benefactor to man, in removing those impurities which would soon prove offensive and dangerous: hence its presence is tolerated, and it generally escapes molestation. How truly is it said, that God has made nothing in vain!

Chas-ti-ty, *s.* purity
 Chor-is-ter, *s.* a singer in choir
 Chiv-al-rous, *a.* adventurous
 Chron-i-cle, *s.* a record, history
 Cir-cu-late, *v.* to move round
 Cir-cum-spect, *a.* prudent, cau-
 Cit-a-del, *a.* a fortress [tious
 Civ-il-ize, *a. v.* to polish, to
 reclaim [nate
 Clam-or-ous, *a.* loud, importu-
 Clar-i-fy, *a. v.* to make clear
 Clas-si-fy, *v. a:* to arrange
 Cog-ni-zance, *s.* knowledge
 Col-lo-quy, *s.* a discourse, talk
 Com-bat-ant, *s.* one who fights
 Com-pe-tent, *a.* fit, qualified
 Com-pli-cate, *a.* entangled
 Com-pro-mise, *v.* to settle by
 mutual concessions
 Con-fer-ence, *s.* a discussion
 Con-gru-ous, *a.* consistent
 Con-ju-gal, *a.* belonging to
 marriage
 Con-ju-gate, *a. v.* to unite
 Con-sci-ous, *kon-she-us, v. a.*
 inwardly persuaded
 Con-se-crate, *v.* to make sacred
 Con-so-nant, *a.* agreeable
 Con-stit-ute, *a. v.* to make, to
 depute, to appoint
 Con-tem-plate, *v.* to meditate
 Con-tra-band, *a.* prohibited
 Con-tro-vert, *v.* to dispute
 Con-tume-ly, *s.* rudeness, scorn
 Con-ver-sant, *a.* acquainted
 Co-pi-ous, *a.* abundant, full
 Cop-u-late, *v.* to mix, to unite
 Cor-di-al, *a.* sincere; reviving
 Cov-e-nant, *s.* an agreement
 Coun-te-nance, *a. v.* to favour
 Coun-ter-feit, *s.* an imposture
 Cour-te-sy, *s.* civility, favour
 Cred-it-or, *s.* one who trusts
 Cred-u-lous, *a.* apt to believe

Crim-i-nal, *a.* a guilty person
 Crit-i-cal, *a.* judicious, exact
 Cru-ci-ble, *s.* a melting pot
 Crys-tal-line, *a.* clear, bright
 Cul-pa-ble, *a.* blameable [till
 Cul-ti-vate, *a. v.* to improve, to
 Cu-ri-ous, *a.* inquisitive; rare
 Cur-so-ry, *a.* hasty, careless
 Cur-va-ture, *s.* a bent line
 Cus-to-dy, *s.* imprisonment
 Cu-ti-cle, *s.* the outer skin
 Cyn-i-cal, *a.* churlish

ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

Ca-rous-al, *s.* a festival
 Ces-sa-tion, *s.* a stop, rest
 Ci-ta-tion, *s.* a summons
 Clan-des-tine, *a.* secret, sly
 Co-e-qual, *a.* equal with
 Co-er-cive, *a.* restraining
 Co-e-val, *a.* of the same age
 Co-he-rence, *s.* connexion
 Col-lap-sed, *a.* fallen together
 Col-la-tion, *s.* a repast
 Col-lu-sive, *a.* fraudulent
 Com-bus-tion, *s.* a burning
 Com-mit-tee, *s.* a select few
 Com-mo-tion, *s.* a tumult
 Com-pas-sion, *s.* pity, feeling
 Com-pen-sate, *a. v.* to reward
 Com-pla-cent, *a.* civil, kind
 Com-punc-tion, *s.* remorse
 Con-ceit-ed, *s.* affected
 Con-ces-sion, *s.* a granting
 Con-cise-ly, *ad.* briefly, com-
 pactly
 Con-clu-sive, *a.* decisive
 Con-cur-rence, *s.* assent
 Con-cus-sion, *s.* a mutual shock
 Con-den-sate, *a.* to thicken
 Con-di-tion, *s.* a stipulation
 Con-du-cive, *a.* promoting
 Con-fine-ment, *s.* restraint
 Con-fu-sion, *s.* disorder

Con-jec-ture, *s.* a supposition
 Con-junc-ture, *s.* a critical time
 Con-ni-vance, *s.* pretended ignorance ; allowance
 Con-sis-tent, *a.* fixed, firm
 Con-tem-plate, *v.* to meditate
 Con-tin-ue, *v.* to persevere
 Con-tor-tion, *s.* a twist
 Con-trib-ute, *a.v.* to bear a part
 Con-tri-tion, *s.* repentance
 Con-vic-tion, *s.* full proof
 Cor-ro-sive, *a.* wearing away
 Cre-a-tive, *s.* giving life

ACCENTED ON THE LAST.

Cav-al-cade, *s.* a procession of horsemen
 Cir-cum-vent, *v.* to over-reach
 Co-a-lesce, *v.* to unite
 Co-in-cide, *n. v.* to agree with
 Com-pre-hend, *n. v.* to include
 Con-de-scend, *v.* to descend to, to grant kindly
 Con-tra-dict, *v.* to deny, oppose
 Cor-res-pond, *v.* to suit, agree
 Coun-ter-act, *a. v.* to hinder
 Coun-ter-mand, *a. v.* to repeal a command

ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

Dec-a-logue, *s.* the ten commandments
 De-ci-mal, *a.* numbered by ten
 Dec-or-ate, *a. v.* to embellish
 Ded-i-cate, *a. v.* to devote
 Def-er-ence, *s.* respect
 Def-in-ite, *a.* limited, precise
 Del-e-gate, *s.* a deputy
 Del-i-cate, *a.* dainty, pleasant
 De-pre-cate, *v.* to pray against
 Den-si-ty, *s.* thickness
 Dep-u-ty, *s.* a substitute
 Der-e-lict, *a.* utterly forsaken
 Der-o-gate, *v.* to disparage

Des-o-late, *a.* laid waste
 Des-per-ate, *a.* hopeless, mad
 Des-pot-ism, *s.* absolute power
 Des-ti-ny, *s.* fate, doom
 Des-e-crate, *v. a.* to profane
 Des-ti-tute, *a.* forsaken
 Det-ri-ment, *s.* damage, loss
 De-vi-ous, *a.* swerving from
 Di-a-lect, *s.* mode of speech
 Di-a-logue, *s.* a conversation
 Di-a-ry, *s.* a daily record
 Dif-fer-ent, *a.* not agreeing
 Dif-fi-dence, *s.* bashfulness
 Dif-fi-cult, *a.* troublesome
 Dig-ni-ty, *s.* grandeur, honour
 Dil-i-gent, *a.* assiduous [der
 Dis-ci-pline, *s.* regularity, or-
 Dis-pu-tant, *s.* a reasoner
 Dis-si-pate, *a. v.* to disperse
 Dis-so-lute, *a.* profligate [cal
 Dis-so-nant, *a.* harsh, unmusi-
 Div-i-dend, *s.* a share [ment
 Doc-u-ment, *s.* a written state-
 Dog-ged-ly, *ad.* sullenly
 Dol-or-ous, *a.* sorrowful [ing
 Dom-i-cile, *s.* a private dwell-
 Dom-in-ant, *a.* ruling
 Don-a-tive, *s.* a gift
 Du-bi-ous, *a.* uncertain
 Dun-ge-on, *s.* a dark prison
 Du-pli-cate, *s.* an exact copy
 Du-ra-ble, *a.* lasting, firm
 Du-ti-ful, *a.* obedient
 Dy-nas-ty, *s.* a government

ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

De-ci-pher, *a. v.* to explain
 De-ci-sive, *a.* conclusive
 De-co-rum, *s.* decency, order
 De-crep-it, *a.* feeble, old
 De-fec-tion, *s.* failure, revolt
 De-lin-quent, *s.* an offender
 De-liv-er, *a. v.* to save, to sur-
 De-lu-sion, *a.* deception [render

De-mean-our, *s.* behaviour
 De-mol-ish, *a. v.* to destroy
 De-mon-strate, *a. v.* to prove
 De-mure-ly, *ad.* solemnly
 De-pen-dent, *s.* one subject to another
 De-po-nent, *s.* a witness on oath
 De-port-ment, *s.* manner of act-
 De-pos-it, *a. v.* to lay down [ing
 De-ri-sion, *s.* contempt
 De-scrip-tive, *a.* characteristic
 De-si-rous, *a.* wishing for, eager
 De-ter-mine, *v.* to fix, to decide
 De-spite-ful, *a.* malicious
 De-vel-op, *a. v.* to unfold
 Di-gres-sion, *s.* a deviation
 Di-min-ish, *a. v.* to lessen
 Di-men-sion, *s.* bulk, extent
 Dis-as-ter, *s.* misfortune
 Dis-ci-ple, *s.* a follower
 Dis-clo-sure, *s.* a revealing
 Dis-cov-er, *a. v.* to find out
 Dis-cred-it, *s.* distrust, re-
 proach
 Dis-cre-tion, *s.* prudence
 Dis-grace-ful, *a.* ignominious
 Dis-hon-est, *a.* void of probity
 Dis-man-tle, *v.* to strip, destroy
 Dis-po-sal, *s.* a regulation
 Dis-sem-ble, *v.* to pretend
 Dis-tem-per, *s.* a disease
 Dis-tin-guish, *a. v.* to discern
 Dis-tri-bute, *a. v.* to deal out
 Dis-turb-ance, *s.* confusion
 Do-mes-tic, *a.* homely
 Do-na-tion, *s.* a gift, bounty

ACCENTED ON THE LAST.

De-bon-air, *a.* elegant, gay
 Dis-ap-prove, *v.* to dislike
 Dis-com-pose, *a. v.* to disturb
 Dis-ha-bille, *s.* an undress
 Dis-re-pute, *s.* discredit
 Dis-u-nite, *a. v.* to separate

ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

Ear-nest-ly, *ad.* eagerly
 Ec-sta-cy, *s.* excessive joy
 Ed-i-ble, *a.* fit to be eaten
 Ed-i-fice, *s.* a building
 Ed-i-fy, *v.* to improve
 Ed-i-tor, *s.* one who prepares
 a book for publication
 E-go-tism, *s.* self-praise
 El-e-gant, *a.* neat, graceful
 El-e-gy, *s.* a funeral poem
 El-e-ment, *s.* a first principle
 El-e-vate, *v.* to raise, to dignify
 El-o-quence, *s.* fluent language
 Em-a-nate, *n. v.* to issue from
 Em-bry-o, *s.* anything unfin-
 ished, or merely planned
 Em-i-grate, *v.* to remove
 Em-i-nent, *a.* lofty, conspicuous
 Em-pha-sis, *s.* force of the voice
 Em-u-late, *a. v.* to rival
 En-e-my, *s.* an opponent, a foe
 En-er-gy, *s.* force, efficacy
 En-mi-ty, *s.* hatred, ill-will
 En-ter-prise, *s.* a hazardous
 undertaking
 En-ti-ty, *s.* a real existence
 Ep-i-taph, *s.* an inscription on
 a monument for the dead
 E-qua-ble, *a.* even, uniform
 E-quip-age, *s.* a retinue
 E-qui-poise, *s.* an equality of
 weight, a balance
 E-qui-ty, *s.* justice, impartiality
 Er-u-dite, *s.* learned
 Es-cu-lent, *a.* good for food
 Es-ti-mate, *v.* to set a value on
 Eth-i-cal, *a.* treating of morals
 Eu-lo-gy, *s.* praise
 Eu-pho-ny, *s.* a sweet sound
 Ev-i-dence, *s.* testimony
 Ev-i-dent, *a.* apparent, plain
 Ex-ca-vate, *a. v.* to cut into

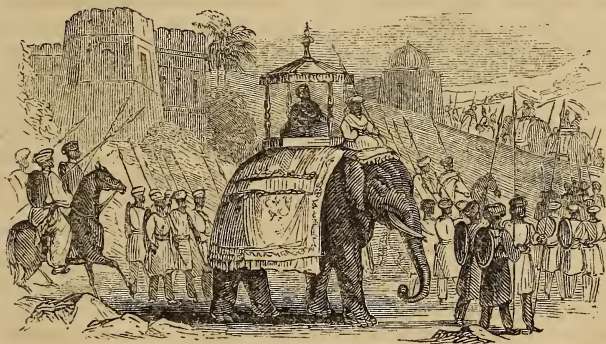
Ex-cel-lent, *a.* that which ex-
 Ex-e-crate, *a. v.* to curse [cels
 Ex-e-cute, *a. v.* to perform
 Ex-er-cise, *s.* practice
 Ex-i-gent, *a.* pressing
 Ex-o-dus, *s.* a going forth
 Ex-pe-dite, *a. v.* to hasten
 Ex-pi-ate, *a. v.* to atone for
 Ex-qui-site, *a.* excellent
 Ex-tri-cate, *a. v.* to set free

ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

Ec-cen-tric, *a.* irregular [able
 Ef-fec-tive, *a.* active, service-
 Ef-ful-gence, *s.* brightness
 E-las-tic, *a.* springing back
 Ec-lec-tic, *a.* selecting
 E-li-cit, *a. v.* to draw forth
 Em-bar-rass, *a. v.* to perplex
 Em-bar-go, *s.* a prohibition
 Em-bel-lish, *a. v.* to adorn
 Em-bez-zle, *a. v.* to steal; to
 violate a trust

E-mer-gence, *s.* a sudden pres-
 Em-phat-ic, *a.* forcible [sure
 Em-pow-er, *a. v.* to authorize
 En-act-ment, *s.* a legal decree
 En-coun-ter, *v.* to meet with
 En-cou-rage, *a. v.* to animate
 En-croach-ment, *s.* an intrusion
 En-deav-our, *s.* a labour for
 some certain end [tion
 En-dorse-ment, *s.* a superscrip-
 En-er-vate, *a. v.* to weaken
 En-fran-chise, *a. v.* to make
 free
 En-gage-ment, *s.* a conflict;
 an obligation; a contract
 E-nig-ma, *s.* an obscure ques-
 tion, a riddle
 En-li-ven, *a. v.* to make lively
 E-nor-mous, *a.* excessive
 En-sur-ance, *s.* security
 En-vel-ope, *a. v.* to enclose
 En-vi-ron, *a. v.* to surround
 E-pis-tle, *s.* a letter

ELEPHANT.—From a remote period the Elephant has been an important servant to the human race, especially in those regions of which it is a native. The Elephant was once a terrific auxiliary to



the force of armies. Wooden towers were placed upon its back, filled with soldiers trained to discharge various missiles against the foe; the beast himself being protected in front by a species of armour

Er-ra-ta, *s.* errors in printing
 Er-rat-ic, *a.* wandering
 Es-tab-lish, *a. v.* to make firm
 E-ter-nal, *a.* perpetual, endless
 E-va-sion, *s.* an excuse
 Ex-ac-tion, *s.* extortion
 Ex-am-ine, *a. v.* to inquire into
 Ex-am-ple, *s.* a pattern
 Ex-cerp-tion, *s.* a selection
 Ex-ces-sive, *a.* beyond due bounds
 Ex-clu-sive, *a.* leaving out
 Ex-cul-pate, *a. v.* to clear from an imputation of guilt
 Ex-hi-bit, *a. v.* to display
 Ex-ist-ence, *s.* state of being
 Ex-ot-ic, *a.* foreign
 Ex-pan-sive, *a.* spreading out
 Ex-plic-it, *a.* clear, plain
 Ex-ter-nal, *a.* outward
 Ex-tin-guish, *a. v.* to put out
 Ex-tir-pate, *a. v.* to root out

ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

Fab-ri-cate, *a. v.* to make, invent
 Fac-to ry, *s.* a repository for merchandize
 Fac-ul-ty, *s.* ability, power
 Fal-la-cy, *s.* an illusion
 Fal-li-ble, *a.* liable to error
 Fan-ta-sy, *s.* imagination
 Fat-u-ous, *a.* foolish
 Fea-si-ble, *a.* practicable
 Fec-u-lent, *a.* foul, full of dregs
 Fed-e-ral, *a.* leagued [ment
 Fes-ti-val, *s.* a day for enjoy-
 Fil-a-ment, *s.* a thread, a fibre
 Fil-i-al, *a.* pertaining to a son
 Fir-ma-ment, *s.* the sky
 Fla-gel-late, *v. a.* to scourge
 Flat-u-lent, *a.* windy, empty
 Flex-i-ble, *a.* easily bent
 Fluc-tu-ate, *n. v.* to waver
 Fo-li-age, *s.* leaves

capable of resisting the weapons in ordinary use. With his stupendous strides he could bear down whole ranks of infantry, thus enabling the soldiers he carried to make their attacks with tenfold effect. When Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, invaded the Roman territory, he brought with him a numerous body of elephants, carefully trained, and by their aid defeated the Romans with great slaughter. The Romans, however, resorted to several artifices, which ultimately scared the elephants, making their dangerous attributes to recoil upon their own masters. In modern times, in consequence of the introduction of field artillery, the Elephant has been rendered useless in warfare, as a ball from a nine, or even a six-pounder, is sufficient to kill the largest. But Elephants still form an important feature in the equipage of Oriental monarchs, who were the last to employ them in military service. In all processions the monarch rides on an elephant, and his dignity is estimated by the number of Elephants in his train. The tower, or pavilion, fitted on the animal's back, for the accommodation of the riders, is in India called a HOWDAH.—The Elephant is also employed in tiger hunting, on which occasion the hunters shoot at the tiger from the howdah; but the Elephant sometimes rushes upon the prey himself, goring it with his tusks, and with such force, that all his riders have been thrown to the ground. The sagacity and docility of this animal render it useful for a variety of domestic purposes.

Ford-a-ble, *s.* passable without swimming

For-ge-ry, *s.* a counterfeit

For-ti-fy, *a. v.* to strengthen

For-ti-tude, *s.* firmness of mind

For-tu-nate, *a.* successful

Frac-ti-ous, *a.* peevish

Fran-gi-ble, *a.* easily broken

Fra-tri-cide, *s.* the murderer of a brother

Frip-pe-ry, *s.* tawdry clothes

Friv-o-lous, *a.* silly, trifling

Fruc-ti-fy, *v.* to make fruitful

Fu-gi-tive, *a.* unsteady, flying

Ful-mi-nate, *v.* to thunder

Fu-mi-gate, *v.* to perfume by smoke or vapour. [dead

Fu-ne-ral, *s.* a burial of the

Fu-ri-ous, *a.* violent, fierce

Fur-ni-ture, *s.* household goods

Fu-si-ble, *a.* capable of being melted

ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

Fan-at-ic, *s.* a man with wild notions [whimsical

Fan-tas-tic, *a.* capricious,

Far-ra-go, *s.* a confused mass

Fra-ter-nal, *a.* brotherly

Fru-i-tion, *s.* enjoyment, possession

ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

Gar-ni-ture, *s.* ornament

Gar-ru-lous, *a.* talkative

Gen-e-ral, *a.* usual, common

Gen-e-rous, *a.* liberal, noble

Ge-ni-al, *a.* nourishing

Ge-ni-us, *s.* intellectual power

Gen-u-ine, *a.* not spurious

Ger-mi-nate, *v.* to put forth buds [unusual words

Glos-sa-ry, *s.* a dictionary of

Gor-ge-ous, *a.* splendid

Glu-ti-nous, *a.* clammy, adhesive, viscous, tenacious

Gor-man-dize, *v.* to eat greedily

Gov-er-nor, *s.* a ruler

Gra-du-al, *a.* done by degrees

Gra-na-ry, *s.* a storehouse for thrashed corn

Gran-u-late, *a. v.* to form into small grains

Grav-i-tate, *v.* to press downwards by weight

Gra-phi-cal, *s.* well delineated

Gut-tu-ral, *a.* uttered in the throat

ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

Gi-gan-tic, *a.* of large stature

Gro-tesque-ly, *gro-tesk-ly, ad.* in a fantastic manner

ACCENTED ON THE LAST.

Gas-con-ade, *s.* a boast [dier

Gren-a-dier, *s.* a tall foot sol-

Gua-ran-tee, *v. a.* to answer for a performance, to assure

ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

Hal-cy-on, *a.* peaceful, calm

Hand-i-craft, *s.* a trade

Har-bin-ger, *s.* a forerunner

Har-mo-ny, *s.* melody, pleasant sound

Hec-a-tomb, *s.* a sacrifice of one hundred oxen [globe

Hem-i-sphere, *s.* half of a

Hep-ta-gon, *s.* a figure of seven equal sides

Her-e-sy, *s.* a religious error

Hes-i-tate, *v.* to pause, to delay

Hex-a-gon, *s.* a figure of six equal sides

His-to-ry, *s.* a narration of facts

Hor-ta-tive, *a.* encouraging

Hur-ri-cane, *s.* a violent storm

Hos-pi-tal, *s.* a house for the sick and poor, an asylum
 Hus-band-ry, *s.* tillage [cies
 Hy-brid-ous, *a.* of mixed spe-
 Hyp-o-crite, *s.* a dissembler

ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

Har-mon-ic, *a.* musical
 Ho-ri-zon, *s.* the circle which bounds our view [women
 Hys-ter-ics, *s.* fits peculiar to

ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

Id-i-om, *s.* a particular mode of speech [ing faculties
 Id-i-ot, *s.* one without reason-
 I-dol-ize, *a. v.* to doat on
 Ig-no-rant, *a.* void of know-ledge
 Im-mi-nent, *a.* impending
 Im-mo-late, *a. v.* to sacrifice
 Im-pi-cate, *a. v.* to involve
 Im-po-tent, *a.* unable, feeble
 Im-pre-cate, *v.* to curse
 In-ci-dent, *s.* an event
 In-cho-ate, *a. v.* to commence
 In-di-cate, *a. v.* to point out
 In-di-gent, *a.* poor, needy
 In-dus-try, *s.* diligence
 In-fan-try, *s.* foot soldiers
 In-fer-ence, *s.* a conclusion
 In-fin-ite, *a.* unbounded [bias
 In-flu-ence, *s.* to act upon, to
 In-ju-ry, *s.* wrong, damage
 In-no-vate, *v.* to introduce no-velties, or changes
 In-so-lent, *a.* overbearing
 In-sti-gate, *v.* to excite to ill
 In-te-gral, *a.* whole, unbroken
 In-tel-lect, *s.* the understanding
 In-ter-course, *s.* communication
 In-ter-dict, *s.* a prohibition
 In-ter-val, *s.* space between
 In-ter-view, *s.* a joint meeting
 In-tri-cate, *a.* perplexed

In-vo-cate, *a. v.* to call upon
 I-so-late, *v. a.* to separate
 Je-a-lou-sy, *s.* suspicion
 Jeo-par-dy, *s.* danger, peril
 Jus-ti-fy, *a. v.* to vindicate
 Ju-ven-ile, *a.* youthful

ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

I-de-al, *a.* mental, imaginary
 Ig-no-ble, *a.* of mean birth
 Il-li-cit, *a.* unlawful
 Im-a-gine, *v.* to conceive
 Im-be-cile, *a.* feeble [death
 Im-mor-tal, *a.* exempt from
 Im-pi-cit, *a.* without reserve
 Im-pos-tor, *s.* a pretender
 Im-prove-ment, *s.* a progress from good to better
 In-cen-tive, *s.* a motive
 In-ces-sant, *a.* unceasing
 In-ci-sion, *s.* a cutting
 In-cle-ment, *a.* severe
 In-clu-sive, *a.* comprehending
 In-cul-cate, *a. v.* to teach to enforce, to admonish
 In-fec-tion, *s.* taint, poison
 In-he-rent, *a.* innate, inborn
 In-hib-it, *a. v.* to forbid
 In-hu-man, *a.* cruel, savage
 In-qui-ry, *s.* an examination
 In-sip-id, *a.* tasteless, dull
 In-sol-vent, *a.* unable to pay
 In-stant-er, *ad.* without delay
 In-sur-gent, *s.* a rebel
 In-ter-ment, *s.* a burial
 In-ter-pret, *a. v.* to explain
 In-tes-tate, *a.* not having made
 In-tes-tine, *a.* internal [a will
 In-tre-pid, *a.* courageous
 In-trin-sic, *a.* internal, real
 In-tru-der, *s.* an encroacher
 In-vec-tive, *s.* satire, abuse
 In-vei-gle, *a. v.* to allure, to entice, to entrap
 In-un-date, *v.* to overflow

ACCENTED ON THE LAST.

Im-por-tune, *a. v.* to tease, to
harrass by intreaties
In-com-mode, *a. v.* to annoy
In-di-rect, *a.* unfair ; oblique
In-ter-cede, *v.* to mediate
In-ter-cept, *a. v.* to stop, to seize
In-ter-dict, *a. v.* to prohibit
In-ter-sect, *a. v.* to cross
In-ter-sperse, *a. v.* to scatter
In-ter-vene, *v.* to come between

ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

Lat-e-ral, *a.* placed, or growing
out on the side
Lat-i-tude, *s.* breadth, extent
Laud-a-ble, *a.* praiseworthy
Lax-a-tive, *a.* loosening
Leg-a-cy, *s.* a bequest
Leg-i-ble, *a.* easy to be read
Leg-is-late, *n. v.* to make laws
Le-ni-ent, *a.* softening
Len-i-tive, *a.* palliative
Lev-i-ty, *s.* unsteadiness
Li-a-ble, *a.* subject to, exposed
Li-bel-lous, *a.* slanderous
Lib-e-ral, *a.* bountiful, free
Lig-a-ture, *s.* a bandage
Lin-e-al, *a.* descending in a
right line
Li-que-fy, *v.* to dissolve
Li-qui-date, *a. v.* to lessen debts
Lit-a-ny, *s.* a general prayer
Lit-e-ral, *a.* exact in letters
Lit-i-gate, *v.* to contest in law
Lit-ur-gy, *s.* a public form of
prayer
Lo-gi-cal, *a.* correct in argu-
Lu-cra-tive, *a.* profitable [ment
Lu-min-ous, *a.* shining
Lu-na-cy, *s.* madness
Lus-ci-ous, *lush-us, s.* sweet
Lux-u-ry, *s.* delicious enjoy-
ment

ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

La-con-ic, *s.* concise, short
Le-ga-tion, *s.* an embassy
Le-thar-gic, *a.* sleepy, heavy
Lieu-te-nant, *s. lef-ten-ant, a*
deputy in command
Lo-ca-tion, *s.* a situation
Lo-quacious, *a.* talkative
Ly-ce-um, *s.* an academy

ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

Ma-ce-rate, *v.* to make lean ;
to steep almost to solution
Mach-i-nate, *v. mak-e-nate, to*
contrive, to make schemes
Ma-gis-trate, *s.* one vested with
authority
Mag-ni-tude, *s.* greatness
Main-ten-ance, *s.* support
Mal-a-dy, *s.* disease, sickness
Mal-con-tent, *a.* discontented
Man-a-cle, *a. v.* to fetter
Man-i-fold, *a.* numerous
Man-u-al, *a.* performed by the
hand
Man-u-script, *s.* a writing
Ma-ri-time, *a.* relating to the
Mar-vel-lous, *a.* wonderful [sea
Mas-sa-cre, *s. mas-sa-ker, mur-*
der, indiscriminate slaughter
Mas-ter-ly, *a.* skilful, bold
Me-di-ate, *v.* to interpose
Med-i-cate, *v.* to heal or cure
Mem-or-y, *s.* recollection
Men-di-cant, *s.* a beggar
Mer-can-tile, *a.* commercial
Mer-ci-ful, *a.* tender, kind
Mes-sen-ger, *s.* one who carries
a message, a forerunner
Me-te-or, *s.* a luminous body
Mi-cro-cosm, *s.* the little world
Mil-i-tate, *v.* to oppose [ret
Min-a-ret, *s.* a high slender tur-

Min-is-try, *s.* agency, service,
attendance [human power

Mir-a-cle, *s.* an action above

Mis-an-thrope, *s.* a hater of

Mis-e-ry, *s.* distress [mankind

Mit-i-gate, *a. v.* to alleviate

Mod-i-cum, *s.* a small pittance

Mod-i-fy, *v.* to regulate

Moi-e-ty, *s.* an equal part

Mol-li-ent, *a.* softening

Mon-ar-chy, *s.* a kingly govern-
ment [or instructs

Mon-i-tor, *s.* one who warns

Mor-tal-ly, *ad.* irrecoverably,
deadly

Mor-ti-fy, *v.* to vex, to humble

Moun-te-bank, *s.* a vain pre-
tender, a buffoon [shapes

Mul-ti-form, *a.* having various

Mul-ti-ply, *v.* to increase in
number

Mu-ni-ment, *s.* a support

Mus-cu-lar, *a.* having strong
muscles

Mu-ta-ble, *a.* inconstant

Mu-tin-ous, *a.* refractory

Mu-tu-al, *a.* reciprocal

Myr-i-ad, *s.* ten thousand

Myr-mid-on, *s.* a hired ruffian

Mys-ti-fy, *a. v.* to make obscure

ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

Ma-jes-tic, *a.* august, stately

Ma-lig-nant, *a.* malicious

Ma-nœu-vre, *s.* *ma-nu-ver*, a
skilful movement

ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

Nar-ra-tive, *s.* a relation

Nav-i-gate, *v.* to sail

Neg-li-gent, *a.* careless

Ni-ce-ty, *s.* accuracy, delicacy

Nom-i-nal, *a.* in name only

Nom-i-nate, *a. v.* to appoint

No-ti-fy, *a. v.* to make known

Nu-me-rate, *a. v.* to count

Nun-ne-ry, *s.* a house for nuns

Nu-tri-tive, *a.* nourishing

ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

Op-por-tune, *a.* convenient

Or-a-tor, *s.* an accomplished
public speaker [a law

Or-di-nance, *s.* an injunction,

O-ri-ent, *s.* the east

Or-i-fice, *s.* an opening

Or-i-gin, *s.* the beginning

Or-i-son, *s.* a prayer

O-ver-ture, *s.* a proposal

ACCENTED ON THE LAST.

O-ver-bear, *a. v.* to repress

O-ver-come, *a. v.* to subdue

O-ver-reach, *a. v.* to deceive

O-ver-whelm, *a. v.* to crush

ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

Pa-ci-fy, *a. v.* to appease

Pal-li-ate, *a. v.* to mitigate

Pal-pa-ble, *a.* that which may
be easily felt

Par-a-ble, *s.* a similitude

Par-a-dox, *s.* a seeming con-
tradiction

Par-a-gon, *s.* an example

Par-a-graph, *s.* a distinct part
of a discourse

Par-a-pet, *s.* a wall breast high

Par-a-phrase, *s.* a familiar in-
terpretation

Par-a-site, *s.* a flatterer

Par-i-ty, *s.* likeness, equality

Pa-rox-ysm, *s.* a fit, an extacy

Pa-vil-ion, *s.* a tent (*see note*)

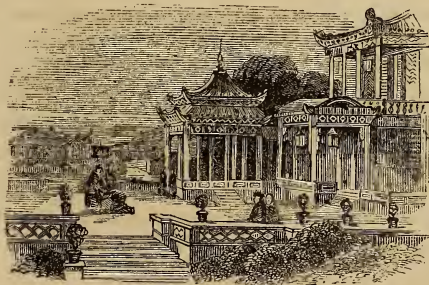
Pa-tri-arch, *s.* the head of a
family

Pau-ci-ty, *s.* smallness of
number [breast

Pec-to-ral, *a.* belonging to the

Pec-u-late, *v.* to defraud
 Ped-es-tal, *s.* the basis of a
 Pel-li-cle, *s.* a thin skin [pillar
 Pen-al-ty, *s.* fine ; punishment
 Pen-du-lous, *a.* hanging
 Pen-e-trate, *a. v.* to pierce
 Pen-ta-gon, *s.* a figure of five
 angles
 Pen-u-ry, *s.* extreme want
 Per-e-grine, *a.* foreign
 Per-fi-dy, *s.* treachery [a tool
 Per-fo-rate, *a. v.* to bore with
 Per-il ous, *a.* hazardous
 Per-ju-ry, *s.* false swearing
 Per-ma-nent, *a.* lasting
 Per-me-ate, *v.* to pass through
 Per-se-cute, *a. v.* to harrass
 Per-ti-nent, *a.* fit, apposite
 Pet-ri-fy, *v.* to become stone
 Pet-u-lant, *a.* saucy, perverse
 Pit-e-ous, *a.* sorrowful
 Plac-a-ble, *a.* easily appeased
 Ple-o-nasm, *s.* in rhetoric a
 redundancy of words
 Poig-nan-cy, *s.* acuteness

Po-li-ty, *s.* civil government
 Po-ly-gon, *s.* a figure of many
 angles
 Pon-der-ous, *a.* weighty [ried
 Port-a-ble, *a.* that may be car-
 Pos-i-tive, *a.* sure, certain
 Post-hu-mous, *a.* published
 after a person's death
 Pre-am-ble, *s.* an introduction
 Pre-ce-dent, *s.* example
 Pre-ci-pice, *s.* a steep place
 Pre-mi-um, *s.* a reward
 Pre-sci-ence, *pre-she-ense, s.*
 foreknowledge
 Pri-ma-ry, *a.* first in order
 Prim-i-tive, *a.* ancient, original
 Prin-ci-ple, *s.* first cause, mo-
 tive ; a fundamental truth
 Priv-i-lege, *s.* peculiar advan-
 tage, an immunity
 Priv-i-ty, *s.* private knowledge
 Prob-a-ble, *a.* likely
 Prod-i-gy, *s.* any thing not
 natural or common, that
 excites astonishment



PAVILION. — The antiquity of the Empire of China, its extent of population, and the singular manners of its people, give interest to almost every subject connected with that country. The peculiar style of architecture adopted by the Chinese, usually attracts the attention

of strangers. There is a great sameness in the general appearance, though the details admit of much variety. The shape of their roofs, whatever be the description of building, is nearly alike ; resembling, probably, the roofs of the tents in which their forefathers dwelt in their primitive pastoral state. In all their edifices there is an apparent want of solidity ; which appearance is increased by their frequent

Pro-gen-y, *s.* offspring
 Prom-i-nent, *s.* jutting out
 Promp-ti-tude, *a.* readiness
 Pro-phe-sy, *v.* to foretell
 Pros-e-lyte, *s.* a convert
 Prov-en-der, *s.* food for cattle
 Pu-er-ile, *a.* childish [powder
 Pul-ver-ize, *a. v.* to reduce to
 Pu-ri-fy, *a. v.* to make pure

ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

Pa-cif-ic, *a.* peaceable
 Pa-ter-nal, *a.* fatherly
 Pel-lu-cid, *a.* clear, bright
 Per-spec-tive, *a.* relating to
 the science of vision
 Pe-ru-sal, *s.* a reading over
 Pre-ce-dent, *a.* going before
 Pre-cur-sor, *s.* a forerunner
 Pri-me-val, *a.* original
 Pro-duc-tive, *a.* fertile
 Pro-gres-sive, *a.* going for-
 ward, advancing
 Pro-hib-it, *a. v.* to forbid
 Pro-lif-ic, *a.* fruitful

Pro-mul-gate, *a. v.* to publish
 Pur-su-ant, *a.* done in conse-
 quence [victuals
 Pur-vey-or, *s.* one who provides

ACCENTED ON THE LAST.

Pal-i-sade, *s.* a paling
 Per-se-vere, *v.* to persist
 Pre-ma-ture, *a.* ripe too soon ;
 too hasty

ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

Quad-ran-gle, *s.* a figure of
 four angles [animal
 Quad-ru-ped, *s.* a four-footed
 Qual-i-fy, *a. v.* to make fit
 Quer-u-lous, *a.* complaining
 Quin-tu-ple, *a.* five-fold
 Quo-ti-ent, *s.* the number ob-
 tained by division

ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

Ra-di-ant, *a.* bright, shining
 Rad-i-cal, *a.* primitive ; funda-
 mental, essential

use of wooden columns, in most cases thin in proportion to their height. The origin of stone pillars in European architecture was, no doubt, the use of trunks of large trees tapering towards the top : the use of the bamboo seems to have been the origin of Chinese pillars ; and their slender form and equal thickness give them a close resemblance to the bamboo stalk. These peculiarities may be clearly observed in the annexed engraving, which represents a Chinese garden Pavilion.

The circumstances which render Chinese architecture defective for ordinary purposes, give it peculiar advantages where lightness and elegance are required. To add to the picturesque effect of these garden Pavilions, they are built frequently in the midst of a sheet of water, and approached by bridges. They are handsome structures, and form cool and refreshing retreats in the evenings of summer.—But though the general character of Chinese architecture is lightness, they occasionally build detached towers or castles, to command important points, of great solidity. They have also large forts, the lower portions of which would endure a heavy cannonading ; and the Great Wall of China, more than a thousand miles in length, is very remarkable for its solidity and strength.

Ra-di-us, *s.* half the diameter
of a circle

Ra-re-fy, *v.* to make thin

Re-cog-nize, *a. v.* to acknow-
ledge, to perceive

Re-com-pence, *s.* reward

Rect-an-gle, *s.* a right angle

Rec-ti-fy, *a. v.* to make right

Red-o-lent, *a.* sweet of scent

Ref-er-ence, *s.* an allusion

Reg-i-men, *s.* diet, treatment

Rem-e-dy, *s.* a medicine, cure

Ren-e-gade, *s.* an apostate

Ren-o-vate, *a. v.* to renew

Re-qui-site, *a.* necessary

Res-i-due, *s.* the remainder

Res-o-lute, *a.* determined

Rid-i-cule, *s.* mockery

Rig-or-ous, *a.* over-harsh

Ris-i-ble, *a.* exciting laughter

Ri-val-ry, *s.* competition

Ro-sa-ry, *s.* a string of beads

Ro-ta-ry, *a.* turning round

Ru-bi-cund, *a.* flicid

Ru-di-ments, *s.* first principles

ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

Re-cum-bent, *a.* leaning

Re-dun-dant, *a.* overflowing

Re-fine-ment, *s.* elegance

Re-li-ance, *s.* confidence

Re-hear-sal, *s.* a repeating

Re-lin-quish, *a. v.* to part with

Re-plen-ish, *a. v.* to fill again

Re-pul-sive, *a.* forbidding

Re-qui-tal, *s.* a recompence

Re-sist-ance, *s.* opposition

Re-spon-sive, *a.* answering

Ro-man-tic, *a.* wild, fanciful

ACCENTED ON THE LAST.

Re-col-lect, *a. v.* to call to mind

Re-com-mend, *a. v.* to praise
one person to another

Re-im-burse, *a. v.* to repay

Re-in-state, *a. v.* to restore

Re-pre-hend, *a. v.* to censure

Rep-ri-mand, *a. v.* to chide

ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

Sac-cha-rine, *a.* sugary

San-a-tive, *a.* healing

San-i-ty, *s.* soundness of mind

Sa-ti-ate, *sa-shy-ate, v.* to surfeit

Sat-u-rate, *a. v.* to impregnate
thoroughly

Sat-ur-nine, *a.* melancholy

Scar-ci-ty, *s.* dearth, want

Scar-i-fy, *a. v.* to cut the skin

Scep-ti-cism, *skeptisism*, doubt

Scru-pu-lous, *a.* cautious

Scru-ti-ny, *s.* an inquiry

Scur-ril-ous, *a.* abusive

Sec-u-lar, *a.* worldly [rious

Sed-u-lous, *a.* diligent, labo-

Se-ni-or, *s.* an elder [feeling

Sen-si-tive, *a.* having acute

Se-pa-rate, *a.* distinct

Sep-ul-chre, *s.* a grave

Ser-pen-tine, *a.* winding

Ser-vi-tor, *s.* an attendant

Sig-nal-ize, *v.* to distinguish

Sig-ni-fy, *v.* to make known

Si-ne-cure, *s.* a salary without
employment

Sin-gu-lar, *a.* alone, rare

Sin-is-ter, *a.* left-handed

Sol-e-cism, *s.* unfitness of one
word to another

Sol-em-nize, *a. v.* to celebrate

Sol-i-tude, *s.* loneliness

Sol-u-ble, *a.* capable of being
dissolved

Spe-ci-fy, *a. v.* to mention

Spe-ci-ous, *a.* apparently fair

Spec-u-late, *v.* to think on

Splen-et-ic, *a.* peevish, cross

Spu-ri-ous, *a.* false, pretended

Stig-ma-tise, *a. v.* to brand
with disgrace
Stim-u-late, *a. v.* to spur on
Strat-a-gem, *s.* a contrivance
Stren-u-ous, *a.* vigorous
Sub-al-tern, *a.* inferior
Sua-vi-ty, *s.* sweetness
Sub-se-quent, *a.* following
Sub-ter-fuge, *s.* a pretence
Suf-fer-ance, *s.* endurance
Suit-a-ble, *a.* agreeable
Sum-ma-ry, *a.* short, concise
Sump-tu-ous, *a.* rich, costly
Sup-ple-ment, *s.* an addition
Sup-pli-cate, *a. v.* to beg
Sur-ro-gate, *s.* a deputy
Sus-te-nance, *s.* nourishment
Syc-o-phant, *s.* a flatterer
Sym-me-try, *s.* proportion
Sym-pa-thy, *s.* fellow-feeling

ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

Sar-cas-tic, *a.* taunting
Se-ques-ter, *a. v.* to separate
So-li-cit, *v.* to intreat, desire
Som-nif-ic, *a.* causing sleep
So-no-rous, *a.* loud sounding
Sta-tis-tics, *s.* political accounts
Sub-ver-sive, *a.* tending to
overturn
Sur-ren-der, *a. v.* to give up
Sy-nop-sis, *s.* a general view

ACCENTED ON THE LAST.

Se-re-nade, *s.* night music
Su-per-fine, *a.* eminently fine

ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

Tan-gi-ble, *a.* that can be
touched [longing to an art
Tech-ni-cal, *tek-ni-cal*, *a.* be-
Tem-per-ate, *a.* sober; dis-
creet [be held
Ten-a-ble, *a.* that which may

Tem-po-rize, *v.* to delay; to
comply with for the time
Ten-den-cy, *s.* aim, drift
Ter-mi-nate, *v.* to end
Ter-ri-ble, *a.* dreadful
Tes-ti-fy, *a. v.* to witness, prove
The-o-rem, *s.* a proposition
requiring proof
Tim-or-ous, *a.* fearful
Tit-u-lar, *a.* in name only
Tol-e-rate, *a. v.* to permit
Tor-tu-ous, *a.* winding [erous
Trait-or-ous, *a.* false, treach-
Tran-si-ent, *a.* passing away
Tri-an-gle, *s.* a figure of three
angles or sides
Tur-pi-tude, *s.* baseness
Tu-te-lar, *a.* protecting [sion
Ty-ran-ny, *s.* cruelty, oppres-

ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

Ter-rif-ic, *a.* dreadful [a will
Tes-ta-tor, *s.* one who leaves
Tor-na-do, *s.* a hurricane
Tor-pe-do, *s.* a fish having
electric properties

ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

Va-can-cy, *s.* emptiness
Va-ri-ance, *s.* disagreement
Ve-he-mence, *s.* earnestness
Vend-i-ble, *a.* saleable
Ven-om-ous, *a.* poisonous
Ver-i-ty, *s.* truth
Ver-sa-tile, *a.* changeable
Ver-ti-cal, *a.* over head
Ver-ti-go, *s.* giddiness
Vet-e-ran, *a.* long practised
Vi-gil-ance, *s.* watchfulness
Vig-or-ous, *a.* lively, strong
Vin-di-cate, *a. v.* to justify
Vi-o-late, *a. v.* to injure
Vir-tu-ous, *a.* morally good
Vir-u-lent, *a.* malignant

Vi-ti-ate, *vish-i-ate*, *v.* to cor-
 Vol-a-tile, *a.* airy, light [rupt
 Ul-ti-mate, *a.* last, final
 Unc-tu-ous, *a.* oily, clammy
 U-ni-form, *a.* regular, alike
 U-ni-on, *s.* agreement
 Ur-gen-cy, *s.* pressure
 U-su-fruct, *s.* temporary use

ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

Ver-ba-tim, *ad.* word for word

Vin-dic-tive, *a.* revengeful
 Un-daunt-ed, *a.* fearless
 Un-wor-thy, *a.* not deserving

ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

Wan-der-er, *s.* a Rambler
 War-rant-ry, *s.* authority
 Wea-ri-ness, *s.* fatigue
 Wil-der-ness, *s.* a desert
 Wretch-ed-ness, *s.* misery

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES.

ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

Ac-ri-mo-ny, *s.* sharpness
 A-li-e-nate, *a. v.* to estrange
 Am-i-ca-ble, *a.* friendly
 Ap-pi-ca-ble, *a.* suitable
 Ar-bi-tra-ry, *a.* despotic

ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

Ab-bre-vi-ate, *a. v.* to shorten
 Ac-cel-e-rate, *a. v.* to hasten
 Ac-com-pa-ny, *a. v.* to go with
 Ac-cu-mu-late, *a. v.* to heap up
 Ac-tiv-i-ty, *s.* nimbleness
 Ad-ju-di-cate, *v.* to adjudge
 Ad-ver-si-ty, *s.* misfortune
 A-dul-te-rate, *a. v.* to corrupt
 Af-fi-ni-ty, *s.* relation
 A-gra-ri-an, *a.* relating to land
 A-lac-ri-ty, *s.* willingness
 Al-ter-na-tive, *s.* a choice of
 two things only

Al-le-vi-ate, *a. v.* to mitigate
 Am-bi-gu-ous, *a.* doubtful
 A-me-na-ble, *a.* subject to
 A-nom-a-lous, *a.* irregular
 A-non-y-mous, *a.* nameless
 An-tag-o-nist, *s.* an opponent
 An-te-ri-or, *a.* previous [hand
 An-ti-ci-pate, *a. v.* to taste before
 An-ti-pa-thy, *s.* aversion
 Anx-i-e-ty, *s.* trouble of mind
 A-pol-o-gy, *s.* an excuse

Ap-pre-ci-ate, *v.* to estimate
 Ar-tic-u-late, *a.* distinct
 As-pe-ri-ty, *s.* roughness
 As-sid-u-ous, *a.* diligent
 A-tro-ci-ous, *a.* wicked
 At-ten-u-ate, *v.* to make thin
 Au-da-ci-ous, *a.* daring [ear
 Au-ric-u-lar, *a.* relating to the
 Aus-pi-ci-ous, *a.* prosperous,
 favourable
 Aus-ter-i-ty, *s.* severity
 Au-thor-i-ty, *s.* legal power

ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

Bar-bar-i-ty, *s.* cruelty
 Be-nef-i-cence, *s.* kindness
 Be-nev-o-lence, *s.* good will
 Bi-en-ni-al, *a.* lasting two years
 Bo-tan-i-cal, *a.* belonging to
 herbs

ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

Char-ac-ter-ise, *a. v.* to describe
 Cel-i-ba-cy, *s.* single life
 Con-tu-ma-cy, *s.* obstinacy
 Cor-ol-la-ry, *s.* an inference
 Cred-it-a-ble, *a.* reputable

ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

Ca-dav-er-ous, *a.* ghastly
 Ca-lam-i-ty, *s.* a misfortune
 Ca-pa-ci-ous, *a.* wide, large
 Ca-pri-ci-ous, *a.* fickle
 Cap-tiv-i-ty, *s.* confinement

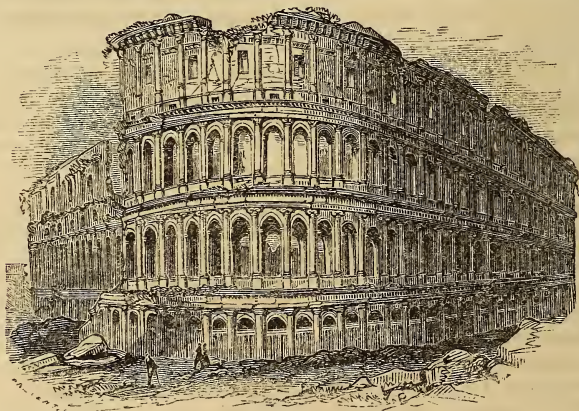
Ca-tas-tro-phe, *s.* a final event
 Ce-ler-i-ty, *s.* swiftness
 Ce-les-ti-al, *a.* heavenly
 Cen-ten-ni-al, *a.* consisting of
 a hundred years [timony
 Cer-ti-fi-cate, *s.* a written tes-
 Chi-ca-ne-ry, *she-ka-ne-ry*, *s.*
 cunning [imaginary
 Chi-mer-i-cal, *a.* *kim-mer-i-cal*,
 Co-ad-ju-tor, *s.* an associate
 Co-ag-u-late, *v.* to congeal
 Col-lat-e-ral, *a.* not direct
 Com-mis-e-rate, *a. v.* to pity
 Com-mo-di-ous, *a.* convenient
 Com-mu-ni-ty, *s.* a society
 Com-pat-i-ble, *a.* consistent
 Com-pen-di-ous, *a.* short
 Con-cil-i-ate, *a. v.* to reconcile
 Con-com-i-tant, *a.* united with
 Con-fed-e-rate, *v.* to league
 Con-form-a-ble, *a.* suitable

Con-gru-i-ty, *s.* fitness
 Con-ge-ni-al, *a.* agreeing in
 disposition [with
 Con-grat-u-late, *a. v.* to rejoice
 Con-sid-e-rate, *a.* regardful
 Con-spic-u-ous, *a.* easily seen
 Con-ta-gi-ous, *a.* infectious
 Con-tam-i-nate, *a. v.* to taint
 Con-tig-u-ous, *a.* adjoining
 Con-viv-i-al, *a.* festive [with
 Co-op-e-rate, *v.* to act jointly
 Cor-po-re-al, *a.* bodily
 Cor-rob-o-rate, *a. v.* to confirm
 Cre-du-li-ty, *s.* easiness of be-
 lief; hasty confidence

ACCENTED ON THE THIRD.

Co-a-les-cence, *s.* the act of
 union
 Co-li-se-um, *s.* the name given
 to an ancient theatre

COLISEUM.—Though the Roman Empire had extended its conquests over the greater portion of the earth, and though some of its



citizens possessed attainments of the highest order, but little attention was paid to the instruction and moral improvement of the population; hence the great mass were remarkable for their ignorance

ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

Del-i-ca-cy, *s.* nicety
 Des-ul-to-ry, *a.* rambling
 Dil-a-to-ry, *a.* loitering
 Dis-syl-la-ble, *s.* a word of
 two syllables [room
 Dor-mi-to-ry, *s.* a sleeping-

ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

De-cap-i-tate, *a. v.* to behead
 De-cla-ra-tive, *a.* explanatory
 De-crep-i-tude, *s.* age, decay
 De-form-i-ty, *s.* a bad form
 De-lec-ta-ble, *a.* delightful
 De-li-ci-ous, *a.* sweet
 De-pre-ci-ate, *a. v.* to under-
 value ; to reduce in price
 De-plo-ra-ble, *a.* lamentable
 De-prav-i-ty, *s.* immorality
 De-spond-en-cy, *s.* despair
 De-ter-mi-nate, *a.* limited
 De-tes-ta-ble, *a.* odious
 Dex-ter-i-ty, *s.* expertness
 Di-o-ce-san, *s.* a bishop
 Dis-com-fit-ure, *s.* overthrow

Dis-crim-in-ate, *v.* to distin-
 guish, to select
 Dis-par-i-ty, *s.* inequality
 Dis-qua-li-fy, *v.* to make unfit
 Dis-qui-et-ude, *s.* restlessness
 Dis-sem-in-ate, *a. v.* to scatter
 as seed [ent
 Dis-si-mi-lar, *a.* unlike, differ-
 Di-ver-si-fy, *a. v.* to vary [learn
 Do-cil-i-ty, *s.* willingness to
 Dox-ol-o-gy, *s.* a form of
 giving glory to God
 Duc-til-i-ty, *s.* pliancy
 Du-plic-i-ty, *s.* double dealing

ACCENTED ON THE THIRD.

De-fal-ca-tion, *s.* diminution
 Det-ri-men-tal, *a.* injurious
 Di-a-pa-son, *s.* an octave ; per-
 fect concord
 Dis-con-tent-ed, *a.* displeased
 Dis-con-tin-ue, *a. v.* to leave off
 Dis-in-her-it, *a. v.* to deprive of
 hereditary right
 Dis-re-spect-ful, *a.* uncivil

and brutality. In process of time, when, from a variety of causes, the government became unpopular, the rulers availed themselves of this ignorance and brutality, and sought favour with the populace by the introduction of shows and entertainments suited to their depraved taste. In the later periods of the empire, the character of the people became still more debased by these savage exhibitions, so that it was thought advisable to erect very large theatres, where many thousands could assemble together. Large sums were expended, and an incredible number of beasts, and many human beings, were destroyed. But these sports and spectacles gradually destroyed the love of independence and of country, and greatly assisted in the overthrow of the state.

The Coliseum at Rome, of the ruins of which a representation is here given, was erected by the Emperor Vespasian, who reigned about 40 years after CHRIST. It was ornamented with statues representing all the provinces in the Empire, one in the centre being intended to represent Rome itself. The building was 1612 feet in circumference, and would hold 100,000 spectators. In the inner circle were exhibited cruel combats between men and wild beasts.

ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

Ef-fi-ca-cy, *s.* ability, power
 El-i-gi-ble, *a.* preferable
 Ep-i-lep-sy, *s.* a convulsive disease
 E-qui-ta-ble, *a.* just, candid
 Es-tu-a-ry, *s.* the mouth of a river subject to tides
 Ex-e-cra-ble, *a.* abominable
 Ex-em-pla-ry, *a.* worthy of imitation
 Ex-pli-ca-ble, *a.* explainable

ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

E-con-o-my, *s.* good management; frugality
 Ef-fem-in-ate, *a.* womanish
 Ef-fron-te-ry, *s.* impudence
 E-gre-gi-ous, *a.* remarkable
 E-lab-o-rate, *a.* finished with care
 E-lu-ci-date, *a. v.* to explain
 E-ma-ci-ate, *a. v.* to waste
 E-man-ci-pate, *a. v.* to set free
 E-mer-gen-cy, *s.* sudden necessity; act of emerging

E-mol-li-ent, *a.* assuaging
 E-mol-u-ment, *s.* profit
 Em-phat-i-cal, *a.* forcible
 En-co-mi-um, *s.* praise
 E-nor-mi-ty, *s.* heinousness
 E-nu-mer-ate, *a. v.* to reckon
 E-pit-o-me, *s.* an abstract
 E-quiv-a-lent, *a.* of the same value
 E-quiv-o-cal, *a.* doubtful
 E-rad-i-cate, *a. v.* to root out
 Er-ro-ne-ous, *a.* full of errors
 Es-sen-ti-al, *a.* necessary
 E-vac-u-ate, *a. v.* to empty
 Ex-ag-ge-rate, *a. v.* to enlarge
 Ex-as-pe-rate, *a. v.* to enrage
 Ex-co-ri-ate, *a. v.* to strip off
 Ex-cru-ci-ate, *a. v.* to torture
 Ex-em-pli-fy, *a. v.* to illustrate
 Ex-hil-ar-ate, *a. v.* to cheer
 Ex-on-e-rate, *a. v.* to unload
 Ex-or-bi-tant, *a.* extravagant
 Ex-or-di-um, *s.* a beginning
 Ex-pa-ti-ate, *v.* to enlarge
 Ex-pe-di-ent, *a.* convenient
 Ex-pe-ri-ence, *s.* practice

and during some of the great festivals, between three and four hundred beasts were slain. The men selected to fight on these occasions were of different classes: some were *condemned criminals*, who were allowed the chance of saving their lives by slaying the beast opposed to them. Some were furnished with defensive weapons; but they were more frequently exposed, unarmed, to the fury of the beast, the spectators deriving a horrid kind of amusement from their desperate and frantic efforts to prolong their existence.—Another class of combatants, called *gladiators*, were regularly trained for the purpose; men in desperate circumstances, who sought a precarious subsistence by displaying their dexterity and courage. But the majority were *captives* taken in war, or *criminals*, acting under compulsion.—During the persecutions of the early Christians, one mode of punishing them for preaching “*peace* upon earth, and *good will* among men,” was the casting them, in a defenceless state, to wild beasts in these amphitheatres, or places similarly enclosed.—Of these disgraceful buildings nothing remains but the ruins, fragments of which are from time to time employed in the erection of palaces and other human habitations.

Ex-tem-po-re, *ad.* without forethought

Ex-ten-u-ate, *a. v.* to lessen

Ex-te-ri-or, *a.* outward

Ex-tra-ne-ous, *a.* foreign

Ex-trav-a-gant, *a.* wasteful

Ex-trem-i-ty, *s.* utmost point

Ex-u-be-rant, *a.* plentiful

ACCENTED ON THE THIRD.

E-men-da-tor, *s.* a corrector

E-van-es-cent, *a.* vanishing

ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

Fig-u-ra-tive, *a.* typical

Flo-ri-cul-ture, *s.* the cultivation of flowers

For-mid-a-ble, *a.* terrible

For-mu-la-ry, *s.* a set form

ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

Fa-cil-i-ty, *s.* easiness

Fan-tas-ti-cal, *a.* whimsical

Fas-tid-i-ous, *a.* fanciful

Fe-cun-di-ty, *s.* fruitfulness

Fe-li-ci-ty, *s.* happiness

Fe-ro-ci-ty, *s.* fierceness

Fi-del-i-ty, *s.* trustiness

For-mal-i-ty, *s.* preciseness

For-tu-i-tous, *a.* accidental

Fra-gil-i-ty, *s.* brittleness

Fra-ter-ni-ty, *s.* brotherhood

Fri-gid-i-ty, *s.* coldness [come

Fu-tu-ri-ty, *s.* the time to

ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

Ha-bil-i-ment, *s.* clothing

Hi-lar-i-ty, *s.* cheerfulness

Hos-til-i-ty, *s.* open war

Hu-mid-i-ty, *s.* dampness

Hu-mil-i-ty, *s.* lowliness

Hy-per-bo-le, *s.* rhetorical exaggeration

Hy-poc-ri-sy, *s.* dissimulation

Hy-po-the-sis, *s.* supposition

ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

Ig-no-min-y, *s.* dishonour

In-ti-ma-cy, *s.* friendship

In-ven-to-ry, *s.* a catalogue

Ir-ri-ta-ble, *a.* easily vexed

Ju-di-ca-ture, *s.* power of distributing justice

ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

I-den-ti-cal, *a.* the same

Il-lit-er-ate, *a.* ignorant

Il-lu-mi-nate, *a. v.* to enlighten

Il-lus-tra-tive, *a.* elucidating

Il-lus-tri-ous, *a.* noble

Im-mac-u-late, *a.* spotless

Im-mu-ni-ty, *s.* exemption

Im-mu-ta-ble, *a.* unalterable

Im-ped-i-ment, *s.* hinderance

Im-per-a-tive, *a.* commanding

Im-per-ti-nent, *a.* saucy

Im-pet-u-ous, *a.* violent

Im-por-tu-nate, *a.* very urgent

Im-prov-i-dent, *a.* void of foresight [punishment

Im-pu-ni-ty, *a.* freedom from

In-an-i-ty, *s.* emptiness

In-clem-en-cy, *s.* severity

In-con-gru-ous, *a.* inconsistent

In-cor-po-rate, *a. v.* to unite

In-dec-o-rous, *a.* unbecoming

In-def-i-nite, *a.* unlimited

In-dem-ni-ty, *s.* security

In-e-bri-ate, *v. a.* to make drunk

In-fe-ri-or, *a.* lower in degree

In-flex-i-ble, *a.* immovable

In-ge-ni-ous, *a.* inventive

In-gen-u-ous, *a.* candid

In-i-ti-ate, *a. v.* to instruct in

In-quis-it-ive, *a.* prying [fied

In-sa-ti-ate, *a.* not to be satis-

In-scru-ta-ble, *a.* unsearchable

In-sid-i-ous, *a.* treacherous

In-teg-ri-ty, *s.* honesty

In-tem-pe-rance, *s.* excess
 In-ter-ro-gate, *a. v.* to question
 In-tim-i-date, *a. v.* to frighten
 In-tu-i-tive, *a.* seen by the
 mind immediately
 In-val-i-date, *a. v.* to make void
 In-ves-ti-gate, *a. v.* to examine
 In-vet-e-rate, *a.* obstinate
 In-vid-i-ous, *a.* envious
 I-ras-ci-ble, *a.* irritable
 Ir-ra-di-ate, *v.* to brighten
 I-tin-e-rant, *a.* journeying
 Ju-di-ci-ous, *a.* prudent

ACCENTED ON THE THIRD.

In-ad-vert-ent, *s.* heedless
 In-co-he-rent, *a.* loose
 In-ter-ces-sor, *s.* a mediator
 In-ter-reg-num, *s.* the vacancy
 of a throne [ence of law
 Ju-ris-pru-dence, *s.* the sci-

ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

La-bi-a-ted, *a.* having lips
 Lam-ent-a-ble, *a.* doleful
 Le-gend-a-ry, *a.* fabulous
 Li-ne-a-ment, *s.* a feature
 Lit-er-a-ture, *s.* learning
 Lu-mi-na-ry, *s.* a light

ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

La-bo-ri-ous, *a.* toilsome
 Le-ga-li-ty, *s.* lawfulness
 Li-vid-i-ty, *s.* discolouration
 Li-tig-i-ous, *a.* wrangling
 Lo-cal-i-ty, *s.* existence in, or
 belonging to a place
 Lon-gev-i-ty, *s.* length of life
 Lo-qua-ci-ty, *s.* talkativeness
 Lux-u-ri-ant, *a.* abounding

ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

Mal-e-fac-tor, *s.* a criminal
 Man-da-to-ry, *a.* preceptive
 Mel-an-cho-ly, *a.* gloomy
 Mem-o-ra-ble, *a.* notable

Mer-ce-na-ry, *s.* a hireling
 Mi-gra-to-ry, *a.* passing from
 place to place
 Mo-ment-a-ry, *a.* not lasting

ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

Mag-nan-i-mous, *a.* noble
 Mag-nif-i-cent, *a.* pompous
 Ma-jor-i-ty, *s.* the greater
 number
 Ma-lev-o-lent, *a.* malicious
 Ma-li-ci-ous, *a.* spiteful
 Ma-te-ri-al, *a.* important
 Ma-ter-ni-ty *s.* the relation of
 a mother
 Ma-tu-ri-ty, *s.* ripeness
 Me-rid-i-an, *s.* the mid-day
 Mi-nor-i-ty, *s.* the smaller
 number
 Mo-nop-o-ly, *s.* an exclusive
 privilege of vending [tone
 Mo-not-o-ny, *s.* a sameness of
 Mys-te-ri-ous, *a.* secret [fables
 My-thol-o-gy, *s.* a system of

ACCENTED ON THE THIRD.

Man-u-fac-ture, *s.* any thing
 made by art [claration
 Man-i-fes-to, *s.* a public de-
 Mem-o-ran-dum, *s.* a note of
 remembrance [offence
 Mis-de-mean-our, *s.* a minor

ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

Na-vi-ga-ble, *a.* passable by
 Ne-ces-sa-ry, *a.* needful [ships
 Nu-ga-to-ry, *a.* of no effect

ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

Na-tiv-i-ty, *s.* time of birth
 Ne-fa-ri-ous, *a.* wicked
 Ne-go-ti-ate, *v.* to treat with
 No-to-ri-ous, *a.* publicly known
 Nu-mer-i-cal, *a.* denoting a
 number

ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

Ob-du-ra-cy, *s.* hardness of heart
 Oc-cu-pi-er, *s.* a possessor
 Or-a-to-ry, *s.* eloquence
 Or-di-na-ry, *a.* common

ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

O-be-di-ent, *a.* dutiful
 Ob-lit-e-rate, *a. v.* to blot out
 Ob-li-vi-on, *s.* forgetfulness
 Ob-scu-ri-ty, *s.* darkness
 Ob-se-qui-ous, *a.* obedient
 Of-fi-ci-ous, *a.* over busy
 Ol-fac-to-ry, *a.* having the sense of smelling
 Om-ni-po-tent, *a.* all-powerful
 Op-pro-bri-ous, *a.* reproachful, insulting
 O-rig-in-al, the *s.* first copy
 Or-thog-ra-phy, *s.* correct spelling
 Out-ra-ge-ous, *a.* furious

ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

Pal-a-ta-ble, *a.* pleasing to the
 Par-si-mo-ny, *s.* thrift [taste
 Pa-tri-mo-ny, *s.* inheritance
 Per-emp-to-ry *a.* absolute
 Pred-a-to-ry, *a.* plundering
 Pref-er-a-ble, *a.* to be preferred
 Proc-u-ra-tor, *s.* an agent
 Prof-it-a-ble, *a.* useful
 Prof-li-ga-cy, *s.* wickedness

ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

Par-tic-u-lar, *a.* precise
 Pe-cu-li-ar, *a.* singular
 Pe-nu-ri-ous, *a.* sparing
 Per-en-ni-al, *a.* lasting from year to year [through
 Per-am-bu-late, *a. v.* to walk
 Per-fid-i-ous, *a.* treacherous
 Per-pet-u-al, *a.* endless

Per-spi-cu-ous, *a.* clear
 Phi-lan-thro-py, *s.* the love of mankind (learning
 Phi-lol-o-gy, *s.* grammatical
 Phi-los-o-phy, *s.* knowledge natural or moral
 Pos-te-ri-or, *a.* latter
 Prag-mat-i-cal, *a.* impertinent; talkative
 Pre-ca-ri-ous, *a.* uncertain
 Pre-cip-i-tate, *a.* very hasty
 Pre-dic-a-ment, *s.* condition
 Pre-pon-de-rate, *v.* to outweigh
 Pre-pos-ter-ous, *a.* absurd
 Pre-sump-tu-ous, *a.* over confident
 Pre-var-i-cate, *v.* to quibble
 Pri-or-i-ty, *s.* precedence
 Pro-cras-ti-nate, *v.* to put off
 Pro-dig-i-ous, *a.* amazing
 Pro-fund-i-ty, *s.* great depth
 Pro-gen-i-tor, *s.* a forefather
 Pro-mis-cu-ous, *a.* mixed
 Pro-pen-si-ty, *s.* an inclination
 Pro-pri-e-tor, *s.* an owner
 Pros-per-i-ty, *s.* success
 Prox-im-i-ty, *s.* nearness

ACCENTED ON THE THIRD.

Pa-ne-gy-ric, *s.* encomium
 Per-se-ve-rance, *s.* constancy

ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

Reg-u-la-tor, *s.* a manager
 Rev-o-ca-ble, *a.* that which may be recalled

ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

Ra-pa-ci-ous, *a.* very greedy
 Ra-pid-i-ty, *s.* swiftness
 Re-cip-ro-cal, *a.* mutual
 Re-cog-ni-zance, *s.* a bond of acknowledgment

Re-crim-i-nate, *v.* to accuse
in return

Re-dun-dan-cy, *s.* superfluity

Re-frac-to-ry, *a.* obstinate

Re-gen-e-rate, *a. v.* to renew

Re-it-e-rate, *v.* to repeat again
and again

Re-mark-a-ble, *a.* notable

Re-mu-ne-rate, *a. v.* to reward

Re-pu-di-ate, *a. v.* to divorce

Re-spon-si-ble, *a.* answerable,
accountable

Re-sto-ra-tive, *a.* reviving

Re-sus-ci-tate, *a. v.* to revive

Re-tal-i-ate, *v.* to return

Re-ver-be-rate, *v.* to resound

Rhi-no-ce-ros, *s.* a large beast

Ro-tun-di-ty, *s.* roundness

Rus-ti-ci-ty, *s.* rudeness, rural
simplicity.

ACCENTED ON THE THIRD.

Re-con-noi-tre, *a. v.* to examine

Re-im-burse-ment, *s.* repay-
ment [force

Re-in-force-ment, *s.* additional

Re-pre-hen-sive, *a.* given in
reproof [back

Re-tro-spec-tive, *a.* looking

ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

Sal-u-ta-ry, *a.* wholesome

San-gui-na-ry, *a.* bloody

Sea-son-a-ble, *a.* timely

Sed-en-ta-ry, *a.* sitting much

So-ci-a-ble, *a.* friendly

Sol-i-ta-ry, *a.* retired, lonely

Spec-u-la-tive, *a.* theoretical

Suf-fer-a-ble, *a.* tolerable

ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

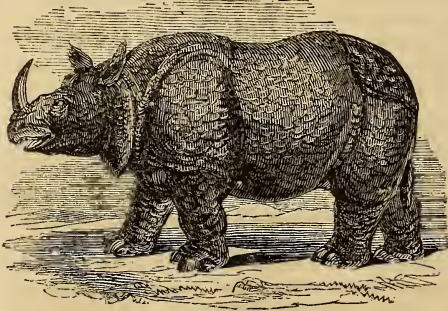
Sa-ga-ci-ty, *s.* quickness of
understanding

Sa-lu-bri-ous, *a.* healthful

Sa-ti-e-ty, *s.* fulness, surfeit

Se-cu-ri-ty, *s.* safety

RHINOCEROS.—This animal inhabits Bengal, China, the Isles of Java and Sumatra, and the southern part of Africa. The species is not numerous. It is distinguished by a horn placed near the end



of its nose. Its stature is from five to seven feet, and its length from nine to eleven feet. It has a massy and unwieldy appearance. The neck is short; — the shoulders thick and heavy; the legs also are short, thick, and strong. The body is covered with a rough skin,

so tough that it will resist a musket ball. It is destitute of hair, but is covered with an irregular incrustation, resembling plates or scales of leather. The skin about the neck is gathered into large folds; a fold also extends between the shoulders and fore legs, and another

Sep-ten-ni-al, *a.* occurring
once in seven years
Se-ren-i-ty, *s.* calmness
Ser-vil-i-ty, *s.* meanness
Se-ver-i-ty, *s.* rigour
Sig-nif-i-cant, *a.* expressive
Sin-cer-i-ty, *s.* candour
So-li-ci-tude, *s.* anxiety
Spon-ta-ne-ous, *a.* voluntary
Sta-bil-i-ty, *s.* firmness
Ste-ri-li-ty, *s.* barrenness
Sub-or-di-nate, *a.* inferior
Sub-stan-ti-ate, *v.* to establish
Su-per-flu-ous, *a.* more than
enough, needless [higher
Su-pe-ri-or, *a.* preferable,
Su-per-la-tive, *a.* highest, best
Sus-cep-ti-ble, *a.* capable of
feeling
Sus-pi-ci-ous, *a.* distrustful
Sy-non-y-mous, *a.* of the same
signification

ACCENTED ON THE THIRD.

Sa-cer-do-tal, *a.* belonging to
the priesthood
Su-per-vi-sor, *s.* an inspector
Sup-ple-ment-al, *a.* additional

ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

Tem-per-a-ment, *s.* bodily or
mental constitution
Tem-po-ra-ry, *a.* for a time
Ten-ant-a-ble, *a.* inhabitable
Ter-ri-to-ry, *s.* a district
Tes-ti-mo-ny, *s.* evidence
Tol-er-a-ble, *a.* passable
Tran-si-to-ry, *a.* passing away
Trib-u-ta-ry, *a.* paying tribute
Tu-te-la-ry, protecting

ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

Te-mer-i-ty, *s.* rashness
Tem-pest-u-ous, *a.* stormy
Te-na-ci-ous, *s.* holding fast

from the hinder part of the back to the thighs, so that the animal has the appearance of being clad in armour. The nose is thick and bulky, reaching from the beginning of the horn to the upper lip. The upper lip resembles that of a horse, and is used to gather grass from the ground. The animal can extend this lip six or seven inches, and draw it to a point, and, with the help of its tongue, break off the tender branches of trees which it uses for food. The nostrils are low, and the eyes very small in proportion. The horn is about six inches long by four inches wide, and is so connected with the skin as to be capable of motion; it is used both for defence, and for obtaining food.

The Rhinoceros lives in forests adjoining rivers, or in swampy places, where it loves to wallow in the mud. It grunts like the hog, whose flesh also it nearly resembles. It is a solitary animal, and the female produces one at a birth. Though possessed of strength sufficient to attack a tiger or an elephant, it is quiet and inoffensive when unprovoked; but when enraged, it becomes very furious. Its flesh is considered excellent food by the natives of India and Africa; and the skin, hoofs, teeth, and dung, are used medicinally. Of the horn, goblets and handles of swords are made, and the hide is in great request for the manufacture of shields. The Rhinoceros is supposed to be the *Unicorn* mentioned in Scripture, and possesses all the properties ascribed to that animal.

Te-nu-i-ty, *s.* thinness
 Ter-ra-que-ous, *a.* consisting
 of land and water
 Ter-res-tri-al, *a.* earthly
 Tim-id-i-ty, *s.* fearfulness
 Tran-quil-li-ty, *s.* quiet
 Trans-pa-ren-cy, *s.* clearness
 Tri-en-ni-al, *a.* occurring once
 in three years

ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

Val-u-a-ble, *a.* precious
 Va-ri-a-ble, *a.* changeable
 Va-ri-e-gate, *a. v.* to diversify
 Ven-e-ra-ble, *a.* worthy of reverence
 Vol-un-ta-ry, *a.* willing [rence
 Vul-ner-a-ble, *a.* that which
 may be wounded

ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

Va-cu-i-ty, *s.* emptiness
 Va-lid-i-ty, *s.* certainty
 Va-ri-è-ty, *s.* difference
 Ve-lo-ci-ty, *s.* quick motion
 Ve-ra-ci-ty, *s.* truth
 Vi-cin-i-ty, *s.* a neighbourhood
 Vi-cis-si-tude, *s.* change
 Vi-va-ci-ous, *a.* sprightly
 Vo-cif-e-rous, *a.* noisy
 Vo-lup-tu-ous, *a.* given to ex-
 cess of pleasure
 Vo-ra-ci-ous, *a.* greedy
 U-bi-qui-ty, *s.* omnipresence
 U-nan-i-mous, *a.* of one mind
 Ur-ban-i-ty, *s.* courteousness
 U-til-i-ty, *s.* usefulness

WORDS OF FIVE SYLLABLES.

Au-tho'-ri-ta-tive, *a.* com-
 manding, overbearing
 Aux-il'-i-a-ry, *a.* helping
 A-cri-mo'-ni-ous, *a.* sharp, tart
 Ad-van-ta'-ge-ous, *a.* profitable
 Af-fa-bil'-i-ty, *s.* courteousness
 A-li-ment'-a-ry, *v.* nourishing
 A-ni-mos'-i-ty, *s.* hatred
 Ar-ti-fi'-ci-al, *a.* made by art
 As-si-du'-i-ty, *s.* diligence
 Av-a-ri'-ci-ous, *a.* covetous
 Au-then-ti'-ci-ty, *s.* genuine-
 ness
 Be-ne-fi'-ci-al, *a.* advantageous
 Ca-lum'-ni-a-tor, *s.* a slanderer
 Com-mu'-ni-ca-tive, *a.* talk-
 ative
 Con-fed'-e-ra-cy, *s.* a league
 Con-sid'-er-a-ble, *a.* worthy of
 consideration; extensive
 Con-tem'-po-ra-ry, *s.* of the
 same time
 Car-ti-la'-gi-nous, *a.* gristly

Ca-te-go'-ri-cal, *a.* positive
 Chro-no-lo'-gi-cal, *a.* relating
 to time
 Con-san-gui'-ni-ty, *s.* relation-
 ship by blood
 Con-tin-u'-i-ty, *s.* connexion
 Con-tra-ri'-e-ty, *s.* opposition
 Con-tro-vert'-i-ble, *a.* dispu-
 table [willed
 Con-tu-ma'-ci-ous, *a.* self-
 Con-tu-me'-li-ous, *a.* reproach-
 ful
 Cu-ri-o'-si-ty, *s.* inquisitiveness
 De-bil'-i-ta-ted, *a.* enfeebled
 De-fam'-a-to-ry, *a.* slanderous
 De-rog'-a-to-ry, *a.* detracting
 De-le-te'-ri-ous, *a.* deadly
 Dis-in-gen'-u-ous, *a.* insincere
 Dis-o-be'-di-ent, *a.* undutiful
 E-ma'-ci-a-ted, *a.* wasted away
 E-pis'-co-pa-cy, *s.* government
 by bishops [explanation
 Ex-plan'-a-to-ry, *a.* containing

E-co-nom'-i-cal, *a.* frugal
 Ef-fi-ca'-ci-ous, *a.* successful
 E-le-men'-ta-ry, *a.* simple
 E-pi-dem'-i-cal, *a.* general
 E-qu-a-nim'-i-ty, *s.* evenness of temper [sides
 E-qui-lat'-e-ral, *a.* having equal
 E-qui-lib'-ri-um, *s.* balance
 Ex-com-mu'-ni-cate, *a. v.* to exclude
 Flex-i-bil'-i-ty, *s.* pliancy
 Ge-ne-al'-o-gy, *s.* pedigree
 Ho-mo-ge'-ne-ous, *a.* similar in kind
 Hos-pi-tal'-i-ty, *s.* kindness
 Hy-per-bol'-i-cal, *a.* exaggerated
 Hy-per-crit'-i-cal, *a.* too critical
 Hyp-o-chon'-dri-ac, *a.* melancholy; of disordered mind
 Hyp-o-crit'-i-cal, *a.* dissembling
 Hy-po-thet'-i-cal, *a.* supposed
 I-ma'-gin-a-ble, *a.* conceivable
 In-cen'-di-a-ry, *s.* a wilful burner of property [ment
 In-cor'-ri-gi-ble, *a.* past amend-
 In-dis'-so-lu-ble, *a.* firm
 In-ex'-o-ra-ble, *a.* not to be moved by entreaty
 In-ex'-pli-ca-ble, *a.* not to be explained [flame
 In-flam'-ma-to-ry, *a.* apt to in-
 In-sa'-ti-a-ble, *a.* not to be satisfied, greedy
 In-suf'-fer-a-ble, *a.* unbearable
 Ig-no-min'-i-ous, *a.* disgraceful
 Il-le-git'-i-mate, *a.* unlawful
 Im-be-cil'-i-ty, *s.* feebleness
 Im-me-mo'-ri-al, *a.* past memory [tion
 Im-mo-bil'-i-ty, *s.* want of mo-
 In-a-bil'-i-ty, *s.* want of power
 In-ad-vert'-en-cy, *s.* inattention
 In-con-gru'-i-ty, *s.* inconsis-
 tency

In-con-so'-la-ble, *a.* comfortless
 In-di-vid'-u-al, *s.* one person
 In-ex-pe'-di-ent, *a.* unsuitable
 In-ge-nu'-i-ty, *s.* invention
 In-sin-cer'-i-ty, *s.* duplicity
 In-stan-ta'-ne-ous, *a.* immedi-
 In-tel-lec'-tu-al, *a.* mental [ate
 In-tre-pid'-i-ty, *s.* courage
 Ir-re-triev'-a-ble, *a.* irrecover-
 able
 Lib-e-ral'-i-ty, *s.* generosity
 Mag-na-nim'-i-ty, *s.* greatness of mind
 Me-di-oc'-ri-ty, *s.* middle state
 Me-ta-mor'-pho-sis, *s.* change of shape
 Mis-cel'-la'-ne-ous, *a.* mixed
 Mu-ta-bil'-i-ty, *s.* changeable-
 ness
 My-tho-lo'-gi-cal, *a.* fabulous
 Non-con-form'-i-ty, *s.* refusal to conform
 No-to-ri'-e-ty, *s.* publicity
 O-do-rif'-e-rous, *a.* sweet scented
 Op-por-tu'-ni-ty, *s.* fit time
 Par-tic'-u-lar-ize, *v.* to mention distinctly [money
 Pe-cu'-ni-a-ry, *a.* relating to
 Pre-lim'-i-na-ry, *a.* introductory
 Pro-fi'-ci-en-cy, *s.* advancement
 Pa-ne-gy'-ri-cal, *a.* complimen-
 tary [ancestors
 Pa-tri-mo'-ni-al, *a.* derived from
 Pe-ni-ten'-ti-al, *a. v.* sorrowful
 Per-spi-ca'-ci-ous, *a.* quick or sharp sighted
 Per-ti-na'-ci-ous, *a.* obstinate
 Plau-si-bil'-i-ty, *s.* speciousness
 Pri-mo-ge'-ni-al, *a.* first born
 Pro-ba-bil'-i-ty, *s.* likelihood
 Pro-blem-at'-i-cal, *a.* questiona-
 Pu-er-il'-i-ty, *s.* childishness [ble
 Pu-sil-lan'-i-mous, *a.* mean spi-
 rited, cowardly

Re-ca-pit'-u-late, *v.* to sum up
 Rec-ti-lin'-e-al, *a.* right lined
 Ri-si-bil'-i-ty, *s.* the quality
 of laughing
 Sa-tis-fac'-to-ry, *a.* giving con-
 tent
 Sen-si-bil'-i-ty, *s.* feeling
 Sub-ter-ra'-ne-ous, *a.* being
 under ground
 Su-per-cil'-i-ous, *a.* haughty
 Su-per-fi'-ci-al, *a.* on the surface
 Sys-tem-at'-i-cal, *a.* methodical

Ta-ci-turn'-i-ty, *s.* habitual si-
 lence
 Va-ri'-a-ble-ness, *s.* inconstancy
 Vo-cab'-u-la-ry, *s.* a dictionary
 Un-ac-cept'-a-ble, *a.* displeas-
 ing; not well received
 Un-civ'-il-i-zed, *a.* barbarous
 Un-pa'-ral-lel-ed, *a.* unmatched
 Un-ut'-ter-a-ble, *a.* not to be
 expressed
 Ver-sa-til'-i-ty, *s.* variableness
 Vo-lu-bil'-i-ty, *s.* fluency of
 speech

 WORDS OF SIX SYLLABLES.

An-te-di-lu'-vi-an, *a.* existing
 before the flood
 An-ti-mo-nar'-chi-cal, *a.* op-
 posed to monarchy
 A-poc-a-lyp'-ti-cal, *a.* contain-
 ing a revelation
 A-ris-to-crat'-i-cal, *a.* relating
 to the aristocracy
 Cir-cum-loc'-u-to-ry, *a.* with
 many words
 Dis-ci-pli-na'-ri-an, *s.* one who
 strictly maintains discipline
 Ec-cle-si-as'-ti-cal, *a.* relating
 to the church
 E-ty-mo-lo'-gi-cal, *a.* relating
 to the derivation of words
 Ex-tra-or'-di-na-ry, *a.* uncom-
 mon
 Het-e-ro-ge'-ne-ous, *a.* not the
 same kind
 Hi-e-ro-glyph'-i-cal, *a.* emble-
 matical, allusive
 His-to-ri-og'-ra-pher, *s.* an his-
 torian

In-com-pre-hen'-si-ble, *a.* not
 to be comprehended
 Im-mu-ta-bil'-i-ty, *s.* constancy
 Im-par-ti-al'-i-ty, *s.* equal
 justice [lihood
 Im-pro-ba-bil'-i-ty, *s.* unlike-
 In-de-fat'-i-ga-ble, *a.* unwearied
 In-sig-nif'-i-can-cy, *s.* worth-
 lessness, unimportance
 In-stan-ta'-ne-ous-ly, *ad.* im-
 mediately
 In-a'-li-en-a-ble, *a.* that which
 cannot be transferred [quacy
 In-suf-fi'-ci-en-cy, *s.* inade-
 In-ter-ro'-ga-to-ry, *s.* a question
 Ir-re-co'-ver-a-ble, *a.* not to be
 recovered
 Ir-re-me'-di-a-ble, *a.* incurable
 Pu-sil-lan-im'-i-ty, *s.* cowardice
 Re-com-mend'-a-to-ry, *a.* re-
 commending [habitation
 Un-in-ha'-bit-a-ble, *a.* unfit for
 Un-in-tel'-li-gi-ble, *a.* not to be
 understood

WORDS USED IN LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

ABBREVIATIONS.

An. Anatomy.
Ar. Architecture.
Arith... Arithmetic.
As. Astronomy.
Bo. Botany.
Ch. Chemistry.
Co. Commercial.
For. .. Fortification.
Geo. .. Geology.

L. Law.
Mat .. Mathematics.
Me Mechanics.
Med. .. Medicine.
Mi Mineralogy.
Mu. .. Music.
Po Poetry.
Ph Physiology.
Zo. Zoology.

ABATE'MENT, (L.) the removal of any nuisance, the ending of a suit; (Co.) an allowance made in the price of goods.

ABDOM'EN, (An.) the lower part of the belly.

ABEY'ANCE, (L.) a standing over, as when the heir to a title is not known, it is in abeyance.

ABDUC'TION, (L.) the crime of stealing a man, woman, or child. [beginning.

AB INI'TIO, (*inistheo*) from the

AB'LUENTS, diluting medicines which dissolve and carry off impurities.

ABORIG'INES, the first inhabitants of a country.

ABOR'TION, an untimely birth; any design or production that does not come to maturity.

ABRA'SION, (Me.) wearing away by friction; the crumbling of earth by frost.

AB'SCESS, an inflammatory tumour.

ABSOLU'TION, an acquittal from guilt; forgiveness.

ABSORP'TION, (Ph.) the taking up by minute vessels certain substances, or liquids, and distributing them for the nutrition of the body.

ABUT'MENT, (Me.) the solid support at the ends of a bridge or arch. In engineering, it is any part at which a moving power rises or stops.

ACA'CIA, (*akashea*) the American thorn which produces the Gum Arabic; the name of a genus of plants.

ACAD'EMY, a general name for schools or learned societies*.

ACAN'THUS, a thorny plant: an ornament in the capital of a Corinthian pillar.

ACAS'TA, a genus of shells found in sponge, and never affixed to hard bodies.

ACCEL'ERATE, to increase the speed of any movement.

ACCEPT'ANCE, (L.) the acknow-

* ACADEMY.—This word is frequently used as synonymous with school. A *Seminary* is literally a place where seeds are sown; but it is used to describe any place where the seeds of knowledge are sown. A *College* is a higher school, where professors teach different branches; a *University* is a seat of learning, authorized to confer honours upon such as have studied in it.

ledgment of a debt made in writing.

ACCES'SORY, (L.) not the chief actor, but one who has aided him in a misdemeanour or crime.

AC'CIDENCE, a book teaching the rudiments of a language.

AC'CIDENT, the peculiar circumstances of a thing.

ACCOR'DION, a small musical instrument, the sounds of which are produced by air acting on vibrating tongues.

ACCOM'PANIMENT, something added for relief or embellishment.

ACCOUNT'ANT, one employed to compute, adjust, and arrange commercial accounts.

ACET'IC ACID, vegetable acid. It is the sour principle that exists in vinegar, but so powerful as to corrode the skin, and when heated in contact with air, it is inflammable.

A'CIDS, (Ch.) are properties

usually sour. They have a great affinity for water; change blue vegetable colours to red, and combine with all the alkalies.

AC'OLYTE, the young official attendant of the Catholic priest.

ACOUS'TICS, the science which treats of the nature of sound, its effects on the human ear, & the theory of musical concord & harmony*.

ACROS'TIC, a poem so contrived that the first letters of each consecutive line shall together form a word or name.

AC'TION, a thing done †.

AC'TUARY, one who manages the business of a commercial company.

ACU'MEN, quick discernment.

ADA'GIO, (Mu.) slowly and gracefully.

ADDEN'DA, things to be added.

ADHE'SION, denotes a union, to a certain degree, between two distinct substances ‡.

* ACOUSTICS.—Sound proceeds from vibrations caused by a sounding body acting on the air, in pulsations or concentric circles, as the surface of water is affected when a stone is thrown into it. The variety of sounds depends on the quantity and force of the vibrating material, according to the elasticity of the body, its tenuity or thickness. The introduction of a pea into a whistle, causes a greater vibration and a more continuous sound. Sound travels 1142 feet in a second, or 13 miles in a minute. Thus, when a ship at sea fires a gun as a signal of distress, persons on the shore, if they see the flash 20 seconds before they hear the report, know that the vessel is distant 20 times 1142 feet, or little more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. If thunder commence 3 seconds after the flash of lightning is seen, the thunder cloud is only two-thirds of a mile distant. It is ascertained that the pulse of a healthy person beats about 76 times in a minute; if, therefore, between a flash of lightning and the sound of thunder there be 1, 2, 3, or 4 pulsations, the distance is 900, 1800, 2700, or 3600 feet.

† ACTION.—In *mechanics*, is the pressure or striking of one thing against another:—in *morals*, it is something done by an agent capable of distinguishing right from wrong:—in *painting* or *sculpture*, it applies to the posture of the figures introduced:—in *war*, it is a struggle for victory between opposing parties:—in *law*, it is a suit or process. When there is a particular statute for it, it is called *upon a statute*; when there is no statute for it, it is called *on the case*; when it is for the recovery of a penalty, it is called *qui tam*.

‡ ADHESION.—All substances consist of infinitely small particles, each of which possesses the power of attracting other particles to it. This may

AD/JUNCT, something added, but not essential to a thing. Water absorbed by a sponge is an adjunct, but no essential part of that substance.

AD HONOR'ES, for decency's sake.

AD LIB'ITUM, at discretion, or as circumstances may require.

AD'MIRAL, the commander of a fleet of ships of war.

ADMINISTRA'TOR, (L.) a person appointed to dispose of the effects of one who dies without having made a will.

AD VALO'REM, (Co.) customs levied according to the value or worth of the goods as declared by the owner.

AD'VENT, the season observed

by the church to commemorate the coming of Christ.

ADVOW'SON, (L.) the right to present a minister to a vacant church or benefice.

ÆDY'LE, a Roman magistrate, who had the care of buildings, markets, roads, and streets.

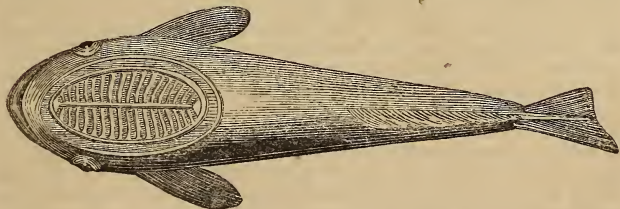
ÆO'LIAN HARP, an arrangement of musical strings played upon by the wind. [winds.

Æ'OLUS, the fabled god of the

Æ'ROLITES, meteoric stones which fall from the atmosphere, and have been found at different times, some weighing a few grains, and others upwards of a hundred pounds.

AEROS'TATION, the art of sailing through the air, as in a balloon.

be explained by referring to the experiment of a leathern sucker. If the sucker be dipped in water, placed on a stone, and pressed down with the foot, so as to exclude the air, it will retain its hold, notwithstanding the weight of the stone. Dry leather will not adhere to a smooth substance; but when made wet, the inequalities of its surface are removed, and they *stick together*. When the central part of the sucker is drawn up by the string, the hollow thus produced becomes a vacuum, since the air cannot pass through the leather to fill it up. In this state the atmosphere presses upon the exterior of the leather, and, like any other weight, prevents its rising from the stone. But if the atmosphere be able to force its way through the edges of the sucker, the interior becomes filled with air; it then balances the external weight which before confined it, and no longer adheres. There exists a tendency in all bodies to adhere to others, particularly if the contact of their surfaces be sufficiently perfect. On this principle God has formed the feet of many insects, and they are provided with suckers proportionate to their size and weight, so that they can walk up the side of a wall, or along the ceiling of a room with the body downwards. The Mediterranean Sea and the Indian Ocean



contain the sucker fish, or Remora. This has a sucker on its head, and it frequently adheres to the bottom of a ship, and even to the body of a large fish.

AFFIDA'VIT, (L.) a written declaration on oath.

AFFIN'ITY, (Ch.) a tendency of bodies to combine; thus, an acid and an alkali unite, and form a neutral salt. Oil and water do not unite, because they have no affinity.

AFFIRMA'TION, a pledge of veracity; substitute for an oath.

A FORTIO'RI, with stronger reason. [many particulars.

AG'GREGATE, the result of

AGIST'MENT, (L.) taking in cattle to graze at so much per week.

AG'NUS DE'I, the lamb of God.

AG'RICULTURE, the art of cultivating the earth, so as to preserve and increase its fertility.

A'GUE, a periodical fever which occurs chiefly in low marshy situations.

AID-DE-CAMP, (*aid-de-kong'*), an officer attending on a general to receive and carry orders.

AIR, a subtile, invisible, elastic fluid; its bulk and density depending upon the temperature and pressure to which it is exposed. It is 820 times lighter than water*.

A'LABASTER, a white stone, similar to marble, but softer in texture. It is used for ornaments, and small pieces of statuary.

ALBI'NOS, a white race, with flaxen hair, red eyes, and a pale livid whiteness.

ALBU'MEN, (Ch.) a transparent and viscous fluid, found in the greatest purity in the white of eggs.

AL'CHEMY, a vain art which had in view the discovery of an elixir of perpetual life, and of the power of transmuting baser metals into gold.

AL'COHOL, (Ch.) a highly rectified spirit, produced by vinous fermentation, and separated by distillation†.

* **AIR**.—Air is a material substance; this may be easily proved, for when a youth forces air into a bladder, and closes the aperture, it becomes a ball, which, though scarcely of any weight, feels hard by pressure, and will resist a force equal to the strength of the material by which it is contained. The power and elasticity of air are also exemplified in the air-gun; for, when pressed into such an instrument, and allowed suddenly to escape, it will force a bullet through a deal board an inch thick. Air, however, is not a simple substance; its elements are oxygen, nitrogen, and a very small portion of carbonic acid; the proportion of weight in nine grains of air, is two of oxygen, and seven of nitrogen. On the lower surface of the earth, air is more dense than on the tops of mountains; and the higher we ascend, the thinner and colder it becomes; so that if a pistol be fired at a great height, the sound it produces is scarcely heard. Could we dig to a depth of thirty miles below the surface of the earth, the air would there have the same density as water; at the depth of forty-two miles, it would have that of quicksilver; while at the centre it would be a solid substance. Like every other substance, air has a tendency to gravitate towards the earth; and the lower strata, being pressed upon by the upper, become more compressed. This may be rendered more plain by supposing the atmosphere, which extends to about 45 miles from the earth, to be a column whose weight is 100 pounds; in that case the base would be pressed upon by 99 pounds, the next portion by 98 pounds, and so on, until we arrived at the top, which would sustain no weight at all.

† **ALCOHOL** is chiefly prepared from grapes, molasses, grain, and the farina, or flowery parts, of potatoes; as these substances contain sugary

ALCO'KAN, or Koran, the volume containing the doctrines and precepts of Mahomet.

AL'GEBRA, the science of calculating by means of symbols and letters, instead of by figures.

A'LIAS, (L.) otherwise.

A'LIBI, (L.) being in another place at a certain time.

A'LIEN, (L.) a person born in a foreign land.

ALIENATION, (L.) the act of transferring the title and possession of land, or other things, from one person to another.

AL'IMENT, whatever serves as nutriment to animal life.

AL'IMONY, (L.) the allowance a wife can claim from a husband when separated from him.

AL'QUANT PARTS, numbers which will not divide or measure a whole number exactly. Thus,

seven is an aliquant part of sixteen.

AL'QUOT PARTS, numbers which will divide and measure a whole number exactly, without any remainder. For instance, two is an aliquot part of four, three of nine, and four of sixteen.

AL'KALI, (Ch.) an appellation given to certain substances which excite an ebullition when mixed with acids.*

AL'KALINE, having the properties of an alkali.

ALLE'GIANCE (L.) the duty which binds the subject to the sovereign, in return for that protection which the sovereign affords the subject.

AL'LEGORY, a figurative speech, in which something more is intended than is expressed in the words taken literally†.

matter, which is the basis of vinous fermentation. Alcohol is a hot, pungent, colourless, transparent fluid, so volatile as to be easily converted into vapour by the heat of the hand, and is said to be incapable of being frozen. It is a strong poison, a powerful antiseptic, and constitutes, also, the intoxicating property in wine, beer, and other strong drinks.

*ALKALI.—This word was first used by the Arabians as a name for the salt procured from the ashes left after the burning of marine vegetables, particularly the *salt kali*. The chief alkalies are potash, soda, and ammonia; the first two are called *fixed* alkalies, the last *volatile* alkali. Potash is obtained by burning wood, and other vegetable matter, to white ashes, which, after being well washed, are subjected to heat in a crucible. Soda is a mineral alkali, being sometimes found in large seams in the earth; and in seaweed, but it is now obtained by the application of sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol) to common salt. It is an important ingredient in the manufacture of glass and soap. Ammonia is termed a *volatile alkali*, because it is principally in a gaseous state.

† ALLEGORY.—One of the most beautiful is in the eightieth psalm, in which God's peculiar people, the Jews, are spoken of as a vineyard: "Thou hast brought a vine out of Egypt; thou hast cast out the heathen and planted it. Thou didst cause it to take deep root, and it filled the land. The hills were covered with its shadow, and the boughs thereof were like the goodly cedars. Why hast thou broken down her hedges, so that all that pass do pluck her? and the boar out of the wood doth waste it, and the wild beast doth devour it. Return, we beseech thee, O God of hosts! look down from heaven, and behold, and visit this vine, and the vineyard thy right hand hath planted, and the branch thou madest strong for thyself." In this allegory, there is no circumstance that does not strictly agree with a vine; while, at the same time, the whole agrees with the Jewish state represented by this figure.

ALLE'GRO, (Mu.) the part played in a lively and gay manner.

ALLI'TERATION, a figure of speech, chiefly used in poetry.*

ALLO'DIAL, (L) relating to lands which, under the feudal system, were free, their owners owing no service to a superior lord.

ALL'SPICE, the dried unripe berry of the Pimento tree, a native of Mexico and the West Indies. The flavour is highly aromatic, and includes that of several spices.

ALLU'VIAL, relating to those parts of the earth's surface brought together or deposited by inundations, or mountain torrents. Gravel, loam, clay, sand, brown coal, bog, iron ore, wood, and coal, are of this kind.

AL'MOND, the kernel of a peach, which grows in the south of Europe.

A'LOES, a medicine of bitter flavour, distilled from the leaves of the aloe-tree. In the East, another species, called tambac, is a perfume highly valued.

AL'PHA, the first letter of the Greek alphabet. [place or space.

AL'TITUDE, the height of a

AL'TO RELIE'VO, sculptured work, standing out from the general flat surface.

AL'UM, a whitish crystalline salt, consisting of clay, potash, and sulphuric acid†.

AMAL'GAM, a combination of mercury with other metallic substances.

AMANUEN'SIS, a person who writes what another dictates.

AM'AZONS, female warriors, most of whose recorded exploits are the creation of fancy.

AM'AZON, a river of South America, being above 3000 miles in length, and 200 or 300 feet deep, at 1500 m. from its mouth.

AMBAS'SADOR, a person sent as the representative of a nation to a foreign country on any public business.

AM'BER, a yellow gum, which becomes electrical by friction.

AM'BERGRIS, a solid, opaque, fatty substance, found on the seashores in warm climates, and supposed to be produced by the sperm whale.

AMBIDEX'TER, a person who can use both hands with equal ease; one who in party disputes will act on either side.

AMBIGU'ITY, employment of words which admit of various significations.

AMERCE'MENT, (L.) punishment by a pecuniary penalty.

* ALLITERATION,—consists in the repetition of the same letter at certain intervals; as

"Ruin seize thee, ruthless King."

The following on Cardinal Wolsey seems designed to ridicule alliteration:

"Begot by butchers, but by bishops bred,

"How high his highness holds his haughty head!"

† ALUM,—is sometimes found ready formed in the earth; but it is more commonly obtained from a clayey earth, called Alumina, or from the alum-ore collected from pits of coal. When this ore is first dug up, it is put into depositories freely exposed to the air, and covered with water impregnated with sulphate of iron and alumina. When the water has imbibed the saline matter, and the earthy sediment is separated from it, the water is evaporated by boiling. It is then transferred to large coolers, where the process of crystallization takes place. The crystals undergo several processes, for the purpose of purifying the alum till it is fit for use.

AM'ETHYST, a precious stone*.

AMMO'NIA, (Ch.) a volatile gas, caused by heat and moisture acting on animal matter; its smell is suffocating, and when most concentrated, destroys life†.

AM'MONITE, or snake-stone; a fossil-shell rolled up into a serpentine-shape. [don.]

AM'NESTY, (L.) a general pardon.

AMOR PATRIA, love of country.

AMPHIB'IOUS, being so formed as to be able to live at pleasure upon land, or in the water.

AM'PHITRITE, (Z.) a small sea insect: in the Heathen Mythology it is the goddess of the sea.

AM'ULETS, stones or trifles worn as supposed preventives of disorders or ill fortune.

ANAC'HRONISM, an error in computing time.

AN'AGRAM, a transposition of the letters of some name, by means of which a new word is formed.

ANAEP'TICS, (Med.) restoratives which serve to repair the strength.

ANAL'OGY, a certain resemblance or agreement between two or more things, which in other respects are entirely different.

ANALYSIS, the act of dividing a subject into its component parts, and a contrary process to *Synthesis*, which consists in uniting the parts into a whole.

ANA'STROPHE, in rhetoric the reversion of words in a sentence.

ANATH'EMA, a curse pronounced

ANAT'OMY, the art of dissecting bodies for the purpose of examining their structure, and the nature, uses, and functions of the various parts‡.

AN'CHORITE, one who, as an assumed service to God, denies himself the comforts of life, and separates himself from the world.

ANDAN'TE, (Mu.) is the me

* AMETHYST.—The precious stones are of various colours, and transparent. The *Diamond* is white; *Ruby* and *Garnet* different shades of red. *Amethyst* is violet; *Sapphire* and *Torquoise*, different shades of blue. *Emerald*, *Beryl*, and *Aqua-marine*, are different shades of green. The *Topaz* is yellow. The stones which are not deemed precious, are the *Opal*, *Cornelian*, *Onyx*, *Sardonyx*, *Agate*, and *Jasper*. These will all take a fine polish; they are of various colours, and are used by jewellers for ornaments.

† AMMONIA.—It is artificially produced from most animal matter, except fat, by subjecting it to heat in iron cylinders; and when bones, hoofs, horns, woollen rags, and pounded coal, are thus burnt, a large quantity of carbonate of ammonia is obtained, some of which is in a solid form, but the greater portion in a liquid state, having a pungent, disagreeable smell. From these is formed Spirit of Hartshorn.

‡ ANATOMY.—The names of various parts of the human body are, the *skull*, which contains the brain; the *jaws* and *teeth*, by the motions of which the tones of the voice are regulated, and the important process of chewing the food performed; the *gums*; the *tongue*; the *palate*, or roof of the mouth, which is the organ of taste; the *mouth*; the *gullet*, or throat, the passage through which the food is conveyed into the stomach; the *windpipe*, or passage for the breath to and from the lungs; the *chest*, or interior of the breast, containing the heart and lungs, and other organs. The *stomach* resembles a bagpipe in shape; into this the food is received and digested, and from thence it passes into the bowels. The

dium between the extremes of slow and quick time; gentle, distinct, and soothing.

ANEMOMETER, an instrument for measuring the force and velocity of wind.

AN'EURISM, (Ph.) a diseased swelling of an artery, attended with an irregular pulsation.

AN'GLE, (Mat.) the space between two lines which meet at a point. When they meet perpendicularly it is a *right* angle, and is 90 degrees; when less, it is an *acute* angle; and when larger, an *obtuse* angle.

AN'GLICISM, a mode of speech peculiar to the English.

ANIMAL'cule, an animal exceedingly small; sometimes invisible to the naked eye.

AN'IMUS, the spirit of any thing, or the principle of life.

ANNIVER'SARY, the annual return of some remarkable day.

ANNO'TATION, a brief commentary. [our Lord.

ANNO DOMINI, in the year of AN'NULAR, in the form of, or resembling a ring.

AN'ODYNE, (Med.) that which has the power to mitigate pain and produce sleep.

ANOM'ALY, deviation from common rule. [fying before.

AN'TE, a Latin particle, signifying ANTECE'DENT, a word or argument that goes before.

ANTE MERID'IAN, the time before noon; its abbreviated form is A. M. [ers of insects.

ANTEN'NÆ, the horns or feelers ANTEPENULTIMATE, the last but two of any number of letters, words, or things.

ANTHO'LOGY, (Bo.) a collection

heart is a muscular vessel by the motion of which the blood is circulated through the body. The *lungs*, sometimes called the *lights*, receive and discharge the air we breathe. The *liver* is a firm substance on the right side of the lower part of the belly, and separates the bile from the blood. The *glands* are small roundish lumps which secrete various fluids from the blood: the *kidnies* belong to this class. The *bladder* is a bag which ceives a large portion of fluid intended to be passed from the body.

There are, beside, several substances and organs which extend through the body. *Bones* are hard substances which form the skeleton, or framework. The *spine*, or back-bone, is formed of a number of small bones, called *vertebræ*, so united to each other as to be perfectly flexible. *Ribs* are curved bones, joined to the spine behind, and to the breast-bone in front. *Cartilage* is a smooth, gristly substance, covering the ends of bones at their joints. *Ligaments* are bands which connect bones. *Joints* are the parts where the bones are united. *Muscles* are fibrous portions of flesh, by which the motions of the body are performed. *Tendons* are the ends of the muscles formed into cords. A *sincw* is a smaller kind of tendon. *Nerves* are small cords which proceed from the brain, and extend through every part, causing sensation, or feelings. *Arteries* are the larger blood vessels, conveying the blood from the heart to the most distant part. *Veins* are smaller vessels through which the blood is conducted back again. At every pulsation, or beating of the heart, the blood is forced into the arteries, and causes the motion called the *pulse*. In the same manner the blood flows into the veins and returns to the heart: this motion is called the *circulation* of the blood. The *pores* are very small openings in the skin, through which a watery fluid escapes.

of flowers; in poetry it is a selection of choice poems.

AN'THRACITE, a species of coal which kindles without flame or smoke, and burns with an intense heat. It is of value in the smelting of iron.

ANTHROPOPH'AGI, a word signifying men-eaters.

AN'TI, a Greek particle, signifying *contrary to*.

ANTICLI'MAX, in oratory or writing, a descent or fall, from the great to the little.

AN'TIDOTE, a remedy

AN'TIMONY, a white brittle metal, incapable of being rolled into sheets or drawn into wire; it is used in medicine in different forms.

ANTIP'ODES, the place diametrically opposite to another*.

ANTITH'ESIS, a figure in rhetoric by which a contrast is drawn between two things, so as to exhibit the opposite qualities of each†.

ANTISEP'TICS, those substances which prevent putrefaction, as salt, nitre, sugar, vinegar, charcoal, and alcohol.

AN'TITYPE, a figure corresponding to some type.

APE'RIENT, (Med.) a mildly laxative drug.

APHE'LION, (As.) that point of a planet's orbit, in which it is most distant from the sun.

A'PIARY, a place where bees are kept in hives.

A'POGEE, (As.) the greatest distance of the moon from the earth.

APOC'RYPHAL, something doubtful, or unknown.

A'POGRAPH, a copy or transcript of some book or writing.

APOL'LO, the fabled god of poetry, music, and the fine arts.

A'POLOGUE, a fable or story so contrived as to teach some moral truth.

AP'OPLEXY, a disorder of the brain, which suddenly destroys all sensation.

A POSTERIO'RI, from the effect to the cause.

APOS'TLES, the twelve disciples of Christ, who after his crucifixion preached the gospel.

APOS'TROPHE, in rhetoric a sudden change by which a speaker turns his discourse from the subject to some person or thing; as, O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory? ‡

AP'OTHEGM, (*Apothem*) a short, sententious, instructive maxim; as, "Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom."

* ANTIPODES.—If we suppose a hole to be bored from any given place through the centre of the earth to another, that part would be the antipodes to the former place. The antipodes to England is in the Southern Ocean, in latitude $51\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S. and longitude 180° W. At this place it is night during our day, and summer during our winter.

† ANTITHESIS.—The following is a specimen; as, "*He* was great by the energies of nature; *you* were little by the misapplication of wit. Wit in *him* was of spontaneous growth; in *you* it seemed to be the fruit of crude study."

‡ APOSTROPHE.—It is frequently used in poetry, in which only it is admissible, to reduce a line to its proper measure, as in the following example:—

Fix'd to no spot is happiness sincere,
'Tis no where to be found, or ev'ry where.

In *Grammar*, it denotes a note or character placed over a letter instead of a vowel, to shew that the vowel is not to be pronounced.

APOTHE'OSIS, a ceremony, by which emperors, holy men, and others, were consecrated, or deified after death.

AP'PANAGE, land set apart by princes, to support their younger children.

APPEA'L, (L.) the removal of a cause from an inferior to a superior court.

A PRIO'RI, from the cause to the effect.

APPROXIMA'TION, a drawing near to.

APPROPRIA'TION, (L.) the disposal of tithes which do not belong to the beneficed clergyman, but are devoted to the support of a college or a bishoprick. If a layman hold them, the holding is an *impropriation*.

AQUAFO'R'TIS, (Ch.) the name given to diluted nitric acid. It corrodes metals.

AQUAT'IC, that which lives and grows in or on the water.

AQUATINT'A, a style of engraving resembling the effect of a drawing made with Indian ink.

AQ'UEDUCT, a conveyance for water*.

AR'ABESQUE, any fanciful enrichments or sculpture, used upon flat surfaces, consisting of interlacing, foliage, scrolls, or network†.

AR'BITRATOR, (L.) a judge, chosen by the mutual consent of disputants to settle their dispute.

ARBORES'CENT, having a resemblance to trees.

AR'CHITECTURE, the art of designing and erecting buildings. It contains five orders, called the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite.

AR'CHITRAVE, that part of a column immediately over the capital.

AR'CHETYPE, the first model of any work.

ARGILLA'CEOUS, partaking of the nature of clay.

ARGUMEN'TUM AD HOM'INUM, an argument to the man.

ARISTOC'RACY, a form of government where the supreme power is vested jointly in the principal persons of the state. The nobility of any country.

ARITH'METIC, the art of numbering or reckoning.

ARO'MA, that part of odorous

* AQUEDUCT.—To bring water from a distance, some of the most stupendous works of antiquity were erected. Had the ancients been aware of the influence of the atmosphere upon all fluids, a great proportion of their labour might have been spared. As the Romans extended their conquests, they built aqueducts near the most important cities; and our cut is a representation of the *Pont du Gard*, which remains as a monument of the genius and industry of that people. It is situated near Nismes, in the South of France, and is composed of three several bridges, one above the other, of which the arcades successively diminish in space and increase in number. The first bridge or range of arches is composed of arched openings, 500 feet long, and 62 feet high; the second range has eleven arches, of the same height as that beneath, but 793 feet in length; the third range consists of thirty-five arches or arcades, on a scale smaller by five to one; and this was the canal or aqueduct, four feet in height, five feet in breadth, its side-walls or parapets two feet six inches thick, its sides incrustated with a layer of cement three inches thick, and a coat of red paint over, and its bed of mixed pebbles, sand, and lime, eight inches thick, as new as if it were the work of the last age: the whole joined two lofty heights, and carried the waters of the Uzes to ancient Nismes.

bodies which affects the organs of smell.

AROMAT'IC, yielding a fragrant smell, and imparting a warm taste.

ARPEG'GIO, distinctness of tone in musical language.

ARRAIGN'MENT, (L.) is the calling of a person to the bar of a court, to answer an indictment.

ARREST, (L.) the seizing a person to place him in custody.

AR'ROW ROOT, a plant of highly nutritious qualities, used by the Indians as a remedy for the wounds inflicted by poisoned arrows.

AR'SENAL, a magazine, a place where warlike equipments are stored.

AR'SENIC, (Ch.) a brittle whitish metal, strongly poisonous. It is obtained from several minerals.

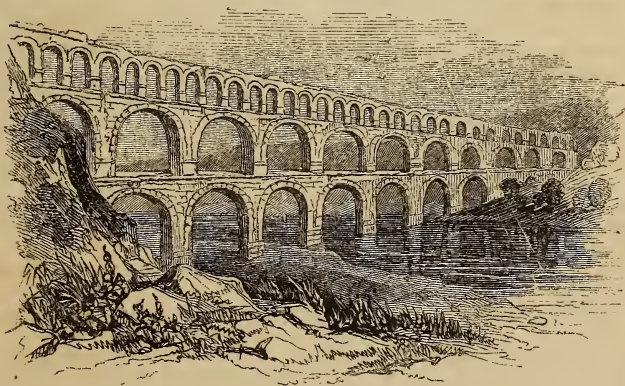
AR'TERIES, that class of vessels which distribute the red or oxygenated blood over the body.

ARTE'SIAN WELLS, borings made through various strata of earth, from which water rises spontaneously.

ASAFET'IDA, a resinous gum, of a very offensive smell, obtained from a plant which is a native of Persia.

ASBES'TOS, a fibrous mineral, very abundant in Corsica*.

The City of Rome was at one time supplied with water from twenty aqueducts, whose sources were from thirty to sixty miles distant. The series of arches in one of these was calculated at 7000, their height being,



in many places, more than a hundred feet. The ruins of several of these splendid works remain; and modern Rome is supplied by water by three of the ancient aqueducts, which have undergone repairs and restoration.

† ARABESQUE.—Thus named, because the Arabians, with whom it originated, rejected the representation of animals.

* ASBESTOS.—This fibrous mineral, sometimes called *Mountain flax*, was formerly manufactured into cloth, for the purpose of wrapping the dead bodies intended to be burned. Such cloth resisted any ordinary fire, and thus the ashes of the corpse were preserved distinct, and could be placed

ASCAR'IDES, worms that infest the intestines of animals.

ASPHAL'TUM, a mineral pitch, one of the varieties of bitumen, formed by the decomposition of vegetable matter*.

ASSAY'ING, the process of testing the purity of the precious metals; it determines the quantity of any ore contained in them.

ASS'ETS, (L.) goods or money sufficient to satisfy a legal demand.

ASSID'UOUS, constant in application and study, till the object is accomplished.

ASSIGN'MENT, (L.) transferring the interest which a man has in anything to another person.

ASSIMILA'TION, the act of converting anything into the nature and substance of another.

ASSUMP'SIT, (L.) a voluntary promise, by which a man assumes or takes upon himself to perform or pay any thing to another.

ASTH'MA, a disease of the lungs, causing painful, difficult, and laborious breathing, with a hissing cough.

ASTROL'OGY, the impudent pretence of an ability to foretell future events by the situations and aspects of the heavenly bodies.

ASTRIN'GENT, binding or contracting.

ASTRON'OMY, the science of

the celestial bodies, explaining their magnitude, motion, distances, period, eclipses, and order.

ATHENÆ'UM, an ancient place for public teaching.

ATHLE'TE, those who contested at the public games of Greece for the prizes given in reward of superior personal strength and agility.

AT'OM, a particle of matter so very minute as to admit of no further division.

ATTACH'MENT, (L.) the seizure of goods which are not removed, but secured till the issue of a cause is known.

ATTAIN'DER, (L.) that stain or infamy which is incurred by a man who has committed felony, treason, or other crime, and who is capitally convicted of the same.

ATTENUA'TION, the art of making any thing thin or slender.

ATTOR'NEY, (L.) one who is qualified to take out any process in a court of law; a legal agent.

ATTESTA'TION, (L.) the giving testimony or evidence of the truth of any thing, especially in writing.

ATTRAC'TION, the tendency which all bodies have to approach each other.

ATTRI'TION, such a motion of bodies against one another, as strikes off some superficial parti-

in vases or urns. The art of making this cloth was lost in the middle ages; but recently some portions of dress were made from it, under the idea that it would prove useful to firemen and others, who might be exposed to the action of flame.

* ASPHALTUM is found in abundance near the Dead Sea, and in still greater quantities in the island of Trinidad, where there is a large plain of it, called the Tar Lake, which is three miles round, and is of unknown depth. Asphaltum constituted the chief material of the Greek fire. The ancients generally used it as mortar in their buildings, and the Egyptians used it in their process of embalming. In combination with gravel it forms a very hard cement, and is now much employed in the paving of streets.

cles. The grinding and polishing of bodies is performed by attrition.

AT'ROPHY, (Med.) a disease, under the influence of which the body, or some of its parts, from various causes, insensibly wastes away.

AT'TRIBUTES, in logic, are what may be affirmed or denied of things.*

AU'DITOR, an officer appointed annually to examine accounts.

AU'GURY, the assumed power of foretelling events by signs and omens.

AU'LIC, the high court or council of the German empire.

AU'RICLES, (An.) muscular appendages to the heart and ears.

AURO'RA, the morning twilight.

AURO'RA BOREA'LIS, the northern lights.†

AUSCULTA'TION, the discovery of disease from internal sounds.

AU'TOGRAPH, a person's handwriting.

AUTOM'ATON, a figure to which

motion is given by wheels, springs, and weights. [helps.]

AUXIL'IARY, anything that AV'ALANCHE, an increasing mass of snow that rolls from the tops of high mountains.

AVA'TAR, an Hindoo word used to express an incarnate descent of the god Vishnu upon earth, nine of which descents are held to have been already made, while the tenth is yet to come.

AV'ERAGE, the results from an equal division of several sums added together.

AV'IARY, a place for the feeding and breeding of birds.

Az'OTE, (Ch.) called also Nitrogen, is one of the substances or gases of which air is composed; it will extinguish flame and destroy life. It forms about 4 fifths of atmospheric air.

B.

BA'CHELOR, a man unmarried‡.

BAIL, (L.) sureties who undertake to produce, at a certain time and place, a person who may be charged with an offence.

* ATTRIBUTES.—In painting and sculpture they are symbols added to several figures, to intimate their particular office and character. Thus, an eagle is an attribute of Jupiter; a peacock, of Juno; a club, of Hercules; a palm, of Victory; &c. The perfections of God, as justice, goodness, wisdom, and power, are called his attributes.

† AURORA BOREALIS.—This luminous, oscillating meteor appears at night, and most usually in frosty weather. It is seldom seen towards the equator, but appears with the greatest lustre towards the polar regions, where its effulgence affords a very beautiful light. This phenomenon is supposed to result from the movement of electricity through the air. Its appearance has sometimes caused great terror to those who were unacquainted with its harmless effect.

‡ BACHELOR.—At Universities, a title given to persons who have obtained the first degree in the particular study to which they are devoted. Before a person can be admitted to this degree at Oxford, (and the same rule applies to Cambridge,) he must study there four years; three years additional entitle him to the degree of Master of Arts, and in seven years more he may attain the dignity of Bachelor of Divinity. A Bachelor of Music must have composed an exercise for voices and instruments, in six parts, which exercise must be publicly performed in the University. Knight Bachelor is the designation of the lowest order of Knights, whose title is not hereditary.

BALL, a round substance*.

BALLO'ON, an aerial machine†.

BANK'RUPT, a man in debt beyond the power of payment.

BAR'BACAN, an outer defence or fortification to a city or castle.

BARIL'LA, an alkaline substance obtained from the ash of sea weed, and formerly employed in manufacturing soap and glass. But common rock salt has now nearly superseded its use.

BAR'IOSCOPE, an instrument which determines the true quantity of air in a certain space.

BAROM'ETER, an instrument for measuring the weight or pressure of the atmosphere‡.

BAR'RATRY, (L.) fomenting quarrels and law-suits; any foul practice on the part of the master or mariners of a ship.

BARRICA'DE, to stop up a passage with materials the most readily obtained.

BAR'ROW, in British Antiquities a mound of earth raised as a sepulchral monument over the bodies of deceased warriors.

BAR'TER, the exchange of one commodity for another; the mode adopted among those tribes or people who possess no money.

BARY'TES, a combination of the metal barium and oxygen.

BASIL'ICON, an ointment consisting of resin, oil, and wax.

* BALL, in *astronomy*, is a globe or sphere. Place a line round it, and the length of that is the circumference, or 360 degrees; cut it exactly in halves, and it forms two "hemispheres;" put a line across the widest flat surface of the divided ball, and the length that way is the "diameter" about one third of the circumference): again, cut one of the hemispheres in two, and you have a quarter, and "a right angle" of 90 degrees. In *philosophy*, when a ball is bowled up to a certain object its turning round is called a "revolution on its axis;" as it goes onward, its motion is said to be "rectilinear," that is, in a straight line. The action of your hand, which set the ball in motion, is called "force;" the speed, at which it goes is "velocity," or rate of motion: should a few stones prevent the ball reaching the object, its motion is "retarded;" but should it reach the point aimed at, and pass down a declivity behind, it then receives an "accelerated" motion. At cricket playing, when the ball is struck by the bat, the blow is called the *momentum*: and the distance it may travel depends on the relative sizes of the bat and ball, and the force with which it was struck. From principles similar to these, have the three following laws of motion been established. 1.—*That every body will continue in a state of rest, until put into motion by some external force applied to it, and if that force be single, the motion so produced will be in a straight line, rectilinear.* 2.—*Change of motion is always proportioned to the moving force impressed, and is always made in the direction of the right line in which the force acts.* 3.—*Action and Re-action are equal in equal quantities of matter, and act in contrary directions to each other.*

† BALLOONS, are formed of silk, and are rendered air-tight by a varnish made of a solution of gums and India rubber. They are sometimes filled with hydrogen or heated air, which is much lighter than the atmospheric air; but the ordinary coal gas, when the more valuable illuminating gas is evolved, is often used, as it contains less carbon, and is much lighter.

‡ BAROMETER.—The action of this instrument is the pressure of the air on a column of mercury, which is an elastic substance, that is ex-

BASAL'TES, a heavy hard stone*.

BASS RELIEF, sculpture, the figures of which do not stand fully out from the ground.

BASTINA'DO, the punishment of beating on the soles of the feet.

BAS'TION, a rampart or bulwark projecting beyond the walls of a town.

BAT'ON, a staff, or truncheon, a symbol of authority. [soldiers.

BATTAL'ION, a body of foot

BAT'TEN, a narrow slip of wood used for building purposes.

BAT'TERY, (L.) a violent beating or striking any person.

BAT'TLEMENTS, walls raised above the top of a fortified building, having openings for the discharge of missiles.

BAY'-SALT, salt obtained by the evaporation of sea-water in shallow pits.

BAZAA'R, an eastern name for a daily market, or exchange.

BEATIFICA'TION, an act by which the Pope declares that a deceased person is blessed.

BEAU MOND'E, the gay and fashionable world.

BELLES LETTRES, (*bel-la'-ter*) polite literature, especially that species which has a reference to matters of taste.

BELLIG'ERENT, engaged in war; inclined to war. [and tin.

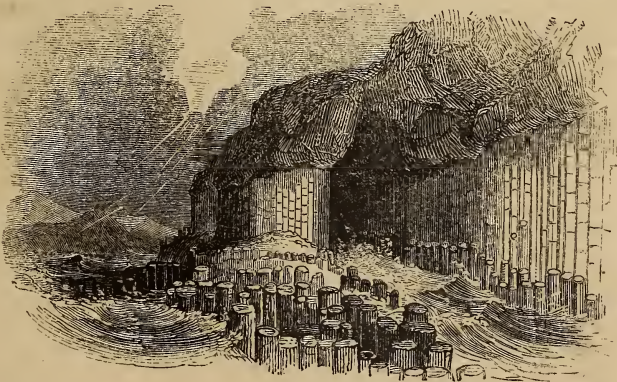
BELL-METAL, an alloy of copper

BELVEDERE, (Ar.) an eminence for the enjoyment of a prospect, or a fine view.

BEN'ZOIN, (Med.) a gum or

panded or contracted by weight. It is sometimes called a weather-glass, because it indicates by its rising or falling any change which the atmosphere undergoes. It is also used to ascertain the height which travellers may attain, either on a mountain, or in a balloon, as the mercury falls about one tenth of an inch in every 100 feet of a perpendicular ascent.

* **BASALTES**.—This stone is supposed to be of volcanic origin, as it is often found near volcanoes. Large columns of basalt form the Giants'



Causeway, in Ireland, and the Isle of Staffa, one of the Hebrides. The most remarkable specimen is the Cave of Fingal, of which a representation is here given. This is an object of great magnificence. It is entered by an

resin, sometimes called *gum ben-jamin*.

BER'GAMOT, a fruit produced by grafting the citron on the Bergamot pear tree: its essence makes a delightful perfume.

BE'TEL NUT, the fruit of an Indian plant, the leaf of which is chewed by Southern Asiatics, to sweeten the breath and strengthen the stomach.

BIBLIO'GRAPHER, a person well acquainted with books.

BIG'AMY, the crime of second marriage, while the first husband or wife is living.

BILE, a fluid of a greenish colour and viscid consistence, secreted by the liver*.

BILL, a writing; a document†.

BIL'LION, a million of millions.

BIOG'RAPHY, the history of a person's life.

BIS'MUTH, (Mi.) a brittle metal

of a reddish or yellowish-white colour. It is very hard, but easily fusible, and unites with other metals, rendering them more fusible; it is therefore used in making solder, printer's types, and pewter.

BIT'UMEN, or Pitch; a combustible mineral, which, when most fluid, is called naphtha; when glutinous, petroleum; and when hard, asphaltum.

BR'VALVES, a class of shell-fish, comprising those which have shells of two pieces united by a hinge.

BLA'ZONRY, the art of describing all that belongs to heraldic or armorial bearings.

BLUB'BER, the fat of whales and other large fish.

BO'NA FIDE, (L.) real, just, and lawful, as when a person has performed an action in good faith.

irregular arch, fifty-three feet broad, and one hundred and seventeen feet high; the interior is two hundred and fifty feet in length. The sides, which are straight, are divided into pillars; and the roof is of a light colour, which, when contrasted with the dark colour of the stone itself, produces an effect similar to Mosaic work. In general appearance the cavern resembles the rich ornaments of some grand Gothic building. In fine weather the farther end of the cave can be reached by boats, but with the least swell they are liable to be dashed to pieces.

* BILE.—The liver is the organ that secretes the bile, and is also the gland by which this fluid is formed. The use of the bile is the assistance which it gives to the digestion of our food. After food has been swallowed, it is reduced in the stomach to a fluid mass called chyme, which, when accumulated, is ejected from thence; and then, by the action of bile, it becomes chyle, and is separated into the nutritious, and excrementous parts. The bile also stimulates the intestinal canal, for when there is a deficiency of bile, the body is generally costive.

† BILL.—In *Chancery*, a Bill is a written declaration of a grievance for which redress is claimed. A *Bill of Entry* is an account of goods delivered at a Custom-house. A *Bill of Exchange* is a note ordering payment of money at a certain time. A *Bill of Lading* is the receipt of the master of a ship, for goods which he has undertaken to deliver at a certain place. A *Bill of Parcels* is an account given by the seller to the buyer, of the qualities and quantities of goods sold to him. A *Bill of Sale* is a deed by which one person secures to another possession of certain goods for which he has received a consideration. A *Bill of Costs* is an account by a lawyer to a client of his expences and charges.

Bo'RAX, a mineral salt much used in chemical operations.

Bor'OUGH, a town, not a city, governed by a corporation.

Bor'OUGH-ENGLISH, a custom by which the youngest son inherits instead of the eldest.

Bot'ANY, that science which treats of the nature and classification of plants.

Bot'TOMRY, (L.) the borrowing of money on a contingency; thus, if a ship returns in safety, the money is to be paid with interest; if otherwise, it is lost or forfeited.

BRAN'DY, a liquor consisting of alcohol, water, and resin.

BRASS, an alloy, or mixture, of one third zinc, and two-thirds copper.

BRAVU'RA, (Mu.) a difficult passage requiring a brilliant and dashing style of singing.

BREAD, an article of food*.

BREAK'WATER, a fence of stone or wood to break the force with which the sea enters a harbour.

BREC'CIA, or pudding-stone, an aggregate substance formed of several varieties of small stones.

BREST'SUMMER, (*bres-sa-mer*) (Ar.) the beam over a shop window, or the support of a wall.

BREVET', rank conferred in an army, without corresponding pay or duty.

BRE'VIARY, the book of the daily service of the Church of Rome.

BRI'BERY, the crime of giving or taking rewards for bad practices.

BRO'KER, an agent appointed to transact particular business for and between others†.

BRIM'STONE, the common name for *Sulphur*. This mineral is chiefly found in the neighbourhood of volcanoes, or burning mountains.

BRON'CHIA, (*bron-ke-a*) (An.) the various branches of the trachea, or windpipe, which convey the air to the lungs.

BRONCHOT'OMY, in surgery, an incision made in the windpipe to counteract the tendency of certain suffocating diseases.

BULBOUS, of rounded shape, as roots with fibres at the base.

BUDE'LIGHT, a gas light, with the air so directed upon the flame as to give more perfect combustion and increased brilliancy.

BUL'LION, gold and silver not considered as coin.

BUL'LETIN, an official account of an event of general interest.

BUR'GLARY, (L.) the crime of breaking into an inhabited house and stealing, or intending to steal.

BURLET'TA, a light description of comic drama.

* BREAD is usually made of flour and water, and, to render it light, yeast, or barm, which is the froth of beer in a state of fermentation, is employed. *Leaven* is sour dough, used instead of yeast. *Unleavened* bread is not fermented. At the feast of the Passover, bread thus prepared is eaten by the Jews, as a memorial of the haste in which they left the land of Egypt.

† *Exchange Brokers*, are those who negotiate the purchase or sale of foreign bills of exchange. *Insurance Brokers* effect insurances on ships and merchandize, against the perils to which they are exposed. *Stock Brokers* effect purchases and sales of the public stocks and funds, or in the stock or fund of any company or corporation. *Pawnbrokers* are those who lend money at interest upon goods placed in their hands, as a security for the return of the loan.

BUR'SAR, a pupil supported upon endowment.

BUR'SÆ MUÇO'SÆ, (An.) a set of small organs which secrete a fatty fluid for the lubrication of joints and tendons.

C.

CADU'CEUS, a wand encircled by serpents, the attribute of the heathen god Mercury; it is also an emblem of peace.

CADU'COUS, (Bo.) falling early

CAISSOON', (*kas-soon*), the case within which the foundations of a bridge are laid; or a chest filled with bombs or powder.

CAIRN, a heap of stones, raised as a memorial over a grave*.

CAL'AMINE, a kind of bituminous fossil earth, a mixture of which with copper forms brass.

CAL'AMUS, a rush, or reed, used anciently as a pen to write on parchment, or papyrus.

CALCA'REOUS, a species of spar, or other earthy matter containing lime, or formed wholly of it.

CALCINA'TION, the process of reducing bodies to a brittle pulverisable condition by the action of fire.

CAL'CULUS, stones or concretions found in the body, deposited either from the bile or the urinary secretion; it is also applied to the higher orders of mathematical reasoning.

CA'LENDs, the first day of every Roman month.

CALEFAC'TION, the act of heating.

CALIG'RAPHY, fine handwriting, or the art of penmanship.

CA'LIBRE, the interior diame-

ter of the bore of any piece of ordnance.

CAL'OMEL, a compound of oxidised mercury with muriatic acid, and much used in medicine.

CALO'RIC, (Ch.) the principle or cause of heat as distinguished from the sensation.

CALX, a kind of fine powder, which remains of metals, minerals, &c., after they have lost all their humid parts, by the operation of fire.

CAL'YX, (Bo.) the cup, or that part of a plant which surrounds and supports the other parts of the flower.

CA'MEO, a kind of onyx stone, but the term is applied to stones having figures raised in relief upon the surface.

CAM'ERA LU'CIDA, an instrument used for drawing in perspective, and for copying and reducing complicated drawings. The object is reflected, by a prism, on a sheet of paper or other flat surface, and is then traced with a pencil.

CAM'ERA OBSCU'RA, a machine by which objects reflected through a double convex glass are exhibited on a white space beneath the focus of the glass.

CAM'PHOR, a resinous gum extracted from a tree growing in Japan; it is found in small flakes near the centre.

CANONIZA'TION, a process by which the Pope enrols deceased persons in the canon or catalogue of saints.

CAN'ON LAW, ecclesiastical decisions and rules for regulating the church.

* CAIRN.—Similar heaps composed of earth only are called *barrows*. By the Romans they were called *tumuli*. Some of each description are still to be seen in many parts of Great Britain and Ireland, and in several other places.

CANZO'NE, a song in two or three parts, or a lyric to which music may be composed. *Canzonet* is a shorter piece of the same kind.

CAOUT'CHOUC, (*kout-chouk*), or Indian rubber; a resinous gum extracted from a tree growing in the Brazils*.

CA'PER-TREE, (Bo.) a shrub, growing in the south of Europe, the buds of which are pickled.

CA'PIAS, (L.) a writ for the arrest of a person.

CAPIL'LARY, a term applied to delicate tubes which have a very fine bore.

CAPILLARY ATTRACTION is the power that fluids have of rising above their level in fine tubes or pipes. By this attraction, water is sucked up in sugar, sponge, and other porous articles.

CA'RAT, a weight used in weighing diamonds, equivalent to four grains.

CARAVA'N, a large carriage†.

CAR'BON, (Ch.) the inflammable part of any substance; its most common form is charcoal, which is wood burnt without contact with the air‡.

CAR'BONATE, (Ch.) a compound

formed by the union of carbonic acid with different bases; thus are produced carbonate of lime, and carbonate of soda.

CAR'BURET, (Ch.) a substance formed by the combination of carbon with earth, metals, or alkali.

CA'RIA, (Z.) the intermediate link of animals between the mouse and rabbit tribes.

CA'RIES, rottenness of bones.

CARMIN'ATIVES, medicines which promote perspiration.

CARNIV'OROUS, the name given to animals that feed on flesh.

CARO'TID AR'TERIES, (An.) two arteries in the neck, which convey the blood from the heart to the brain.

CARTE BLANCHE, a blank form, a phrase to denote unconditional or unqualified terms.

CAR'TILAGE, (An.) gristle, harder and drier than a ligament, and softer than a bone.

CARTOON', a design on strong paper, preparatory to its being drawn on a wall or canvass.

CAT'APLASM, a synonime for a poultice.

CATALEP'SIS, a sudden suppression of motion and sensation.

CAT'ARACT, an affection of the

* CAOUTCHOU. — The tree from which this is obtained, grows in forests to the height of nearly forty feet before it throws out branches; it then rises several feet higher. Its leaves are thick, smooth, and shining, and are about six inches long. The gum is at first a milky juice, which is extracted from the trunk, in the proportion of about a gill a day, by the means of tapping, at suitable seasons of the year. This juice is spread over lumps of clay, moulded into various forms, and is gradually dried in the sun, or in the smoke of fuel. It is soft and elastic, and resists the action of water, in consequence of which it is used for a great number of articles which require to be waterproof. For this latter purpose it is dissolved in naphtha, or purified coal-tar, and applied as a coating to different kinds of cloth. It has of late years become a very important article of commerce.

† A CARAVAN is also a travelling body of merchants or pilgrims, who join in company for the purposes of convenience or safety. In the East Caravans have both a commercial and a religious character. They are regularly organized by the government, and are placed under the direction

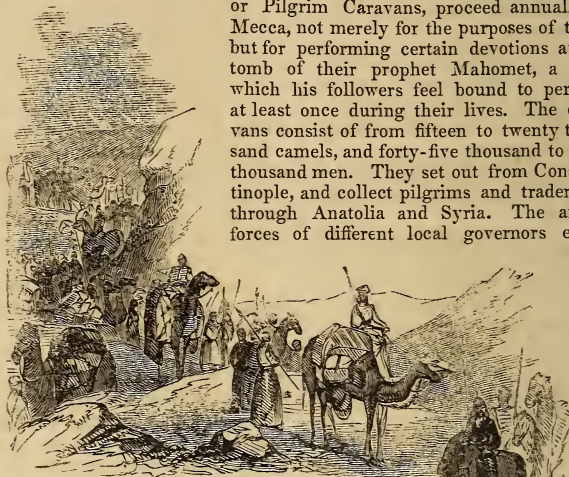
crystalline humour of the eye: a waterfall.

CATARRH', a defluxion from the nose, throat, or windpipe, con-

stituting one common symptom of the complaint termed a cold.

CATAS'TROPHE, the close of any event or course of events,

of officers of rank, who are careful to maintain good order. The Hadji, or Pilgrim Caravans, proceed annually to Mecca, not merely for the purposes of trade, but for performing certain devotions at the tomb of their prophet Mahomet, a duty which his followers feel bound to perform at least once during their lives. The caravans consist of from fifteen to twenty thousand camels, and forty-five thousand to sixty thousand men. They set out from Constantinople, and collect pilgrims and traders all through Anatolia and Syria. The armed forces of different local governors escort



them from town to town; and inns, and fountains of pure water, are provided by the road-sides. When the caravan arrives at Damascus, it is under the protection of the Pasha, who derives both honor and profit from the charge. After remaining at this city for nearly a month, and changing the camels, the caravan proceeds on a thirty days' journey across the desert, with the Pasha, or one of his chief officers, at its head. As the plundering Arabs are always on the look out, it is guarded in the front and rear by troops of horse. The travellers are furnished with animals, tents, and servants, and needful provision, by men who take upon them all the trouble and expense for a given sum. When the Caravan arrives at Mecca, bringing with it goods from many parts of the world, that city presents the appearance of a vast fair.

‡ CARBON, in its purest chrySTALLIZED state is known as the diamond. Ivory black is the carbon of bones, lamp black of oil, and soot is the carbon of coals. It is also found, though in a less pure state, in vegetable, animal, and even mineral bodies. When carbon combines with



CAT'GUT, a strong kind of string made from the membranes of animals, used chiefly for musical instruments.

CAULK'ING, the driving oakum into the seams of a ship, and afterwards saturating them with melted pitch or resin.

CAUS'TIC, any burning application.

CAUSA'TION, the action or power of a cause in producing its effect.

CA'VEAT, (L.) a process for staying a proceeding until further enquiry is made.

CAVIA'RE, sturgeon-roes, salted and preserved as a condiment.

CEL'LULAR, (An.) consisting of little cells or cavities.

CEL'LULAR MEMBRANE, (An.) the integument which connects the various parts of the body.

CEM'ETERY, a place where the remains of the dead are deposited.

CENT'AUR, a poetical fiction, a figure supposed to be compounded of a man and a horse.

CATOP'TRICS, that part of optics which explains the properties of reflected light.

CEN'TIPEDE, an insect said to have a hundred feet.

CENTRIF'UGAL, the tendency with which bodies, restrained in circular motion, endeavour to move in a straight line.

CENTRIP'ETAL, the tendency of bodies to move towards the centre of motion.

CENTU'RION, an officer of Roman infantry, who commanded a century, or one hundred men.

CE'RATE, an ointment composed of wax combined with oil.

CEREBEL'LUM, (An.) that part of the brain in the back of the skull, an injury to which causes the power of volition to cease.

CER'EBRUM, (An.) that part of the brain which occupies the front and top of the skull, the removal or injury of which deprives the animal of sensation.

CERE'MENT, cloths dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies are enfolded.

CERTIORA'RI, (*cer-shi-o-ra-re*) (L.) a writ or precept, issued by a superior court, to bring up the records of a cause from an inferior one, in order that it may be more carefully investigated.

CETA'CEOUS, a class of fishes of the whale kind, which retain their heat in the water, and are

oxygen, two gases are produced, one called *carbonic acid gas*; and the other, containing less oxygen, the *oxyde of carbon*. When Carbon combines with hydrogen, it forms carburetted hydrogen gas, used in gas lights. *Carbonic acid* is an elastic fluid, much heavier than atmospheric air, and will neither support animal life nor combustion. This gas is generated by decayed vegetables in the process of fermentation, and is injurious, and sometimes destructive to persons who inhale it. When accumulated in mines, wells, or very confined rooms, it is commonly called *foul air*. A fearful example of its effects occurred at Barclay and Perkins's brewery. A large vat of strong ale having been emptied, two men went to cleanse it before the carbonic acid gas, produced by the fermentation of the ale, had sufficiently escaped; they instantly fell senseless, and died in a few minutes. Had time been allowed for a due portion of oxygen to enter, these effects would have been counteracted; or had they let down a lighted candle into the vat, the candle would have been extinguished, and thus the danger would have been made apparent.

surrounded by a thick coat of fat or blubber. [alike.]

CET'ERIS PA'RIBUS, other things
CHALK, carbonate of lime*.

CHALYB'EATE, (*ka-lyb-e-ate*)
water impregnated with iron or steel.

CHAM'OMILE, (*kam-o-mile*) a plant of bitter taste, but having many medicinal virtues.

CHARYB'DIS, a whirlpool at the entrance of the Sicilian straits, formerly an object of great terror, and in avoiding which mariners were in danger of running upon the rock Scylla. The terms are now employed figuratively, to describe circumstances of perplexity and danger.

CHAR'TER, a written record of things done between parties, or of privileges granted.

CHEF-D'ŒUVRE, (*shay-doo-ver*) a master-piece, or chief work.

CHEM'ISTRY, (*kem-is-try*) the science which investigates the nature of material substances, and their composition and properties,

together with the changes they undergo. [angels.]

CHER'UBIM, a superior order of

CHEVALI'ER, a horseman armed at all points; a gallant young man.

CHICA'NERY, mean and unfair artifices to pervert, to perplex, and to obscure the truth.

CHIL'TERN HUNDREDS, certain Crown lands, the acceptance of the stewardship of which enables a member of the House of Commons to vacate his seat. No pay is attached to the office.

CHIME'RA, (*ki-me-ra*) a vain and idle fancy.

CHIROG'RAPHY, (*kirog-ra-fe*) the art of writing.

CHI'ROMANCY, (*kiro-man-ce*) a trick by which artful people pretend to know a person's disposition from the lines and marks in the hand.

CHLO'RINE, (Ch.) an elastic gaseous fluid, procured from muriatic acid, by oxyde of manganese†.

* CHALK—is a species of mineral formation, containing the relics of marine organized bodies, and also the hard parts of amphibious and land animals. The chalk hills in England are of greater extent than in any other country; they run nearly from east to west, parallel to each other, though separated by ranges of sand-stone, and low tracts of gravel and clay. The loftiest commences at Flamborough-head, in Yorkshire, and proceeds westward for nearly twenty miles. Two ridges traverse the midland counties, and reach as far east as the borders of Oxfordshire: in Bedfordshire they approach near to each other. South of the Thames there are two ridges, one commencing at the North and South Foreland, passing through the north of Kent, the middle of Surrey, and the north of Hampshire, including the North Downs of Banstead and Epsom; the other commencing near Hastings, at Beachy Head, passes through the south of Hampshire into Dorsetshire, including the South Downs. The more compact kinds of chalk are used as building stone, or are burnt to lime: it is employed in making whitening, in polishing metals and glass, for constructing moulds, and for what is called whitewashing. It is an excellent manure for sandy soils, as it exterminates the corn marigold, or ox-eye, which abounds in such soils.

† CHLORINE.—This powerful gas is made available for manufacturing purposes, in consequence of its readily combining with water and lime. The lime, when powdered, is made to absorb the gas, after which it can be

CHO'COLATE, a composition made from the kernels of cocoa, beaten up with sugar and cinnamon, into a paste.

CHOL'ERA, (*kol-e-ra*) a disease which acts powerfully on the bowels.

CHORD, (*kord*) (Mu.) the union of two or more sounds. In Geometry, a right line connecting the extremes of an arc.

CHOREG'RAPHY, (*ko-reg-ra-fe*) the art of representing dancing by signs, as singing by notes.

CHOROG'RAPHY (*ko-rog-ra-fe*) the art of describing particular regions and countries, either in words or on maps. Its object is more confined than that of geography, and more extensive than that of topography.

CHRISM, (*krism*) in the Romish and Greek churches, the oil used in the anointing of children.

CHRIS'OLITE, (Mi.) a gem of the garnet kind; it was the topaz of the Ancients.

CHROMAT'IC, relating to colour; also to a certain species of ancient music.

CHROMAT'ICS, that part of optics which explains the several properties of light and colour.

CHRON'IC, a term applied to anything that has been of long duration.

CHRONOL'OGY, the science which determines the dates of events and the civil distinctions of time.

CHRONOM'ETER, a superior watch for determining geographical longitudes.

CHRYS'ALIS, the second state of an insect, into which it passes from the caterpillar or reptile form, previous to its becoming a butterfly or moth.

CHYME, (*kyme*) (Ph.) a soft pulp into which the food is converted after its introduction into the stomach*.

CIT'RIC ACID, the sour property in the juice of lemons or limes; generally preserved in the form of crystals. [purities.

CLAR'IFY, to cleanse from impurities.

CIMME'RIAN, dark, gloomy†.

CIN'NABAR, an ore of quicksilver, very heavy, of a red colour.

CIN'NAMON, a pleasant aromatic, the bark of a tree.‡

CIRCE'AN, a power to fascinate or enchant.

CIR'CUS, a round open space for the exhibition of horse-racing and other games.

packed in a dry form, and is called chloride of lime, or bleaching powder. When this is immersed in water, it dissolves, and the water becomes impregnated with the chlorine, and forms bleaching liquid. By the proper application of this, linens and other articles become whitened as effectually in the course of a few hours, as they were, by the old process, in six or eight months. It has the curious and important power of destroying the colour of animal and vegetable matter, and that so completely, that nothing can reproduce the colour it has removed. It is also valuable as a remedy for infection, or a vitiated atmosphere.

* CHYLE—consists of the finer and more nutritious parts of chyme; it is a white milky fluid, and is received into the lacteal vessels, where it is assimilated to the blood, and converted into nutriment.

† CIMMERIAN.—This term is derived from a town that in past ages stood at the mouth of the Black Sea, which the ancients pretended was involved in darkness.

‡ CINNAMON.—This tree is a species of bay, and is a native of Ceylon. Its leaves resemble those of the olive, and the fruit resembles the olive or acorn; but it is the bark alone which is used as spice.

CITA'TION, (L.) a summons to appear before an ecclesiastical judge.

CIT'RON, a large species of lemon.

CIV'IL, relating to the community as a body, or to its policy and government; an epithet shewing the distinction between affairs *criminal, military, and ecclesiastical*.

CIVIL'IAN, a doctor or professor of *civil law*, and equity.

CLAV'ICLE, (An.) the scientific name for the shoulder-blade.

CLEF (Mu.), a mark which determines the name of each line, according to the key in which it is to begin.

CLIMAC'TERIC, is a critical year, or period, in a person's life. The most important is supposed to be the 63rd year, but the 81st is the grand climacteric.

CLI'MAX, gradation, ascent; a figure in rhetoric by which the sentence gradually rises till the

affirmation is completed by some unanswerable argument.

CLIN'ICAL, (Med.) pertaining to a bed; thus, a *clinical lecture* is a discourse founded on a physician's observation of diseases by the bed-side of his patients.

CLOIS'TER, a religious retirement: (Ar.) the covered galleries or porticoes round the inner area of a monastery.

CLOUDS, a collection of vapours suspended in the atmosphere.*

CLOVE, an Indian spice; the dried flower of the buds of the clove tree.

COAL, (Mi.) a solid inflammable substance†. [into a jelly.

COAG'ULATE, to change a liquid

CO'BALT, (Mi.) a semi-metal, nearly resembling fine hardened steel. It is principally used to give a permanent blue colour to glass, and to enamels on metals, porcelain, and earthenware.

CO'COA NUT, the fruit of the cocoa tree‡.

* CLOUDS—are condensed vapours, which, when too dense to rise higher in the atmosphere, accumulate and float at a level in which their weight and that of the atmosphere are equal. When the balance is destroyed by the collision of clouds, or by a cold stratum of air, they fall in rain. Massive round clouds are called *cumulus*; flat long clouds, *cirro stratus*; feathery or hairy clouds are called *cirrus*; and when the cirro stratus intersects the cumulus, the combination is called *nimbus*, from its producing rain. Clouds serve to shield the earth from the scorching rays of the sun. In the operations of the electric fluid, clouds have a principal share, and they particularly serve as a medium for conveying that subtle matter from the atmosphere to the earth, and from the earth to the atmosphere.

† COAL—is a kind of bitumen, the difference being, that coal is of vegetable origin, and bitumen a kind of animal and vegetable substance. It forms in the earth, in masses at various depths, and is supposed to have thus accumulated at some change in the earth's surface, by the deposit of vegetable matter, which has become petrified. The principal mines are those of Newcastle and Whitehaven. At Whitehaven the mines are seven or eight hundred feet in depth, and the galleries excavated extend under the sea, where the water is deep enough to float very large ships.

‡ COCOA.—This plant is found in most tropical climates. It establishes itself within reach of salt water, especially upon reefs and sand-banks,

COCH'INEAL, the drug from which red colour, and especially carmine, is produced; it is the body of an insect found in South America.*

COCK'ET, a warrant certifying that the duties on goods have been paid.

COC'ULUS IN'DICUS, a poisonous Indian berry; often unlawfully used to adulterate malt liquors.

COD'ICIL, (L.) a supplement to a will, to alter or explain something contained in the testament.

COF'FEE, a plant, from the berries of which is extracted a well-known beverage.*

COF'FER DAM, a bank made of piles and clay in the middle of a stream, to keep the water from the spot where the foundation of a bridge is to be laid.

COGNO'VIT, (L.) a document by

as soon as they emerge from the ocean. It rises like a slender column to the height of from sixty to ninety feet. Twelve or more leaves,



each about fourteen feet long, crown the summit, and appear like a gigantic plume of ostrich feathers. In wet seasons the tree blossoms every five or six weeks, so that fresh flowers and ripe nuts may be seen at the same time; in good soils it yields nearly 100 nuts annually. The uses to which this tree is applied are surprising; the roots are chewed—the trunk serves for posts—the young buds are an agreeable esculent—the leaves form excellent thatch—or when burned, yield potash in abundance.—From the juice of the stem, a wine and spirit are prepared—a farinaceous matter within the stem is used as a substitute for sago—and a sugar is obtained from the sap. The ripe fruit is a wholesome food, and its milk a cooling beverage, which together form sometimes the principal subsistence of the poorer Indians. Of the shells drinking cups are made, and

the white solid matter within them yield excellent oil. The very husks are sometimes converted into cordage, matting, and mattresses, and when useless for these purposes they serve for fuel. The article called *Cocoa* is, more properly *Cacao*. It is prepared from the seeds of the *Theobroma*, a tree which flourishes in the West India Islands, the Brazils, and other warm climates. The seeds are oval, nearly an inch long, covered with a grayish skin. The kernels are dried, and bruised to powder. Boiled in water, and taken with sugar and milk, it furnishes a pleasant and nutritious beverage.

* COCHINEAL.—This insect is found chiefly on the Indian fig tree. It is of an oval form, about the size of a small pea. When the female

which the defendant to a suit admits the judgment against him.

Co'HEIR, a joint heir with another.

COKE, burnt coal from which the gas has been extracted.

COLONNA'DE, a series of columns disposed in a circle; a piazza.

Co'MA, (Ph.) a kind of lethargy, or sleepy disease, wherein a person has a strong propensity to drowsiness.

COM'ATOSE, lethargic, sleepy; or affected with a coma. [gether.

COMBINA'TION, a blending to-

COMBUS'TION, (Ch.) a term which denotes the decomposition of certain substances accompanied by light and heat. The process of burning.

COM'ET, (As.) an opaque spherical body like a planet†.

COMMEND'AM, a term of the canon law, applying to a person who discharges the spiritual duties of a vacant benefice for a time, without receiving the profits.

COM'MON LAW, that law which

has been established on an immemorial usage or custom, in distinction from the *written* or statute law.

COMMUTA'TION, (L.) the change of a penalty or punishment from a greater to a less. [subject.

CON AMOR'E, with love of a

CON'CAVE, the hollow or inner surface of an arch or ball; opposed to *convex*, which is the outer surface.

CONCEN'TRIC, having one common centre, as opposed to *eccentric*.

CONCHOL'OGY, (*kongk-ol-o-gy*) the science or natural history of testaceous animals, such as have a covering of shell.

CONCORD'ANCE, a dictionary of any book, in which every word is given in reference to the book, chapter, verse, or page, in which it occurs.

CONCOR'DAT, a covenant or agreement with the Pope concerning ecclesiastical affairs.

CON'CRETE, a mixing together and condensing of different substances and principles.

arrives at its full size, it fixes itself to the surface of the leaf, and wraps itself up in a white cottony matter. At a suitable time the insects are collected from the plants into an iron pot, and are killed by the fumes of heated vinegar, or smoke. When thoroughly dried, they are packed for use. When it is wished to extract the colour, they are reduced to powder, and prepared by various methods.

* COFFEE.—This shrub is an evergreen, varying in height from twelve to fifteen feet; it grows in various warm climates, but Arabia is said to supply the best. Its flavour resembles the jasmine; the fruit appears like a cherry when ripe; in the centre of which, enclosed in a thin membrane, lies the bean, but easily separable into two halves. It bears two or three times in the year, and it is quite common to see fruit and flowers on the same tree; but the first produced is reckoned the best.

† A COMET—is accompanied with a train of light, and its revolution round the sun is eccentric. It is divided into the *nucleus* or dense part; the *head*; the *coma*, a faint light surrounding the head; and the *tail*, which is the long train of light by which these bodies are distinguished. When a comet is westward of the sun, and rises or sets before it, the light appears like a train beginning at the body of the comet; and when the sun and comet are exactly opposite each other, the earth being between them, the vapour appears to surround it like a fringe or border of hair.

CONDEN'SING PUMP, a machine in which a volume of air may be reduced into a much smaller space.

CON'DIMENT, seasoning, sauce.

CON'DUIT, (*kundit*) a canal, or pipe, used for the conveyance of water from a distant reservoir, or spring-head.

CON'FLUENCE, a union of two or more streams or rivers; the act of coming in great numbers to one place.

CON'GRESS, an assembly of various parties who meet to concert measures for the community.

CONSANGUIN'ITY, relation by blood, in distinction from relation by marriage, which is called affinity.

CONSIGN'MENT, the act of making over merchandise by one to another.

CONSTELLA'TION, (As.) an assemblage or cluster of stars, represented under the figure of some animal or other object.

CONSTITU'TION, a system, or form of government.*

CONTA'GION, that subtle principle by which disease is communicated from one person or place to another.

CONTIN'GENT, that which may or may not take place.

CONTINU'ITY, uninterrupted succession.

CON'TUMACY, (L.) wilful contempt of a lawful summons; obstinacy.

CONTRAVELLA'TION, a fortification raised round a fortress by a besieging army, as a protection from irruptions by the besieged.

CONVEY'ANCE, (L.) a deed by which property is conveyed from one person to another.

CONNOISSEUR', (*kon-nes-seur*) a critic or judge in the arts.

COP'PAL, a resinous gum obtained from a tree in South America.

COP'PER, a metal found in various parts of the world. It is sometimes obtained in little masses, but mostly in a state of ore. When mixed with tin, it forms bell metal; with a less quantity of tin, bronze for statues.

COP'YHOLD, (L.) land held under the custom of a manor, by copies of court rolls.

COR'DON, a line or series of military posts.

CORK, the soft elastic bark of a kind of oak growing in Spain and Portugal.

CORNUCO'PIÆ, a large horn, introduced in sculpture and paintings, filled with flowers and fruits†.

CORPORA'TION, a body politic‡.

* CONSTITUTIONS—are either democratic, aristocratic, or of a mixed character. *Constitution* also signifies any particular law, decree, or ordinance framed by a superior; as, the *constitutions* of Justinian. In medical language it signifies the temperament of the whole body; thus we say, a robust, or a feeble constitution.

† CORNUCOPIÆ.—The use of this horn arose from a Greek fable, to the effect, that in Lybia there was a fruitful little territory in shape somewhat like a bullock's horn, which Ammon the king gave to his daughter. Poets and painters employ it as emblematic of abundance and happiness,—hence its present appellation, "the horn of plenty."

‡ CORPORATIONS have a common seal, with one head officer or more, and are able, by common consent, to grant or receive any thing within the compass of their charters, and to sue and be sued as one man. *Corporations* are Spiritual, as bishops, deans, archdeacons, rectors, vicars; Tempo-

COROL'LARY, a clear inference.

COR'PUSCLE, (Ph.) a minute particle, or physical atom. A constituent of animal bodies.

COR'RIDOR, (Ar.) a gallery, or long aisle, round a building, leading to several chambers at a distance from each other.

COSMET'IC, a preparation used for heightening beauty.

COSMOG'RAPHY, a description of the universe.

COT'TON, a soft downy substance, resembling fine wool, from which large quantities of cloth are made*.

COUN'TERSCARP, the side of a fortified trench next the camp.

COURT BA'RON, (L.) a court held by the lord of a manor, where duties and customs are received, and estates and surrenders are passed.

COURT LEET, (L.) a court of record belonging to a hundred, instituted for the purpose of preventing encroachments, nuisances, and other offences.

COV'ENANT, (L.) the agreement of two or more, by a deed in writing, sealed and delivered.

CRANIOL'OGY, the science which investigates character, or passion, by the formation of the head.

CREPUS'CULUM, the twilight

which begins and ends when the sun is 18 degrees below the horizon.

of notes.

CRESCEN'DO (Mu.), a swelling

CRETA'CEOUS, having the quality of chalk.

CROM'LECH, (*krom-lek*) a pile of stones set up by the Druids for superstitious purposes, like that at Stonehenge.

CRU'CIBLE, a melting-pot, made of clay, which will endure the most intense fire.

CRUSTA'CEA, (*krus-ta-she-a*) those fish whose shells are in joints, as the crab, lobster, &c.; these are generally softer than the shells of the *testaceous* fish, which consist of single pieces, as oysters, cockles, &c.

CRYS'TAL, (Mi.) a hard, transparent species of stone glass. Crystals, in chemistry, express salt, or other matter, that is congealed like crystal.

CUBE, a solid body, consisting of six equal square sides. In Arithmetic, a number arising from the multiplication of a square number by its root.

CULMINA'TION, (As.) the transit or passage of a star over the meridian, or that point of its orbit wherein it is at its greatest altitude.

ral, as mayor, commonalty, bailiff, burgesses: some are of a mixed nature, and are composed of temporal and spiritual persons, such as heads of colleges and hospitals.

* COTTON.—This valuable commodity is the produce of a small bush growing in warm climates. The seed is sown in rich and well prepared soil, immediately after the periodical rains. It ripens in May or June, when the numerous pods, which are about the size of chestnuts, break and display their downy contents. These are picked, and after the husks have been separated, the cotton is put into a small mill, for the purpose of forcing out the seeds which are enclosed in the little balls of down. The cotton is then packed up, and it is so elastic, that by means of strong screws it can be pressed into a fiftieth part of the space into which it could be reduced by mere personal exertion. The quantity grown is amazing; in England alone the cotton manufactories employ many millions of capital, and many thousands of workmen.

CUPOLA, (Ar.) a roof or vault rising in a circular form, called also the *dome*.

CUSTOS ROTULORUM, the keeper of the rolls and records of the Court of Sessions, generally the lord lieutenant of the county.

CUTANEOUS, a disease or affection belonging to the skin.

CYLINDER, an oblong circular solid; the cylinder of engineers is a long hollow tube.

D

DA CA'PO, (Mu.) to repeat a strain.

DAC'TYL, a poetic foot or division of a line, consisting of a long syllable and two short ones.

DAGUERRE'OTYPE, (*dag-ga-re-o-type*) a system of taking representations of objects by the sun's rays, so called from M. Daguerre, the inventor*.

DAM'ASK, silk or linen with raised patterns.

DAMPS, fluids generated; the choke damp in mines mostly consists of carbonic acid gas, and fire damps of hydrogen gas.

DAP'PLED, variegated with spots of different colours.

DA'TUM, or Data, a settled or determined point, or points, from which any calculation is made.

DEAD LIGHTS, wooden shutters, to enclose the cabin windows of a ship when the sea runs high.

DEATH WATCH, a small, harmless insect, the noise of which is ignorantly considered as ominous of death.

DEBEN'TURE, a certificate which entitles a merchant exporting goods to a drawback of duties; also, a note by which a debt is claimed.

DEBRIS', (*dabree*) ruins or rubbish; applied chiefly to the crumbings of rocks.

DECADE the number of ten, as ten years, or ten days.

DEC'AGON, a figure with ten equal sides and angles.

DECAM'ERON, a work containing the action of ten days.

DECEM'VIRATE, the dignity and office of ten governors.

DECID'UOUS, (Bo.) falling annually, as leaves do in autumn.

DECLARA'TION, (L.) a statement of the plaintiff's complaint against the defendant.

DECOC'TION, a boiling so as to draw the strength or virtue out of anything.

DECOMPOS'I'TION, (Ch.) the separation of the elementary atoms of bodies.

* DAGUERREOTYPE.—By this process, portraits, views, and other objects are taken with the strictest accuracy, it being, in fact, a reflection from the objects themselves when illuminated by a strong solar light. To effect this, a sheet of copper, plated with silver, is made bright, and placed in a well closed box, where it is exposed to the vapour of iodine, till it becomes of a slightly yellow colour; the plate is then withdrawn, and placed in another box and carefully preserved from the action of light till the proposed object is to be represented. When that time has arrived, the plate is placed in a sort of camera with the lens exactly opposite the object. Upon the light being admitted, the object is, in a few seconds, faintly delineated on the plate; to bring the subject out strongly, the plate is acted upon in another box by the vapour of mercury. After this process, the plate is first washed with the hypo-sulphate of soda, then with warm water; this being done, the picture is clear, and unalterable by the further action of light.

DECREE', (L.) the judgment of a court of equity on any bill preferred.

DEC'REMENTS, the small parts by which a decreasing quantity becomes less and less.

DE CRESCEN'DO, (Mu.) gradually decreasing the sound.

DECRIPITA'TION, (Ch.) flying off, like salt, with a crackling noise when heat is applied.

DEDUCT'ION, an action of the reasoning power, by which consequences are drawn from certain principles. In arithmetic, that which is taken away from any previous number.

DEED, (L.) a contract or bargain between party and party; but to secure its validity, it must be signed, sealed, and delivered.

DE FAC'TO, a thing actually done. [omission.

DEFAULT', (L.) neglect or

DEFEAS'ANCE, (L.) the act of annulling or abrogating any contract or stipulation.

DEFEND'ANT, (L.) the party summoned or accused.

DEFINI'TION, a description of a thing by its peculiar properties.

DEFLEC'TION, turning aside from a right line.

DEGLUTTI'TION, the act or power of swallowing.

DEGREE', quality, rank, state or condition of any thing; measure; proportion, or quantity*.

DE JU'RE, of right.

DE'ODAND, a forfeiture to government, or a fine for accidentally causing the death of any person.

DELEN'DA, things to be erased or blotted out.

DELI'QUITUM, (Ch.) the natural dissolution or melting of a salt, when placed in a moist situation.

DEMISE', (L.) to grant at one's death.

DEMOC'RACY, a government in which the people hold the power collectively.

DEMONOL'OGY, a treatise on evil spirits

DEMUL'CENTS, drugs which soothe, or mollify.

DEMUR'RER, (L.) a pause for the consideration of a difficult point in an action.

DENA'RIOUS, the Roman penny; a silver coin equivalent to from sixpence to eightpence sterling.

DEN'IZEN, (L.) an alien enfranchised, and made a subject by royal letters patent.

* DEGREE.—In natural philosophy it is a greater or less intenseness of heat. This may be ascertained by means of a *Thermometer*, or heat measurer, which is divided into a certain number of degrees. The degree of cold at which water freezes is the commencement; but as we endure cold much more intense than this, the comparison extends to thirty-two degrees *below* the freezing point. The general temperature of a summer's day, in our climate, is about 70 degrees *above* the freezing point; in hot climates the temperature is 100 degrees, and, under peculiar circumstances, it has risen to 120 degrees. The heat of the human blood is about 95 degrees. *Tallow* becomes a liquid at 130 degrees. *Tin* becomes a liquid at 450 degrees; *Lead*, 686; *Zinc*, 648; *Brass*, 1,869; *Silver*, 2,233; *Copper*, 2,548; *Gold*, 2,590; *Cast Iron*, 3,479. —In *Geometry*, a degree is the three hundred and sixtieth part of the circumference of a circle.—In *Mathematics* it is the division of the lines upon several sorts of instruments.—In *Universities* it is a dignity conferred upon those who have performed certain exercises required by the statute.

DE NO'VO, new from the beginning.

DENOUEMENT', (*da-noo-mong*) a finishing or winding up.

DENUDA'TION, (Geo.) the act of washing away the surface of the earth, by which the lower strata are partially exposed.

DEN'TAL, of, or belonging to, the teeth.

DENTA'TED, tooth-like.

DEN'TRIFICE, a preparation for cleansing the teeth.

DEPOSI'TION, (L.) a public testimony: (Ch.) the settlement of substances dissolved in fluids.

DE'RELICTS, (L.) such goods as are relinquished by the owner. Land which the sea has left is called derelict; land and ships forsaken at sea, are derelict ships.

DES'UETUDE, cessation of the use, or discontinuance of any practice.

DET'INUE, (L.) a writ, or action, that lies against any one who has had goods delivered to him to keep, and who refuses to give them up.

DET'ONATING POWDER, a composition which may be inflamed by the heat generated by pressure. [desired.]

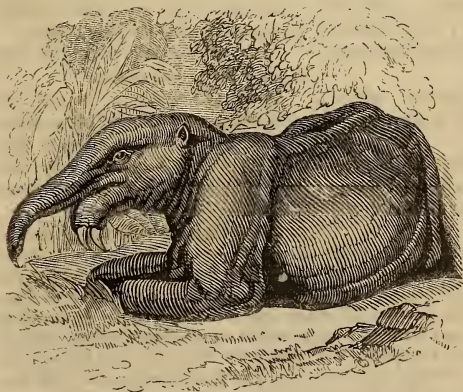
DESIDERA'TUM, a thing to be

DERMES'TES, insects which feed on leather, and are destructive of the binding of books.

DEW, extremely fine particles of water floating in the atmosphere, and condensed by its coolness.

DINO'THE'RIMUM, a huge animal now extinct*.

*DINOTHE'RIMUM,—or gigantic Tapir. Fossil remains of the bones of this extraordinary animal have been found in various quarters of the globe,



the examination of which has led the learned to suppose that it resided partly in the water and partly upon marshy land, and that it fed chiefly, if not entirely, upon vegetable substances. The skull appears to have been more than a yard in length, beside a trunk resembling that of the elephant. The lower jaw measured four feet, and was armed with two enormous

tusks, which might serve as weapons of offence, or for tearing up vegetables from their watery bed, or for dragging its unwieldy body partially out of the water. The whole length of the animal is supposed to have been about eighteen feet, and its limbs large and massy in proportion, though there seems to be some doubt as to whether it had hinder legs. The prevailing opinion is, that their place was supplied by a sort of paddle, to guide the unwieldy creature in its course through the water.

DEX'TER, the right, or on the right hand or side; as the *dexter point* in heraldry.

DIAGNOS'TIC, a symptom by which a particular disease is distinguished.

DIAG'ONAL, a line drawn to the opposite corners of a square, or right lined figures. [soning.

DIALEC'TIC, the art of rea-

DIAM'ETER, the line which passes through the centre of a circle and divides it into two equal parts.

DI'AMOND, a precious stone, the hardest, most brilliant, and most valuable of all bodies. It is found in Brazil, in Golconda, and Borneo.

DIAPA'SON, (Mu.) an octave in music, a concord.

DIE'BLING, planting the seed of wheat instead of casting it with the hand.

DIES NON, (L.) days on which judges do not sit.

DIC'TUM, a saying, proverb, or assertion: (L.) any casual or extra judicial opinion delivered by a judge.

DIETET'ICS, the science which has reference to the arrangement of the diet.

DIEU' ET MON DROIT, (*deu-a-mon drwau*,) God and my right; the motto first assumed by Richard the 1st.

DIGES'TION, that action of the stomach by which food is converted into chyme, before it passes into the intestines.

DILAPIDA'TION, (L.) the damage which accrues to a house in consequence of neglect of repairs.

DILETTAN'TI, those who delight in promoting science and the fine arts.

DILU'VIUM, a collection of remains of rocks and strata of gravel, deposited chiefly by water.

DIORA'MA, a Greek word signifying, to see through. When paintings are exhibited under this name, they have a shifting light from above, so as to produce the effects of distance and change of time and season.

DISPEN'SARY, a place where medicines are dispensed.

DISPEN'SATORY, an authorised collection of receipts, by which medicines may be compounded.

DIURET'ICS, medicines which promote the urinary secretion.

DIVINA'TION, a pretence of foretelling things to come.

DISTILLA'TION, a process of separating or drawing off a fluid, by converting into vapour the particles of a mashed body, and afterwards condensing the vapour by cold.

DOUCEUR', a present or bribe.

* DISTILLATION—is the act of separating various elements by the operation of heat. The substance containing the property to be separated is put, with a certain portion of water, into a vessel capable of resisting the action of heat, and having a neck which communicates with another vessel. When heat is applied, the substance dissolves, and rises in the form of vapour or steam, and endeavours to pass through the neck into the next vessel; but as the air is colder at a distance from the fire, the steam or vapour becomes condensed, and distils or drops into the receiver. This liquid contains the spirit of the substance dissolved. As some portion of water mixes with the spirit, the full strength and purity depends upon the number of times it passes through this operation. *Water* passes into vapour at a temperature of 212 degrees; but *spirit*, being much lighter than water, is evaporated at a lower temperature, and rises first.

DRAS'TIC, having the quality of a quick, powerful purgative.

DIPLO'MA, a certificate of a degree obtained at a university or college.

DIPLO'MACY, the management of public business by an ambassador.

DISRUPT'ION, (Geo.) a violent separation of rocks, or of a stratum of earth, as by an earthquake.

DISSEI'SIN, (L.) illegally dispossessing a person of his land and tenements. [making a couplet.

DIS'TICH, two lines of poetry

DISC, the face of a planet as it appears to the eye.

DISTRIN'GAS, (L.) a power to seize goods, or the person.

DISSEC'TION, (An.) the dividing an animal body into its substantial parts.

DITHYRAM'BIC, wild poetry.

DO'DO, a bird of a species now extinct*.

DOMESDAY BOOK, a record of

a survey of the lands, tenures, and subjects, throughout the kingdom, still existing, and made by order of William the Conqueror.

DOMIN'ICAL DAYS, a term for Sundays, signifying, "days of the Lord." The letter denoting the Sabbath in calendars is named the Dominical Letter.

DOMICIL'IARY, a term applied to visits made to private houses by authority.

DO'RIC, one of the architectural orders, noted for its simplicity and strength.

DOR'SAL, behind, or relating to the back, as the dorsal fins of fishes.

DOUBLE ENTEN'DRE, (*double entendre*) a term applied to expressions that have a double meaning, or which admit of more than one construction.

DOXOL'OGY, a certain hymn in praise of the Almighty. [preter.

DRA'GOMAN, an Oriental inter-

* **THE DODO**.—This curious species of bird is placed in the same tribe as the common domestic fowl, the turkey, and the peacock, and is thus

described by an old writer :—Its body is round and fat, weighing, when full grown nearly fifty pounds. Half the head is covered with blackish downy feathers; the other half is naked, or as if covered with white transparent lawn. The bill is hooked, and bending downwards, with the breathing-place in the centre; from which part to the end the colour is light green, going off gradually to pale yellow. The eyes



are round, small, and bright. The covering is of fine down, with a few short curly feathers at the extremity of the back. The wings are composed of short thick feathers. The legs are thick and strong, with sharp

DROWN'ING, death by suffocation*.

DRUNK'ENNESS, the excitement occasioned by the use of spirituous liquors, deranging the senses and the will, and leading to disorderly conduct and to crime.

DUCT, any tube or passage through which a fluid can be conducted.

DUET', (Mu.) an air in two parts.

DUODE'CIMO, a term applied to books having twelve leaves to a sheet; duodecimals are numbers counted by twelves. [anything.

DU'PLICATE, a second copy of

DU'RA MA'TER, the membrane which lies between the bones of the skull and the parts of the brain, and which also divides it into two parts.

DYNAM'ICS, the science which

treats of the motions of bodies.

DYNAM'ETER, an instrument for determining the magnifying power of telescopes.

DYNAMOM'ETER, a machine for measuring any kind of power, as the force of machinery, or the strength of men and animals.

DYS'ENTERY, an intestinal disease, accompanied with severe fluxes, partly of blood.

DYSPEP'SIA, a weakness or derangement of the organs of digestion.

E

EARTHS, the substances which form the crust of the globe; they were formerly regarded as simple bodies, but are now proved to be compounds of oxygen with peculiar bases.

talons, and the pace of the bird is extremely slow. The Dodo was found originally in the Isles of Mauritius and Bourbon, and is supposed to have become extinct in consequence of its value as an article of food to the earlier settlers, and its incapability of escaping from pursuit.

* DROWNING.—The precise period at which the vital spark quits the human frame after it has been immersed, has never yet been determined, hence it becomes necessary to use every means to recover those who are taken out of the water. For this object, the body should be carefully conveyed to the nearest house, with the head and shoulders supported in a raised condition, and medical assistance be immediately sent for. In the meantime the body should be stripped, rubbed dry, wrapped in hot blankets, and placed in a warm bed in a warm chamber. Bottles filled with hot water, or heated bricks, should be applied to the pit of the stomach and the soles of the feet, and the body fomented with hot flannels, or, if possible, immersed in a bath, as hot as the hand can bear without pain. These various means must be employed, as far as possible, at the same time, and *persevered in* for three or four hours; for it is an erroneous opinion that persons cannot recover because life does not very soon manifest itself. Some remedies which were once thought useful must be avoided. The body must not be held up by the feet, nor used roughly, nor rolled upon casks, nor rubbed with salt or spirits; neither should tobacco smoke, nor infusions of tobacco, be injected. By attention to the directions here given, the apparently drowned person may be restored to life and to friends.

† EARTHENWARE.—In the earlier ages the potter's art consisted merely in shaping the clay with the hand into suitable forms, and in exposing it to the heat of the sun or of fire, till it was sufficiently hardened for use. In process of time, the mould and the turning wheel were employed, to give greater variety and beauty to the different utensils manufactured. Clays of different kinds are now selected, and other ingredients are intro-

EARTH'ENWARE, articles made of baked or vitrified earth†.

EAS'EL, a frame used to support a picture while it is being painted.

EAS'TER, a festival held to commemorate the resurrection of Christ, celebrated on the Sunday following the first full moon after the 21st of March.

EAVES, the edges of the roof which overhang the house.

EB'ONY, a hard wood, mostly black, the product of tropical climates.

EBULLIT'ION, the operation of boiling or effervescence.

EDUCA'TION, the formation of manners in youth by instruction.

ECCLESIAS'TIC, a public teacher of religion.

ECCENTRI'CITY, deviation from a centre. [from a distance.

EC'HO, the reflection of sound

ECLAIR'CISSEMENT, an explanation or clearing up of any doubt.

ECLEC'TICS, an ancient sect of philosophers who chose the best portions from the collective doctrines of others.

ECLIPSE', the shadow which a dark body reflects on another body

on passing between it and a centre of illumination.

ECLIP'TIC, (As.) the great circle of the heavens which the sun describes in his annual revolutions.

ECON'OMY, a prudent expenditure of money and time, or the greatest effect with the least means.

EDENTA'TED, deprived of teeth.

EFT or NEWT, (Zo.) the common or water lizard.

EFFERVES'CENCE, (Ch.) fermentation, heat, rapid formation of air bubbles.

EFFLORES'CENCE, (Bo.) the production of flowers: (Med.) the breaking out of some humour in the skin: (Ch.) the formation of a white powdery substance, on the surface of saline crystals.

EFFLU'VIUM, the particles which are continually but imperceptibly flying off from bodies.

EFFLUX, a flowing out.

EGG, the seed or germ of oviparous animals; the shell is composed of phosphate of lime, and water; next is a thin membrane, then the white or albumen, and then the yolk, which consists of fat oil and serous matter.

duced, according to the description of ware intended to be made. For the finer sorts *flint* is used extensively. This is burned till it becomes white; it is afterwards ground to powder, and mixed with water to the consistency of cream. The best clay used is made from Cornish granite, which is also reduced to powder, and brought to a similar consistency with water. The two creamy mixtures are then united, and are passed through sieves of various degrees of fineness, according to the quality of the porcelain, or ware, to be manufactured. While in a pliant state, the modeller forms this clay into the intended shape, and hardens it by a due application of heat. The landscapes, flowers, and other ornaments on the finer specimens, are produced by painting with hair pencils in mineral colours, which adhere permanently after undergoing certain processes of heat and glazing. For the commoner wares, the designs are engraved on copper, from which impressions are taken upon thin paper moistened in soap and water. These impressions are transferred to the ware by a careful rubbing on the back, and the paper is washed off. The article is afterwards taken to the kiln, and is then glazed, finished, and made ready for sale.

EJECT'MENT, (L.) a writ by which any inhabitant of a house, or tenant of an estate, is commanded to give up possession.

ELAB'ORATE, finished with great diligence, performed with great labour.

ELAS'TIC, having the property of returning to the form from which it has been distorted; having the power of a spring.

ELECTRI'CITY, the science which explains the laws that govern the phenomena of a peculiar element called electric fluid*.

ELEC'TRO METAL'LURGY, the formation of articles in metals deposited by electricity†.

ELEC'TUARY, medicines made of conserves and powders.

ELEMEN'TARY, simple, uncompounded, having only one principle; rudimental.

EL'EMENTS, those principles or bodies which are incapable of decomposition; as oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, carbon, about 40 metals, to which are added chlorine, (a compounded result of sea water,) sulphur, and phosphorus.

ELEPHANTIASIS, a species of leprosy.

ELIX'IR, the extract or quintessence of anything.

ELLIP'SIS, an oval figure. In grammar, the omission of something to be understood by the reader.

ELOCU'TION, the art of speaking gracefully.

* ELECTRICITY.—The electric fluid is diffused through all bodies, but being invisible, its presence is only known by the effects it produces. There are two kinds of electric bodies; first, those which are excited by means of *friction*; thus if a stick of sealing-wax be rubbed briskly upon your coat, and then held near to small fragments of paper, they will fly to it, and adhere as long as the electric power remains. The second kind are those which receive their electric power *by communication* with the former. Machines are made, in which, by means of a wheel, a rapid rotation is given to a glass globe, or cylinder, upon which is placed a cushion of silk, against which it rubs while whirling round. By this friction the glass becomes electric, and its virtue may be extended to any distance, by means of metallic bars, or chains, which communicate with the glass. While this machine is working, if we touch the conductor, we immediately receive a shock; and, if the room be darkened, a luminous spark will be perceived. When the electric fluid contained in the clouds seeks to pass into other bodies, it interrupts the equilibrium, and produces lightning, and those concussions the sound of which we call thunder; and the reason that lightning is seen before the thunder is heard, is that light travels with a swiftness vastly greater than sound. The electric fluid appears to have a kind of flux and reflux in the atmosphere. In summer it increases and diminishes with the day. Towards the poles thunder is rarely heard, while at the tropics it is terrible.—Electricity has been applied in some bodily complaints with success; and it is now employed in several branches of science so as to produce effects the most astonishing.

† ELECTRO METALLURGY.—The principle upon which this art is based depends upon the following circumstances. Metals may be dissolved, and retained in solution, by various acids;—as, for instance, copper in sulphuric acid, producing a combination commonly known as blue vitriol. From this and similar solutions, the metallic particles may in various ways be again thrown down, or precipitated, in a pure metallic state. Such a separation of copper from its solution, being one of the results of a particular electrical process, carried on by means of a voltaic combination, in which liquid sul-

ELOPE'MENT, a secret departure

ELY'SIUM, the supposed residence of the blessed after death.

EMBOSS', to raise with ornamental work.

EMBROCA'TION, the application of medicinal liquids by rubbing or fomenting the part diseased.

EMBROID'ERY, tasteful needlework.

EM'BRYO, the state of anything not yet fit for production.

EMENDA'TION, an alteration in the text by verbal criticism.

EM'ERY, a natural combination of iron, flint, and earth; it is very hard, and when reduced to powder is used to polish metals and minerals.

EMER'SION, (As.) the reappearance of the sun and moon after they have undergone an eclipse.

EMET'IC, a medicine for emptying the stomach by vomiting.

EMIGRA'TION, removal from one country to another.

EMOL'LIENT (Med.) a softening medicine.

EMPALE'MENT, driving a stake through the body of a person.

EMPAN'NEL, to summon, or swear in a jury.

EMPIR'ICAL, practised without rational grounds.

EMPYREU'MA (Ch.) the disagreeable smell produced by the burning or boiling of animal or vegetable oily matter.

EMUL'SION, a milky medicine, prepared by uniting oil and water, by means of sugar or gum.

ENAM'EL, a painting with materials which admit of calcination.

ENCAUS'TIC, a species of painting with melted wax.

ENCORE', again, once more.

ENCYCLOPÆ'DIA, the whole circle of sciences, the round of learning.

ENDEM'IC, a malady peculiar to a district, having its origin in some local cause.

ENDORS'ING, writing a name at the back of a bill of exchange, by which responsibility for its amount is incurred.

phate of copper is an ingredient employed, it was accidentally found that the copper was deposited, not in powder or grains, but in one solid mass, equally distributed over a part of the immersed apparatus, whose exact form the deposit then assumed. For instance, the face of an engraved metal seal being immersed in the copper solution, and then made to transmit a current of voltaic electricity, the copper will be so attracted by the seal as eventually to assume the form of an accurate solid metal impression of it; even more delicately so than could be obtained with sealing wax. By various modifications of this arrangement, different objects may be most faithfully copied, or rather multiplied, at little cost. A less tedious process is, to take a cast of the original in wax, or plaster, so prepared as to attract the dissolved metal. From these casts, or moulds, the metal deposit may be obtained at once in the form required. By this process, also, solid articles of inferior metal may be beautifully coated with gold or silver, at a comparatively small expense. When the surface of a metal article, such as a candlestick, bust, or statue, is cleaned, it is usually prepared with black lead, when the metal deposited upon it by the electric current coheres, and is not mechanically separable. A repetition of the process will increase the thickness of the coating, without altering the original form. Even natural and delicate artificial objects, as plants, insects, net work, &c., after being dipped in a solution of phosphorus, may thus be made capable of receiving a perfect metallic coating.

ENFEOFF', (L.) to invest with any dignity or possession.

ENFRANCHISE, to make free.

ENGINEERING, the art of constructing machinery, also the formation of harbours, docks, bridges, and roads, or similar works.

ENGROSS', to copy in a legible character, or in a large law hand.

ENIGMA, a riddle, an obscure question. [weariness.

ENNUI', (*ahn-we*) lassitude, or

ENROLMENT, entering on a register. [of a complete work.

ENSEMBLE, the general effect

ENTABLATURE (Ar.) the architrave, frieze, and cornice of a pillar.

ENTAIL' (L.) an estate so settled, that no subsequent possessor can alienate it.

ENTHUSIASM, a transport of the mind; a state wherein the imagination is greatly excited, or powerfully directed to one object.

ENTOMOL'OGY, the science which treats of the orders, varieties, structures, and habits of insects.

E'PACT, the eleven days by which the solar year exceeds the twelve lunar months.

EPHEM'ERA, a species of insect, which are produced and die within one day. [luxury.

EP'ICURE, one given wholly to

EPIDEM'IC, a state of sickness produced by morbid matter in the atmosphere, unwholesome food, or other influences affecting a place for a temporary period.

EP'IGRAM, a short poem, terminating in a point of wit.

EP'ILEPSY, a disease which deprives the afflicted of sensation and volition.

EPIPH'ANY, a feast celebrated on the twelfth day after Christmas, in commemoration of the appearance of the miraculous star to the wise men. [by bishops.

EPIS'COPACY, a church governed

EP'ISODE, a digression introduced.

EPITHALA'MIUM, a poem or song on a marriage.

E'POCH, the time at which a new computation is begun in chronology and history*.

EQUA'TOR, an imaginary line round the earth, 90 degrees from each pole, sometimes called the equinoctial, because the nights and days there are equal.

Eq'UERRY, a groom to a prince.

EQUES'TRIAN, a rider on a horse.

Eq'UINOX, the two periods of the year when the sun is vertical at the equator.

Eq'UITY, (L.) the correction of that wherein the law, (by reason of its universality) is deficient.

EQUIVOCA'TION, the using of words of a double meaning for the purpose of deception.

ER'GOT, a disease in grain.

ERIOM'ETER, an instrument for measuring the fibres of wool, silk, &c.

ER'MINE, a species of weasel, whose skin is used as an ornament to robes of state.

ERPITOL'OGY, the natural history of reptiles.

ERUDI'TION, profound learning and extensive knowledge.

* EPOCH.—The principal Epochs are, the Creation, 4004 B. C.; the Flood, 2348; the birth of Abraham, 1996; the conquest of Canaan, 1451; the taking of Troy, 1184; the finishing of Solomon's Temple, 1104; the first Olympiad, 776; the building of Rome, 753; the era of Nabonassar, 747; the founding of the Persian Empire, by Cyrus, 559; the death of Alexander, 323; the death of Cæsar, 44 B. C.; the birth of Christ, 0, or commencement of the Christian era; the Hegira of Mahomet, 622 A.C.

ERUP'TION, a violent bursting forth of any thing.

ERYSIP'ELAS, or St. Anthony's fire; a disease caused by the perspiration being too suddenly checked, or by an overheating of the blood*.

ESCALADE', scaling the walls of a fortification.

ESCAPE'MENT, (Me.) the part of a clock or watch movement which receives the force of the spring or weight, to give motion to the pendulum or balance.

ESCHEAT' (L.) an obstruction in the course of descent, whereby lands become forfeited.

ESOTER'IC, and EXOTER'IC, terms applied to secret societies among the ancients; *esoteric* applying to those who were admitted into the sanctuary—*exoteric* to those who remained in the outer court.

EU'PHONY, an agreeable or harmonious sound.

EVAPORA'TION, the process by which a body is converted into vapour, and so carried off.

EVOLVE', to throw off in vapour or in steam.

EXA'CERBATE, to embitter, to exasperate.

EXCHEQ'UER, a court wherein all causes touching the revenue are settled; the treasury.

EXEGE'SIS, an explanatory discourse.

EX'ODUS, the going forth from a place.

EXOR'DIUM, a preface or an introduction to a discourse.

EXPEC'TORATE, to cough, or eject matter from the chest.

EXTRAVASA'TION, the forcing of any of the fluids out of their natural vessels, in consequence of weakness, or a blow.

EXTRIN'SIC, outward, not intimately belonging to. [by animals.

EXU'VLÆ, skin or shells cast off

F

FACA'DE, (Ar.) the front of a large building, or the side of its chief entrance.

FAC'IAL LINE, a line drawn from the nostril and touching the forehead†.

FAC SIM'ILE, an exact likeness.

FAC'TOR, (Co.) an agent for another: (Arith.) numbers from the multiplication of which other numbers are produced; as, 7 & 5 are the factors of 35.

FAC'ULTY, the power by which an effect is produced; it is also used to designate masters and professors of various sciences, and especially the medical profession. [or mendicant.

FAKEER', a Mahometan devotee

FAL'LOW, the state of land left uncultivated, with a view to its improvement by rest.

FALSET'TO, (Mu.) a feigned

* ERYSIPELAS.—Its symptoms are fever, pain in the head and back, and a swelling and redness of the parts. As soon as small pustules appear the fever usually abates, and when the skin in the parts affected turns yellow, and peels off, the danger is over.

† FACIAL ANGLE.—On the size of the angle made by the facial line, with another drawn from the nostrils to the centre of the ear, many have supposed that the power of the intellect mainly depends. Great interest has been taken on this subject, and in the course of the enquiry, the heads of statues have been measured, besides those of individuals of various countries: the result as to degrees of intellect is thus stated: Greek statues 100, Roman 95, European generally 85, Asiatics 75, Negroes 70; the Ourang Outang 60, the Sheep 30, and in Horses but 23.

voice, produced by straining it above its usual compass.

FANTA'SIA, an unpremeditated piece of irregular music.

FARI'NA, meal or flour; also the fine dust found on flowers.

FARINA'CEOUS, resembling meal or flour.

FAS'CES, axes tied up in a bundle with rods or staves, and which were borne before the Roman magistrates, as a badge of authority.

FAS'CINE, (For.) faggots or small branches of trees, mixed with earth, to fill up trenches, or to make up a parapet for protection.

FA'TALISM, the belief in an irresistible destiny.

FATH'OM, a measure containing six feet, being taken from the space a man can reach with both his arms extended.

FAUNS, the mythological demigods of woods, thence called sylvan deities.

FEB'RILE, constituting, or proceeding from, a fever.

FE'CIT, a word used by artists to indicate the designer.

FEC'ULA, (Ch.) the dried extract of vegetables; a starch.

FECUN'DITY, bringing forth in great abundance.

FED'ERAL, relating to a league or confederation.

FEE, (L.) lands held in perpetual right on condition of an acknowledgement paid to the lord of the manor. *Fee Simple*, when unconditional.

FEE'-TAIL, (L.) is when lands are given to a man, and the heirs of his body, so that if he have children by a third wife, and not of the first, they shall inherit.

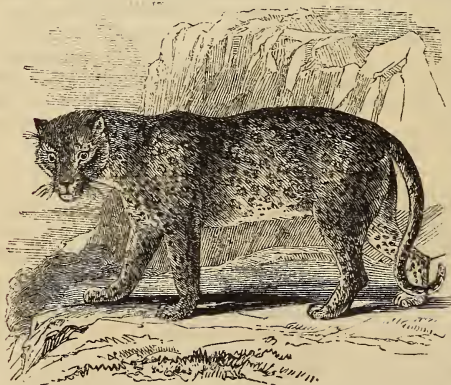
FE'LINE, like a cat*.

FE'LO DE SE', a self-murder.

FEL'ONY, a crime punished with death or transportation.

FEL'SPAR, a crystalized mine-

*FELINE is the name given to a class of animals of the *cat* kind, which, though differing in size and colour, are nearly allied to each other. They have sharp and formidable claws, which they can hide or extend at pleasure. They live chiefly upon flesh, seek their food alone, and are, in



general, fierce, rapacious, subtle, and cruel. Some few instances have occurred in which they have been tamed and rendered subservient to human command; but they are still dangerous, since the smallest fit of anger or caprice may cause them to put forth their strength with dreadful consequences. The household cat, which is the smallest animal of this kind, is the only one that can safely

be taken under human protection. The lion, tiger, leopard, panther, once, puma, ocelot, jaguar, and cerval, all belong to this tribe. The *leopard*,

ral compound of silica, alumina, and potash, one of the constituents of granite, softer than quartz, and harder than glass, generally white, greyish, or reddish, and convertible into clay.

FELT'ING, the method of working hair or wool into a substance, like hats.

FEMME' COUVERTE', (L.) is a married woman protected from personal liabilities. *Femme Sole*, an unmarried woman.

FEM'ORAL, belonging to the thigh. [granting possession.

FEOFF'MENT, (L.) the act of

FERMENTA'TION, the spontaneous change which occurs in certain vegetable and animal matter*.

FERRU'GINOUS, rusty, or of the colour of iron rust.

FER'RULE, an iron ring put round any thing to prevent its cracking.

FERU'LA, an instrument of correction.

FESTOON', (Ar.) an ornament of carved work in the form of a wreath or garland.

FET'LOCK, a tuft of hair growing over the hoof of a horse.

FEU'DAL, something held by tenure†.

FI'AT, the absolute decree of any supreme power: (L.) a warrant signed by a judge for making out and allowing certain processes.

FIEF, (*feef*) (L.) a fee, a manor, or possession, held by some tenure of a superior.

FIE'RI FA'CIAS, (L.) a judicial writ commanding the sheriff to levy the amount of damages assessed. [threads.

FILA'CEOUS, (Bo.) consisting of

FIL'AGREE, an enrichment of fine threads or grains, generally ornaments of gold or silver.

described in the cut here given, is generally about four feet in length, and its tail about two feet and a half. Its colour is a bright and handsome tawny yellow, with numerous dark round marks or rings, chiefly disposed into circles of four or five in number, with occasionally a central spot in each circle of a deeper colour. The eye is restless and forbidding, the aspect ferocious, and all the motions violent and precipitate. It lies in ambush for its prey, springs upon it with a powerful bound, and devours every species of animal it is able to overcome. When in search of prey it endeavours to avoid man, but when pressed by hunger, it fears neither man nor beast, and few can preserve themselves from this infuriated animal.

* FERMENTATION.—When *dead* animal or vegetable matters are subjected to warmth or moisture, they undergo internal changes of various kinds. If gluten, sugar, and water, be mixed in certain proportions, and assisted by heat, they will pass into the *vinous* fermentation, and a spirituous liquor will be the result. If gluten unduly abounds, or the heat be too strong, it passes into the *acetous* fermentation, and vinegar is formed. The heat exhibited by hay stacks and other vegetable matter, is produced by the *bituminous* fermentation; so also is the formation of peat, and probably coal. Grain, when malted, becomes sweet, because of the *saccharine* fermentation. Bread is rendered light by the *panary* fermentation; and flesh, when putrid, has passed into the *putrefactive* fermentation.

† FEUDAL TENURE—an estate in land, given by the lord to his vassals in lieu of wages, upon condition of assisting him in wars, or to do him some other service. The grant was originally given that princes might be furnished with an efficient number of soldiers.

FILTRA'TION, the act of making liquor fine and clear by straining.

FIN, that membrane of a fish by means of which it can traverse the water with great velocity; fins act as oars in a boat.

FINA'LE, the close, the end.

FIR'MAN, is a passport or permit granted to foreigners to trade or travel in the east.

FIRST FRUITS, (L.) the profits of a spiritual living for the first year, anciently given to the popes, afterwards to the king, and now applied to the augmentation of poor livings.

FIS'CAL, assessments belonging to the revenue of a prince or people.

FIS'TULA, a deep ulcerated hole or canal.

FLAT, (Mu.) a note lowered one half.

FLAX, a strong fibrous plant, from which linen is made*.

FLEUR DE LIS, a species of lily.

FLINT, a silicious stone, found between strata of chalk.

FLOETZ, (Geo.) horizontal beds or strata, which lie over the transition rocks †.

FLO'RA, the goddess of flowers,

and the name of a classification of plants.

FLU'ORINE, the basis of a very corrosive acid called the *fluoric*, used for etching on glass; it forms, with lime, the fluor spar of Derbyshire.

FLUX, the act of flowing; the state of passing away, and giving place to others ‡.

FLUX'IONS, treat of the velocity with which the fluents, or flowing quantities, increase or decrease.

Fo'CUS, the point to which the rays of light or heat are collected after they have undergone reflection or refraction.

FÆ'TUS, the state of young animals, advanced so far as to possess shape.

Fo'LIATED, consisting of thin plates or leaves.

FoL'LICLE, a seed-vessel.

FOMENTA'TION, (Med.) a partial bathing, or application of hot flannels to any part which is to be fomented.

FOR'CEPS, a pair of pincers; a surgical instrument.

FORE'CLOSE, to close prematurely, to preclude: (L.) to *fore-*

* FLAX—grows to the height of two feet, and great care and labour are required in its cultivation; when ripe it is gathered, dried, and the fibres carefully separated from the straw by a variety of processes. It is then taken to the mill, saturated with water, and spun into yarn or thread, for the hand-loom weaver to manufacture into linen, towelling, or canvass.

† FLOETZ.—There are two formations, one called floetz, or secondary, containing the petrified remains of animalculæ and vegetables now extinct; and the other, consisting of similar formations, and the alluvial soils lying upon them, containing the remains of animals, similar to those now in existence, and consisting of basalt, wacke, greystone, porphyry, slate, and trap tuff; also of rolled stones, gravel, sand, loam, and fragments of ore, peat, bog, breccia, stalactite, &c.

‡ FLUX—in *Medicine*, is an evacuation of some humour or matter. In *Hydrography*, it is the periodical motion of the sea, whereby the water is raised and driven violently against the shores. In *Mechanics*, it is the state of being melted, known as solder; or that which facilitates the union of a body when mixed with it.

close a mortgage is to cut off the power of redemption.

FOREN'SIC, belonging to a court of law or judicature.

FORE-SHORT'ENING, is the art of drawing those parts of figures or animals correctly, which are, by their position, presented obliquely to the eye.

FORLORN' HOPE, men selected for a desperate attack, founded on the last hope of success.

FOR'MULA, a prescribed form or model.

FORMA'TION, (Geo.) the general name of the various strata which compose the surface of the earth, supposed to have been formed at different remote periods.

FORM'A PAU'PERIS, after the manner of a poor man*.

FORTIFICA'TION, the art of defending a place †.

FORTIO'RI, or a *fortiori*, the strongest reason.

FORTIS'SIMO, (Mu.) very loud.

FOS'SIL, that which is dug out of the earth, either simple and compound mineral bodies, or the petrified forms of plants and animals.

FRANK'PLEDGE, a pledge or security for a freeman.

FREE'STONE, a sandstone, commonly used in building.

FREIGHT, any thing with which a ship is loaded; the money paid for the carriage of goods in a ship or vessel.

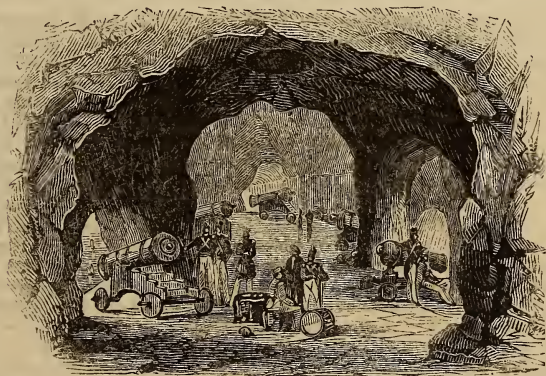
FRES'CO, a method of painting upon a ground of prepared plaster, or cement.

FRI'ABLE, easily crumbled or reduced to powder.

FRIE'ZE, (Arch.) the flat member, which separates the

* **FORMA PAUPERIS**—is a term used when a person has cause of suit, but is unable to pay the legal charges; he then makes oath that he is not worth five pounds after his debts are paid, and on bringing a certificate from some lawyer that his cause is a just one, the judge admits him to sue without paying fees to the counsellor, attorney, clerk, or the stamp duty.

† **FORTIFICATION**.—Fortifications are both natural and artificial, the former being, in many cases, rendered more complete by the latter. Few



places illustrate this more fully than the Rock of Gibraltar, a celebrated promontory in the South of Spain. This place was converted into a mili-

architrave from the cornice: also a coarse kind of cloth.

FRUCTIFICA'TION, the act of causing, or of bearing fruit; the name of all those parts of a plant which produce the seed.

FU'CUS, the sea-weeds of the class from which kelp is procured.

FUGUE, (Mu.) a flight, occurring when the different parts of a composition follow each other, each person repeating what the first has performed.

FUL'CRUM (Me.), the prop or support on which the lever rests.

FUL'LER'S EARTH, a substance derived from the felspar of broken granite, forming a kind of clay which has the property of absorbing oil and grease from cloth, wool, and similar substances.

FULMINA'TION, a loud explosion; the report given on the ignition of preparations called fulminating powders.

FUMIGA'TION, the dispersion of smoke or fumes for the purification of articles supposed to be infected.

FUNC'TION, an employment, office, or trade; a single act of any office; power, faculty.

FUNDAMEN'TAL, serving for the foundation, essential.

FUN'GUS, a vegetable of extremely rapid growth, which springs from decaying matter.

FUR'LOUGH, a permission given to a soldier, to be absent for a stated time.

FUR'ROW, a small trench made for the reception of seeds, or the draining of land; the mark made in the face by age, a wrinkle.

FUSEE', a small tube filled with combustibles, used for the discharge of bombs and fireworks.

FUSIBIL'ITY, a capacity of being melted, or liquified by fire.

FU'SION, the melting or causing any substance to pass from a solid to a liquid state by the action of fire.

G.

GA'BLE, the sloping roof of a building. The *gable-end* is the upright triangular end of a house from the eaves to the centre of the roof.

tary station by the Moors, in the beginning of the eighth century, and they retained possession of it for several hundred years. It was then occupied by the Spanish, with the exception of a short period, till it was conquered by the British, in the year 1704. After repeated attempts on the part of the Spaniards to regain it, it sustained a memorable siege for nearly four years, till in the year 1783 the contest was terminated by a general peace. The town of Gibraltar is fortified in itself; but its principal protection consists in the batteries on the surrounding heights, that sweep the isthmus, which, with the fortifications and the garrison, are maintained at an annual expense of £40,000 sterling. It commands the whole of the western coast of Spain, and effectually cuts off all communication by sea between that part of Spain which is bounded by the Mediterranean, and those parts bounded by the Atlantic. Not the least curious part of these fortifications is in the rock itself. The interior of the rock has several large natural excavations, the largest of which, called St. George's Cave, is here represented. The opening to this does not exceed four or five feet; but it widens into an apartment two hundred feet in length by ninety in breadth, from the lofty roof of which descend numerous pillars formed of petrified water, giving it the appearance of a Gothic cathedral. These natural defences are of great antiquity, and have been materially improved by the modern arts of warfare.

GAE'LIC, the name of the ancient Celtic language, still spoken in the Highlands of Scotland.

GAL'AXY, (As.) the combination of stars forming the Milky Way; a term used to signify any assemblage of bright objects.

GALE'NA, the sulphuret of lead, found both in masses and in crystals.

GALL, (An.) a yellow bitter juice, secreted from the blood in the glands of the liver, and lodged in the gall-bladder.

GAL'LICISM, a manner of expression, or mode of speech, after the French idiom.

GAL'VANISM, the electricity evolved by the contact of two pieces of metal, such as copper and zinc.*

GAM'BOGE, a resinous gum, the produce of an Indian tree. It is used as a fine yellow colour. [notes.

GAM'UT, (Mu.) a table or scale of

GAN'GRENE, (Med.) a term ap-

plied to a stage of mortification, before vitality is completely gone.

GAR'GLE, a liquid with which the throat is washed, without being swallowed.

GAR'LIC, (Bo.) a bulbous root, of a strong smell and acrid taste.

GAS, (Ch.) the name given to all permanently elastic fluids of an aerial form.†

GAS'TRIC JUICE, a fluid secreted within the stomach, to assist digestion; it does not differ greatly from saliva, but produces very different effects.

GASTRON'OMY, the science of eating and drinking.

GAUGE, (*gage*) an instrument used for measuring.

GAV'EL KIND, a law by which estates are equally divided among all the sons, to the exclusion of females.

GAZET'TE, (*ga-zet*) the official newspaper issued under the sanc-

* GALVANISM—A name derived from Galvani, an Italian, who discovered that certain metals dissimilar in their nature develop a power which resembles the electric fluid. His discovery subsequently led to the formation of the Galvanic Battery, in which plates of different metals are arranged in pairs, with a saline or acid solution betwixt each pair; and from which the galvanic fluid may be drawn off by conductors, producing effects similar to those caused by electricity. The electro-galvanic fluid is used by chemists in decomposing compound bodies, and for other purposes. It has been called *animal electricity* from its effect on the animal muscle.

† GAS.—The gas with which our streets and houses are illuminated, is obtained from coal, by a species of distillation; and every vessel used in its manufacture is so constructed as to exclude the atmospheric air. In making gas, a large fire is kindled, over which is placed a retort, (or long cylinder) having a door at one end and a chimney at the other. Into this retort, coals are thrown, and the door closed; and as coals will not burn without air, they become decomposed (or melted). As they dissolve, a column of smoke arises, which consists of liquified tar, gas, and water; these substances pass together into the chimney, and are conveyed into another retort (or large pot), containing water. The water being cold, the steam and tar are both condensed (made thick and heavy); the steam unites with the water, the tar being heavier, falls to the bottom of the retort, and the gas, though still in a very impure state, being lighter than the water, passes upward through another tube (or chimney), and is conveyed into another retort containing lime and water mixed in a thin pasty mass, and kept in a state of constant agitation. The gas passes

tion of the Government, for giving publicity to important matters or events.

GAZETTEER', a brief description of important places, arranged alphabetically.

GEAR'ING, (Me.) a series of wheels which work into each other. In clock work it is called the movement.

GEL'ATINE, a jelly or substance obtained from bones. Isinglass and glue are almost wholly composed of gelatine.

GENEAL'OGY, a history of the succession of any person or family.

GEN'ERAL ISSUE, (L.) that plea which denies the declaration or indictment, and requires the party to prove all that he has stated.

GEN'ESIS, the name of the first book of the Old Testament, so called because it contains the history of the generation or production of all things.

GEN'TIAN, the root of a plant

of a bitter taste, native to the mountains of Germany.

GE'NUS, in Natural History, one class comprehending many species.

GEOG'RAPHY, a description of the surface of the earth, its divisions, and general characteristics.

GEOL'OGY, the science which investigates the structure of the globe, the relative situation of rocks and minerals, their connection with each other, and their changes. [ing land.

GEOM'ETRY, the art of measur-

GEOR'GICS, poems treating of agriculture, as those of Virgil.

GERMINA'TION, (Bo.) the act or process of budding or sprouting forth.

GILL, the organ of respiration in fishes; the water enters by the gills opening, and acts upon the blood, as it circulates in the fibrils.

GIN'GER, the root of a plant growing within the tropics†.

GLA'CIER, ‡ (*glashier*), a frozen

through two or three processes of this kind, until it is thoroughly purified, when it is conveyed into a very large vessel, called a gasometer, from whence it is conveyed through pipes to the required places. The time of keeping the coal in the retort is about five hours (and a chaldron yields about 10,000 cubic feet of gas), when it is opened, and the coke (or cinder) is drawn out and spread on an iron floor, the process of cooling being hastened by buckets of water thrown over it. The tar which sinks to the bottom of the water in the retort is used for a variety of purposes; the water is used to cool the bars of the furnace, and the lime is mixed up with clay, to form a cement for securing the covers of the retorts.

* GEOMETRY—treats of lines, surfaces, and solids. Hence, figures of every size or shape can be measured by its rules. A surface of length and breadth is termed its superficies, and whatever may be the size of an object, whether it be a log of wood, a pyramid, or a globe, the number of cubic inches, yards, or miles, can be determined by this science.

† GINGER—is propagated by cuttings planted in spring; in three or four months, their rootsticks acquire a mild aromatic flavour, and in this state are used for the preparation of preserved ginger. In eight or twelve months the roots acquire full strength, and are prepared either by scalding and drying them with artificial heat, or by peeling and drying them in sunshine; by the first process the black, by the latter the white ginger is produced.

‡ GLACIER.—The most common form of a glacier is that of a river

torrent, caused by the vapours of the earth, which are constantly ascending, becoming condensed into ice on the tops of the highest mountains. [a fortification.

GLA'CIS, the sloping bank of

GLA'DIATORS, men who fought at the public games of Rome for the entertainment of the spectators.

GLAN'DERS, a disease to which horses are subject; it is a running of corrupt matter from the nose, differing in colour, according to the degree of its malignity.

GIANDS, (An.) small hollow vessels; they are those organs of the body which separate the fluids.

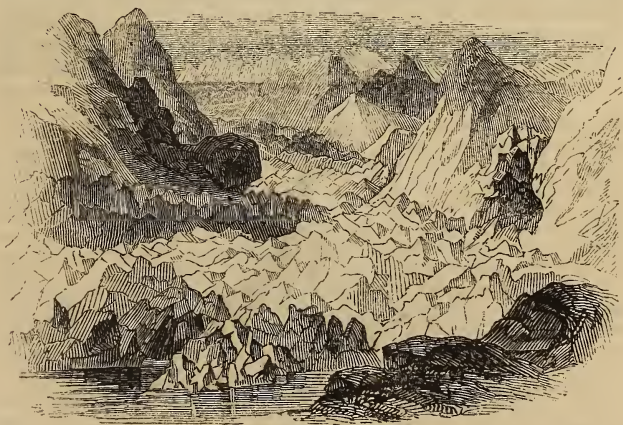
GLASS, an artificial, transparent, and brittle substance.*

GLEBE, the land belonging to a parish, cultivated by the incumbent.

GLEE, (Mu.) a composition in three or more parts.

GLOBE, a sphere on which the various regions of the earth are geographically depicted; this is called a *terrestrial globe*; a *celestial globe* is a sphere on which

of ice filling a valley between high mountains, and pouring down its masses into valleys yet lower. Some are formed about 8000 or 9000 feet above the level of the sea, and extend from three to twenty miles in length, by one or two in breadth, their surface being in some cases smooth and unbroken, but more generally marked by deep chasms and pinnacles of ice, rising in fantastic forms. As glaciers have their origin in the higher valleys and gorges, they sometimes descend into the midst of warm and pine-clad slopes and greenswards, and bring devastation into the huts of



the peasantry. This movement of the glacier is accounted for by supposing that the ice is assisted onward by some secret spring of water, issuing from beneath its extremity, and which gradually undermines it. This water is derived from natural springs, the melting of the ice, and the waste of the glacier itself by the action of the sun and rain..

* GLASS.—The ingredients used in its manufacture are, principally, a fine white sea sand, purified pearlash, litharge (red lead), and nitre;

the constellations are laid down according to their places in the firmament.

GLOB'ULE, a small particle of matter, of a spherical form, as the red particles of the blood.

GLOS'SARY, a definition of obscure or antiquated words.

GLOT'TIS, the opening of the larynx, or windpipe, behind the tongue.

GLUE, a species of cement made from the paring of hides, hoofs, and other offal, by boiling them and straining off their impurities.

GLU'TEN, an elastic and tenacious substance, resembling gum, found largely in flour and other vegetable bodies. [and adhesive.

GLU'TINOUS, any thing soft

GLYPH'OGRAPHY, is the art of drawing through a thin layer of composition upon a plate; a cast of which, taken by the Electrotype process is printed from, after the manner of a wood engraving.

GNE'ISS, (*nise*) (Geo.) a species of a slaty texture, containing

metals, and, in many countries, lying immediately over the great mountain masses of granite.

GNO'MON, the index of a dial, always parallel to the axis of the earth.

GNOMON'ICS, a science which teaches the art of finding the just proportions of shadows for the construction of sun-dials.

GNU, a swift footed animal†.

GOLD, a metal 19 times heavier than water, and the most malleable and ductile of all metals; a single grain may be so beaten as to cover 50 square inches.

GOLD BEATERS' SKIN, a thin membranous skin prepared from the entrails of an ox, and used by gold beaters for the purpose of laying between them the leaves of metal.

GOS'SAMER, a fine filmy substance like a cobweb.

GOTH'IC, (Ar.) a style distinguished by pointed arches and clustered columns, introduced by the Normans about the 12th century.

the sand forming about two thirds of the mixture. Calcined flint was once extensively used, but a peculiar sea sand, procured from Lynn, in Norfolk, and Alum Bay, in the Isle of Wight, have long formed the silix used in glass houses. New South Wales, also, now supplies us with the sand. When these substances are well blended together, they are put into large pots, or crucibles, and placed in a furnace, where, after a long continuous heat, (about 48 hours,) and the removal of impurities generated by the process, they become a transparent fluid, and form the material from which the glass is either blown, or cast, into any shape that may be required. When glass is *cast*, moulds are prepared, into which the liquid mass is placed. When articles are made by *blowing*, the workman dips the end of an iron pipe into the melting-pot, and the fluid which adheres to it, is partly formed by his breath into the shape required, and while it is still red hot and soft, its ultimate shape is given, and additional pieces may be joined to it. When finished, the article is placed in an upper furnace, and kept in a red heat until it is properly annealed. To colour the glass, cobalt is used for blue, oxyde of iron for green; and, according to the tint required, other colouring matter can be introduced.

* GNU.—This animal forms a graceful link between the buffalo and the antelope tribe. It is a native of the wild and hilly districts of South Africa, where it roams mostly in large herds, which migrate according to the season. The body is about three feet two inches long, and the

GOURD, a climbing or creeping plant growing in the East.

GRA'DIENT, is the deviation from a level to an inclined plane.

GRAD'UATE, a man dignified with an academical degree.

GRAM'MAR, the art of writing or speaking, to express exactly what we mean.

GRAMINIV'OROUS, living upon grass or herbage.

GRAM'PUS, a large fish of the whale kind.

GRANDIL'OUENCE, a lofty or pompous style of expression.

GRAN'ITE, (Geo.) a primary, unstratified, hard rock, usually greyish, but varying in colour. It is the fundamental rock of the earth, on which the others lie,

though it shoots up both in lofty mountain-ranges and low-lying grounds.

GRANULA'TION, the process of forming metallic substances into grains; in surgery it signifies the small specks of red flesh which spring up in healing sores.

GRANIV'OROUS, feeding on grain.

GRAVITA'TION, is the law of attraction, by which bodies fall to the earth, and by which the planets are kept moving in their relations to the sun.

GREGA'RIOUS, a term descriptive of those animals which herd together in flocks.

GREGO'RIAN, a name applied to the arrangement of the calendar year made by Pope Gregory,

height three feet six inches. The neck is unusually thick, having a mane on the upper part. The orbit of the eyes is round and surrounded by long white hairs, forming a kind of star, and giving the animal an uncommon and fierce appearance. Its general colour is deep brown, verging



upon black. It possesses great strength and swiftness, acute scent, and a quick sight. Its flesh is prized as food, but they are not to be approached without difficulty. When taken young the Gnu will become domesticated, but it is apt upon occasions to become ferocious and unmanageable.

and familiarly called the change from the old to the new style.

GUA'NO, the dung and remains of birds*.

GUILD, (*gild*) a society, or corporation, united and governed by their own laws. Hence *Guild-hall* is a place or hall wherein their affairs are transacted.

GUM, a vegetable juice exuding from the pores of certain plants, and then hardening into a tenacious or sticky mass, which may be dissolved.

GUN'POWDER, a composition of sulphur, nitre, and charcoal. A musket, when charged with gunpowder, will send a ball, on an average, 1600 feet per second, and its range is half a mile.

GUT'TA SERE'NA, a disease of the optic nerve, causing blindness.

GYMNA'SIUM, the place used by the Greeks for athletic exercises, and named from *gymnos* (naked), because some of these exercises were performed in that state.

GYP'SUM, a substance composed of sulphate of lime, which when heated and ground, forms plaster of Paris.

H.

HA'BEAS COR'PUS, (L.) a writ to remove a prisoner into a supe-

rior Court, for the due hearing of his cause; when, if found to be unlawfully detained, he is there discharged.

HAIL, drops of rain congealed into ice, in consequence of the great coldness of the air through which they pass.

HA'LO, a luminous ring round the heavenly bodies, supposed to be a reflection by vapour.

HALLUCINA'TION, an error, or a mistake of imagination.

HAR'PY, a poetical creation, with the face of a woman, and the claws and wings of a bird, remarkable for rapaciousness; it signifies a ravenous or exceedingly covetous person.

HATCH'MENT, an armorial bearing, placed, with an angle downwards, over the door of a deceased person, or against the wall of a church.

HEAT, the cause of the sensation we feel when near the fire†.

HEBDOM'ADAL, recurring every seven days.

HEC'TIC, (Med.) troubled with a morbid heat, or fever, and a frequent flush on the cheeks.

HEGI'RA, the epoch of Mahomet's flight, on the 10th of July, 622, from Mecca. From this term is dated the series of eastern or lunar years, of 354 days.

* GUANO—has long been known as a powerful manure. Among the limestone cliffs of Yorkshire many tons have been collected annually by men engaged in taking the eggs of the wild pigeons, and who, for that purpose, let each other down the face of the cliffs by means of a "gin" or windlass. This manure is sold to the neighbouring farmers, and is found highly beneficial for their grain crops, though not equal in efficacy to the Peruvian and African guano. It is, however, a pleasing circumstance in the economy of nature, that the sheltering shrub and the sheltered bird, mutually benefit each other, so that the offensive excrements of the bird contribute to the growth and beauty of the plant. In harmony with this is another fact, that where there is no rain, and consequently no vegetation, the great proportion of the dung of birds is converted by the action of the sun's rays into a non volatile, but soluble salt, one of the principal ingredients in the great depots of tropical guano.

† HEAT—is better understood from its effects, than from a knowledge of

HEIR LOOMS, (L.) are articles which descend to the heir along with the inheritance, and cannot be devised away by will.

HE'LOTS, the name of a class of slaves in Sparta, who did not belong to separate masters, but to the state.

HEL'LENISM, an idiom, or manner of expression, peculiar to the Greek language.

HEM'ISTICH, in poetry, a line left half completed.

HEM'LOCK, a poisonous plant.

HEMP, a fibrous material obtained from a plant called cannabis; it is a species of the nettle.

HEN'BANE, a plant common in hedges, and bearing yellow and purple flowers, with a dark grey seed; it is poisonous.

HEPAT'IC, (Ph.) pertaining to the liver. (Ch.) Hepatic air is inflammable.

HEP'TARCHY, the name given to the seven Saxon kingdoms, into which England was divided for about 300 years.

HER'ALD, an officer who makes proclamations, designs coats of arms, registers genealogies, and directs regal processions.

HERB'AL, a work giving a summary view of plants.

HERBA'CEOUS, feeding on vegetables.

HERCU'LEAN, expressive of great strength and perseverance necessary to execute any undertaking.

HER'ROT, a fine paid under the feudal system to the lord, at the death of a tenant; generally the best beast in the tenant's stock.

HERED'ITARY, inheriting by family heirship in a lineal descent.

HERMET'ICAL, a mode of sealing which effectually excludes all foreign bodies.

HER'NIA, (An.) an intestinal rupture.

HEXAM'ETER, in classical poetry a line of six feet.

HI'ERARCHY, a sacred or ecclesiastical government.

its composition. Its presence converts a hard solid mass into a liquid or a liquid into steam or a gas. In its absence a liquid becomes solid, as when water is changed into ice. Its effects are manifest through all nature; but the present extent of human information is limited to a partial knowledge of the laws by which it is governed. Without heat, the clay would not subserve the purpose of man's ingenuity, the metals could not add to his comfort, and he must forego many of the occupations as well as the enjoyments of life. But how beautifully has the Author of all goodness spread over the surface, and within the bowels of the earth, the means of bringing this latent principle into useful action. The transforming power of heat is most wonderful; it does not annihilate any substance: it may reduce it to powder, to vapour, or to air, but in its gaseous form it becomes the means of nourishing and maturing the animal and the plant. The growth of the acorn into the majestic oak, and the revivification of the various productions of nature, are all to be traced to this principle. They are replenished and brought to perfection by the very process which we, in our ignorance, often suppose to be destructive.

* HEMP.—The plant which yields this substance is found in most parts of the world. It is an annual, having nearly simple stems, which grow to the height of five or six feet, and are covered with stiff hairs. The stem contains a very tough woody tissue, which, after being cleared from the pith, is capable of being manufactured into canvas and cordage, and is applied to a variety of most useful purposes. The plant contains a nar-

HIEROGLYPH'IC, an emblem ; the art of writing by pictures*.

HIP'PODROME, a course wherein chariot, or horse races, were exhibited, or horses exercised.

HISTRION'IC, relating to the stage, or to dramatic performers.

HOL'OCAUST, a burnt offering, or sacrifice, wholly consumed by fire.

HOL'OGRAPH, a deed or testament, wholly written by the hand of the testator.

HOM'ICIDE, (L.) the killing of one human being by another. It is of three kinds, justifiable, excusable, and felonious.

HOM'ILY, a discourse upon points of religion, delivered in a plain easy style.

HOMŒOP'ATHY, a system of medicine which declares that natural diseases are curable by similar artificial ones, or by such medicines as would produce them, and which also prescribes remedies in infinitely small doses.

HOMOG'NEOUS, of the same or of a uniform nature.

HORI'ZON, the line that terminates the view ; the circle that seems to divide the heavens from the earth. The term horizontal is therefore applied to any straight line which would form a right angle with one descending perpendicularly from above.

HORN'BLENDE, (Geo.) a primitive rock, of a dark green or black colour ; the basis of basalt, and compound of silicia, alumina, lime, and oxide of iron.

HOROL'OGY, the art of measuring time.

HOR'TICULTURE, the art of cultivating gardens.

HOR'TUS SIC'CUS, a collection of preserved plants.

HY'BRIDOUS, (Zo.) begotten between animals of different species.

HYDRAUL'ICS, the science which explains the laws and motions of fluids.

HYDROCYAN'IC, or Prussic Acid, a deadly poison, prepared chiefly from bitter almonds.

HY'DROGEN, an elementary inflammatory gas, the lightest of known bodies ; with oxygen gas it forms water, and explodes when mixed with oxygen, or atmospheric air.

HYDROG'RAPHY, that part of Geography which describes gulfs, rivers, and oceans.

HYDROM'ETER, an instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of different fluids.

HYDRODYNAM'ICS, the science which includes both hydraulics and hydrostatics. [ness.

HYDROPHO'BIA, canine mad-

HYDROSTAT'ICS, the science

cotic secretion of much power, frequently occasioning headache and vertigo to those who are much in the plantations, and, in hot climates, producing a degree of intoxication. It is used in Oriental nations as an intoxicating drug, and also as an opiate. The seeds of hemp abound with a thick mucilage, which is used medicinally, and a useful oil is obtained from them by pressure.

* **HIEROGLYPHICS**, are picturesque representations. This being the first method adopted by mankind for recording their ideas, it was generally understood ; but when characters were introduced instead of pictures, hieroglyphics became unintelligible, and gave rise to imposition. The Egyptian priests still made use of them to keep the mysteries of their religion from the knowledge of the people ; they were thence called *hieroglyphics*, or sacred characters.

which explains the weight and equilibrium of fluids.

HYGE'IST, a professor of the healing art.

HYPERCRIT'IC, one who is critical to a fastidious excess.

HYPOCHON'DRIAC, one having a disordered imagination, and labouring under unnecessary fears.

HYPOTH'ESIS, a theory; or a principle assumed from which to draw certain inferences.

HYSTER'ICS, a disease chiefly attacking females, often brought on by strong mental emotions.

I

IAM'BIC, a metrical division of a line of poetry, consisting of a long and short syllable.

ICH DIEN, signifying I serve. The motto of the Prince of Wales.

ICHTHYOL'OGY, the natural history of fishes.

IDES, eight days in each month of the Roman calendar, beginning in some with the fifteenth and in others with the thirteenth day.

ID'IDOM, a phrase having a peculiar sense in one language, but which, if literally transferred into another, would either have no meaning, or one wholly different.

IDIOSYN'CRASY, a peculiar constitution or temperament not common to another.

I'DYL, a short Greek pastoral.

IG'NIS FAT'UUS, ignited phosphuretted hydrogen gas, arising from decomposed animal and vegetable remains, occurring in marshy places.

IGNI'TION, the act of setting on fire; (Ch.) the application of fire to bodies, till they become red, without melting.

IMPEACH'MENT, (L.) a public accusation; a charge preferred in parliament against a public officer. [trated

IMPER'MEABLE, not to be penetrated. IM'PETUS, (Me.) the force with which one body impels or strikes another. [clash.

IMPING'E, to strike against, to IMPOND'ERABLE, void of perceptible weight, as light and heat.

IMPOST'HUME, an abscess in the interior of the body.

IMPRI'MIS, first of all.

IMPROVIS'IATORI, persons who compose and recite poetry extemporaneously.

INCUBA'TION, the process of hatching eggs*.

IN'CUBUS, the nightmare; a sense of weight oppressing the breast. [country.

INDI'GENOUS, native to a

IN'DIGO, a plant cultivated in warm climates, for the beautiful blue dye obtained from its leaves.

* INCUBATION.—The period for hatching eggs by the natural process at 104 degrees is, with hens, three weeks; with geese and ducks, a month; with pigeons, eighteen days; and with swans, six weeks.—An artificial process has been adopted in various parts of the world. In China, a hatching house for ducks consists of a long shed, with mud walls, and thickly thatched with straw. In this building a number of round straw baskets are placed, well plastered with mud to prevent them from taking fire. The bottom is formed of a tile, a small fire-place being below each basket. The eggs being placed in these baskets, and the fires lighted, the heat is duly regulated. In four or five days they are carefully examined, and the good ones are replaced in the basket for about ten days more. They are then spread out on shelves, and covered up with cotton, and a kind of blanket; thus they remain for about fourteen days longer, when the young ducks burst their shells, and the shed is filled with living creatures. In a few days after the

IN'DRA, the Indian Jove, or god of the firmament; he is thus



represented by Indian sculptors.

INDUC'TION, a process of reasoning, by which a general inference is drawn from a number of facts.

INER'TIA, (Me.) the tendency of a body, when left to itself, to preserve its existing condition unchanged.

INFINITES'IMAL, in infinitely small quantities. [demical catarrh.

INFLUEN'ZA, a species of epi-

INFU'SION, (Ch.) the act of steeping in moisture without boiling.

IN'GOT, a bar of gold or silver.

INFUSO'RIA, the class of animalcules discovered by the microscope in stagnant water and other fluids.

INJUNC'TION, (L.) a prohibitory writ, restraining from some act that appears against equity.

IN LIM'INE, in the very beginning.

INOCULA'TION, (Med.) the transplanting a disease into the veins of a person; or the bud of a plant into another stock.

INORGAN'IC, without having had vitality; all material substances not animal or vegetable are so designated.

INSECTIV'OROUS, a term applied to creatures which feed on insects. [dissolved or separated.

INSOL'UBLE, (Ch.) not to be

INSPIS'SATE, (Ch.) to thicken; to condense. [which it was.

IN STAT'U QUO, in the state in

INTAG'LIO, gems or stones with sunk figures or inscriptions.

IN'TEGER, a whole, as opposed to a fraction.

INTEG'UMENT, the outer covering of animal or vegetable bodies.

INTERCAL'ARY, a day introduced every fourth year into the calendar, as the 29th of February.

INTERCOS'TAL, (An.) placed between the ribs.

INTERPOLA'TION, something added to, or put into the original matter. [place to place.

IN TRAN'SITU, passing from

I'ODINE, (Ch.) a poison of a black colour and metallic lustre, procured from burnt kelp, or sea weed; supposed to possess great powers in resolving glandular swellings.

ION'IC, (Ar.) an order intermediate between the strong Doric and the delicate Corinthian.

whole are sold, and conveyed to their new quarters. In Egypt the hatching rooms, or ovens, for fowls, have a number of shelves or chambers, in which eggs are placed to the amount of 20,000 to 50,000, and the fuel used for hatching is a union of cow or camel's dung, mixed with straw. The number of eggs placed is about 100,000,000 in a season, but only about two-thirds of them are hatched.

IPECACUAN'HA, a root an extract from which is used as an emetic.

IP'SE DIX'IT, mere assertion.

IPSO FAC'TO, by the fact itself.

I'RIS, the circle which surrounds the pupil of the eye; the rainbow.

I'RON, a hard, fusible metal, found chiefly in iron stone, from which it is extracted.*

I'SINGLASS, a gelatinous substance prepared from a fish.

I'VORY, the tusk of an elephant.

J.

JAL'AP, the root of a Mexican tree, used as a strong purgative.

JAPAN'NING, the art of producing a highly varnished surface on a hard substance.

JOIN'TURE, (L.) a wife's separate estate secured by a marriage settlement. [every fiftieth year.

JU'BILEE, a festival celebrated

JUG'ULAR, the name of two large veins, one of which lies on each side of the neck.

JU'RE DIVI'NO, by divineright.

JU'RIS-CON'SULT, a person learned in the laws.

JURISDIC'TION, a district to which a certain authority extends.

JURISPRUDENCE, the science of law.

K.

KALEI'DOSCOPE, an optical instrument consisting of a tube, with slips of glass, so arranged that small substances are reflected in an endless variety of angular shapes. [plant.

KELP, the burnt ashes of a sea

KID'NEYS, (An.) two glands, one on each side of the spine, which separate the urine from the blood.

L.

LA'BIALS, letters pronounced by the lips.

LABO'RATORY, a chemical workshop.

LAC, a species of resin which flows from an East Indian tree.†

LACHRY'MATORY, a vessel anciently used for collecting tears to place in the funeral urn.

LAC'TEALS, vessels which convey the chyle, or prepared food, to the blood.

LAM'INATED, in thin parallel plates or layers.

LAND-SLIP, the movement of a portion of land on the side of a mountain or the sea-coast, in consequence of rains, frosts, or the undermining action of the sea.

* IRON.—This metal is most widely diffused throughout nature. It is intermixed with various soils, and is contained in rocks and minerals, though very rarely in a pure state. It is sometimes dug from the earth at a depth of 600 feet, where it is found lying in beds or seams, either near seams of coal, or in the same beds. When raised to the earth, the iron-stone is exposed in a suitable building to the action of an intense furnace beneath, the heat of which is increased to the highest degree by enormous bellows. The iron thus melted, runs out in a liquid stream, and being received in a channel formed of sand, is moulded into the desired shapes. By further heat, and by hammering, it is rendered *malleable iron*; and by a still further process, it is made into *steel*. The substance called black lead, is a carburet of iron; green vitriol is a sulphate of iron; and the loadstone is an oxide of iron.

† LAC.—*Sticklac* is the substance in the natural state, *Seedlac* when boiled in water, and *Shellac* when it has been melted. When a solution of lac is made in spirits of wine, and applied to brass, tin, and other metals, it is called *Lacquering*. It is also a principal ingredient in sealing-wax.

LAP'IDARY, one who cuts and polishes precious and other stones.

LAR'BOARD, the left side of a ship when the face is to the head; starboard is the right. [ment.

LAR'GO, (Mu.) a slow move-

LAR'VA, the second state of the insect, the egg being the first.

LA'RYNX, the upper cavity of the windpipe, by which the voice is formed. [tion of opium.

LAU'DANUM, a liquid prepara-

LA'VA, the melted compound of minerals and other matter that flows from burning volcanoes.

LAZARET'TO, an hospital for the reception of diseased persons.

LEAD, a metal found in mines, often in contact with silver.*

LEA'THER, the prepared skin of animals.

LEG'ATE, a spiritual ambassador from the Pope.

LEGA'TION, the body of per-

sons composing an ambassador's suite.

LE'GION, a body of Roman soldiers varying from 3 to 5000 men.

LE'GISLATURE, the power of a state which enacts laws.

LEGIT'IMACY, a lawful birth; genuineness.

LENS, a piece of glass, or other transparent substance, so formed as to make the rays of light magnify or diminish objects viewed through it. [kind.

LEN'TIL, a plant of the tare

LE'VER, the first mechanical power, being nearly a straight line supported by a single prop.

LEVIGA'TION, the process of grinding substances to a fine paste.

LI'AS, a species of stratified clay abounding in organic remains.

LI'CHEN, a kind of moss.

LIG'AMENT, a strong flexible

* LEAD.—This metal, after it has been melted from the ore, is formed into oblong blocks, called "pigs." If it yield about ten ounces of silver in a ton, it is deemed worth the trouble of separating. To effect this it is put into a peculiar furnace, by the heat of which the lead is oxidized, and comes off as *Litharge*, leaving the pure silver behind. The litharge, being again heated, resumes the metallic form, and becomes refined lead. To make *red lead*, the "pigs" are reduced to a fluid mass, and continuously stirred up for five or six hours, till it becomes a greyish, yellow powder. This passes through various processes till the action of the oxygen has changed its colour to a fine red, when it is ground, and rendered fit for sale. To make *white lead*, the lead is melted and moulded into thin sheets. These sheets are placed in layers, in a suitable building, till a stack is formed. Fine ashes are laid at the bottom; then a layer of tanners' spent bark; next a layer of earthen pots, each containing a pint of vinegar; then a layer of six leaden plates, and finally a covering of boards: another series of layers is added, and so on till the stack attains the height of about twenty feet. The whole is then closed up for some weeks. During this period fermentation ensues, and the vinegar evaporates, producing a chemical change upon the surface of the sheets of lead, converting it first into an oxide, then into an acetate, and finally into a carbonate. The stack is then pulled down piece-meal; the lead is placed in a large vat of water and made to pass between revolving brass rollers; the white earthy matter is thus crushed off, leaving the thin metallic film of blue lead. After much raking and stirring, the white lead is separated, and is afterwards ground and reduced to a paste-like state, when it is fit for use, for painting or other purposes.

substance, which binds together the bones of the body.

LIGHT, the principle or substance which renders objects perceptible. It travels 192,000 miles in a second of time.

LIGHT'NING, the electric fluid, in a state of considerable agitation, and passing visibly from cloud to cloud.* [or limestone.†

LIME, a preparation of chalk

LIN'IMENT, a medicinal liquid used as an external application.

LIN'SEED, the seed of the flax-plant.‡

LIN'TEL, that part of the door-frame that lies upon the door posts.

LIQUEFAC'TION, the state of being melted.

LITH'ARGE, calcined lead.

LITHOG'RAPHY, the art of

drawing on stone for the purpose of taking impressions from it.

LITHOT'OMY, the art of extracting stones from the bladder.

LIV'ER, (An.) the largest gland of the body, which secretes the bile.

LIXIVIA'TION, the process of washing a substance in water, to extract from it any soluble or saline particles.

LOAM, a natural mixture of sand, clay, and silex (flint), in a minute state.

LOG, in Navigation, is an instrument thrown over a ship's side, to measure the current, or the rate of sailing.

LOG'ARITHMS, a series of artificial numbers for the purpose of expediting calculations.

LOG'WOOD, a flourishing tree of

* **LIGHTNING**.—The *sheet* lightning, which appears on a summer's evening, is harmless, when unattended by thunder. *Forked* lightning is caused by the sudden escape of the electric fluid concentrated in the cloud, and sometimes occasions injury. The most dangerous is the *ball* lightning, when the electric fluid descends in a compact stream, and seems to roll along the ground. This kind, however, is exceedingly rare. Lightning is to thunder what the flash is to gunpowder.

† **LIME**,—in its native state is in the form of carbonate, and is burnt to disengage the carbonic acid. When made into mortar, of one part water and three parts lime, it is called hydrate of lime, and being mixed with silica, alumina, and oxide of iron, it forms plastic cements and mortars, and afterwards imbibing carbonic acid from the atmosphere, it again becomes a carbonate of lime, as hard as at first; and hence its use in building.

‡ **LINSEED**.—This seed, when dried, produces by pressure an excellent paint oil. It is first bruised, and then ground into a pasty mass. If cold drawn oil be required, the paste is at once subjected to an hydraulic press, by which oil of a very fine quality is obtained, but in a very limited quantity. To obtain the main supply, the paste is heated before undergoing the action of the press. It is therefrom transferred to a heated pan, in which it is kept in constant motion. When heated thoroughly, it is removed and put into bags; these are placed in the press in layers; the pressure is then applied, and the oil is made to ooze out from every pore in the bags, into a receptacle prepared for that purpose. When the seed is taken out of the bags, it presents almost the hardness and solidity of a board, and constitutes the oil cake used for fattening cattle. Other vegetable oils, as Olive, Hemp, and Rape, are all produced from the plants bearing their names, and by a similar process.

South America, whose wood affords a beautiful purple dye.

LON'GITUDE, the distance of any place from a meridian line, as any towns east and west of Greenwich.

LUBRICA'TION, the anointing a surface to diminish the effects of friction. In *watchwork*, a fine olive oil is used,—in *wood*, soft soap and black lead, in large machinery, oil or tallow.

LU'CIFER MATCHES, those by which light is obtained instantaneously; some are ignited by friction against a rough substance; others ignite by contact with an acid.

LUNA'TION, the time between one full moon and the next.

M.

MACE, an ensign of authority: (Bo.) a spice obtained from a tree in the Molucca Islands, which yields nutmegs, the mace being the rind or covering of the nutmegs.

MACERA'TION, the process of softening bodies in fluids.

MACHIAVELISM, a word expressive of a policy in which cunning and artifice are considered as the best means to attain an end.

MACK'EREL, a salt-water fish.*

MAD'DER, (Bo.) a plant from the roots of which a fine red dye is produced.

MAD'RIGAL, (Mu.) a vocal composition without accompaniment.

MAGAZIN'E, a place for war-like stores; also a literary miscellany.

MAGNE'SIA, a soft, white, light earth, consisting of oxygen and a metallic base called magnesium.

MAG'NETISM, that branch of science which treats of the property of attracting or repelling iron, displayed by the magnet or loadstone.

MAG'NETISM (ANIMAL,) a phrase applied to an influence said to be exercised by one animal body upon another, resembling that of the magnet.

MAIZE, an Indian bread corn.

MALA'RIA, a term applied to the fever resulting from bad air in marshy places.

MAL'LEABLE, capable of extension by hammering; when metals can be flattened, they are said to be *laminable*; when drawn into wire, *ductile*.

MALT, grain steeped in water, fermented, and dried on a kiln.†

* MACKEREL.—This fish is most abundant off the coasts of Hampshire, Sussex, Kent, Suffolk, and Norfolk; they come in large shoals, and are taken either by the line or the net. The French adopt the *line* method, two men being able to take from 500 to a 1000 fish in a favourable day. The English use a drift net, made of small fine twine, with a mesh of about two inches and a half. In order to take a large range while fishing, a number of nets are attached lengthwise, and extend from three quarters of a mile to a mile and a half. These nets are set in the evening, and sometimes hauled once during the night, at others allowed to remain in the water all night. The fish, while moving about in the dark, are caught in the meshes of the net, which are large enough to admit their heads, but not to allow the body to pass through.

† MALT.—The grain generally used for making malt is barley. The barley is first steeped in water, for about forty-six hours. When the water has been drained off, it is thrown upon a stone floor, in a flat heap, called a couch, the thickness of which is at first about 16 inches; but this heap is

MAMMA'LIA, that class of animals which suckle their young.

MAM'MOTH, an extinct species of elephant found in a fossil state.

MANDA'MUS, (L.) a writ, requiring the party to whom it is addressed to perform some particular act therein expressed.

MANDARIN', a Chinese magistrate or nobleman.

MAN'DIBLE, (An.) the jaw—also the name given to the upper and under bill of birds.

MANGANE'SE, is a dull whitish metal, very hard, brittle, and difficult of fusion. Oxyde of Manganese is one of the materials from which oxygen can be easily obtained.

MANGE, an eruptive disease in animals, often caused by dirt and confinement, or bad and insufficient food.

MANIPULA'TION, a word signifying a work done with the hands; also, the smaller processes employed in chemical combinations.

MAN'NA, a white sweet juice, or gum, of medicinal virtues, obtained from a species of ash tree in the south of Europe.

MAN'OR, a district granted originally by the Crown, over which the lord possesses a feudatory jurisdiction.

MANSLAUGH'TER, killing a person without malice, but not wholly without fault. [ing illness.

MARAS'MUS, a species of wast-

MARL, a species of earth, being a mixture of carbonate of lime and clay, used for enriching poor land.

MAS'TIC, a resin extracted from a tree cultivated in the Levant.

MATHEMAT'ICS, the science of magnitude and number, or whatever may be measured or computed.

MAT'RIX, a mould that forms or imbeds bodies, or that in which any thing is generated.

MAUSO'LEUM, a large tomb.*

MAXIL'LA, (An.) the jaw bone.

MAX'IMUM, the greatest quantity. [in the vicinity of rivers.

MEAD'ow, a low piece of ground

MECHAN'ICS, that science which treats of moving forces, and their practical application to the making of tools, engines, and machines.

gradually reduced by turning it twice a day, with wooden shovels. During this process the grain germinates; and when the first shoot is a quarter or half an inch in length, it is removed to the floor of a heated kiln, by which its germination is stopped, and the grain thoroughly dried, and, in some cases, partially roasted. By this process the barley undergoes a chemical change, which imparts to it a sweet quality, from which a spirit is extracted. When the malt is used for beer, it is first bruised, and the meal conveyed into iron vessels called mash tuns, in which hot water is poured upon it. After being steeped some time, and the water and the malt have been well stirred up together, the water containing a good deal of malt extract is drawn off. When all the fermentable matter has been extracted, the residue is used for the feeding of cattle.

* MAUSOLEUM.—When a magnificent tomb is erected for the purpose of recording the virtues of a deceased patriot or philanthropist, to excite their survivors to noble actions, its costliness and beauty may be productive of some advantage. But where it is intended merely as a token of individual affection, such a lavish expenditure must be lamented. Thousands are suffering from disease and want, and that which is sometimes expended upon a

MEDAL'LION, (Ar.) a tablet on which are raised figures and ornaments; also a large medal to commemorate a particular event.

MEDUL'LARY, a substance resembling marrow in appearance and consistence, such as that of the brain. [berspecies.

MEL'ON, a fruit of the cucum-

MEM'BRANE, (An.) a web of fibres or tissue, enveloping the brain and certain internal parts of the body.

MEN'STRUUM, any liquid in which solid bodies are dissolved or separated.

MEPHIT'IC, noxious or poisonous, like carbonic acid gas.

MERID'IAN, a circle dividing the earth into two hemispheres, eastern and western.

MER'CURY, or QUICKSILVER; (Ch.) a metal which is fluid at common temperature, and passes off in vapour when greatly heated; it combines with many metals, and is soluble in numerous acids.

MES'ENTERY, a thick membrane full of glands, lying in the cavity of the abdomen, by which the intestines are supported.

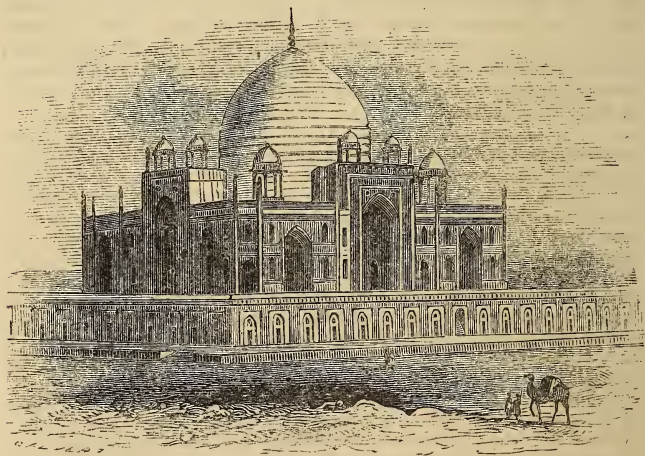
MESNE PRO'CESS, (L.) (*Meen Process*) an intermediate process between the beginning and the end of a suit.

MES'SUAGE, (L.) house and ground set apart for domestic purposes.

METAL'LURGY, the art of separating metals from their ores.

METAMOR'PHOSIS, a transfor-

mausoleum, would serve for the erection of an hospital or an asylum. The mausoleum here represented is in *Delhi*, and was erected by Akbar, to perpetuate the memory of his father, Humayoon, an emperor reigning



over a part of India and Cabul; and it is one among many similar memorials of departed royalty. It is of large dimensions, composed entirely of marble, richly ornamented with costly mosaics; and has long excited the curiosity and admiration of travellers.

mation into a new and different shape.

MET'APHOR, a figure of speech by which one object is made to represent another.

METAPHYS'ICS, the science which treats of the nature and properties of mind or spiritual existence.

METEMPSYCHO'SIS, the doctrine of the transmigration of souls, from one body to another after death.

METEOROL'OGY, the science which takes cognisance of meteors and of atmospheric phenomena.

METEOR'IC CYCLE, or Golden Number, a period of nineteen years, in which the lunations of the moon return to the same day of the month.

MEZZOTIN'TO, a mode of engraving on copper, by first roughing the surface; upon this the design is made. The effect of light and shade is produced by scraping such portions as will give the subject the appearance required.

MIAS'MA, noxious effluvia, whe-

ther arising from putrefying matter or extensive marshes.*

MICA, a mineral of a greyish colour (called also talc). It consists of an unlimited series of transparent lamina, adhering to each other, but easily separable into thin flexible plates, and is used as a substitute for glass.

MICROSCOPE, an optical instrument which greatly magnifies objects.

MIN'ARET, a kind of spire or steeple, whence, in Mohammedan towns, the hour for general prayer is proclaimed.

MINERAL'OGY, the science which treats of the structure, properties, and varieties of minerals.

MIN'IMUM, the least.

MIRAG'E, or **FA'TA MORGA'NA**, an optical deception occasionally seen in particular states of the atmosphere.†

MIS'SAL, a mass book of the Church of Rome.

MIT'TIMUS, (L.) a warrant for keeping a person in custody.

* **MIASMA**, or **MALARIA**.—This morbid matter is indigenous to some countries, and has its origin in certain peculiar conditions of the soil. The overflow of the Nile produces *plague*; that of the Ganges, *cholera*; that of the parts situated in the tropics, *yellow fever*; and in our own marshes, a *simple intermittent*.

† **MIRAGE**.—The illusions of the mirage arise from vertical reflection, horizontal or lateral reflection, and suspension. In the *vertical*, the mirage presents the appearance of a sheet of water, in which objects are reflected and reversed as they would be in a lake. This effect was once peculiarly tantalizing to the French army in Egypt, under the command of Napoleon, when they were in great want of water. The soil of lower Egypt being a vast horizontal plain, the morning and evening aspect of the country presented nothing remarkable, but after the soil had become heated by the sun, the prospect was changed, and seemed as if bounded by a general inundation, the objects appearing to rest on islands in a large lake. On approaching the supposed water it appeared to recede, and the reflected objects to vanish.—In the *horizontal* or lateral reflection, the image is reflected sideways. At the lake of Geneva a bark was seen in the distance approaching the town by the left bank of the lake, and at the same moment there was seen above the water an image of the sails, which in place of following the direction of the bark, receded from it, and seemed to approach Geneva by the right bank of the lake, the image

MNEMON'ICS, the art of assisting the memory by artificial rules.

MO'LARS, the grinder teeth.

MOLAS'SES, the fluid residuum of sugar after it has been refined.

MOLLUS'CA, that class of animals whose bodies are soft, and are neither furnished with skeletons nor with articulated coverings; though some of them, as the snail, have shells attached to their system.

MON'OLOGUE, a scenic speech uttered by one person.

MONOMA'NIA, madness upon one point or ruling idea.

MOR'PHIA, the narcotic principle of opium.

MORT'GAGE, (L.) a security for money borrowed.

MORT'MAIN, (L.) land which is unalienable.

MOSA'IC, a species of inlaid work, in which various coloured substances, cut into squares, are arranged in cement, so as to imitate the effect of painting.

MU'RIATES, (Ch.) a name given to salts, formed by the combination of any base with muriatic acid, of which muriate of soda (easily

obtained from common sea-salt) is an example.

MU'CILAGE, a solution of gum or of any tenacious fluid.

MU'CUS, a viscous animal fluid, secreted in the body to moisten the mucous membrane.

MURIAT'IC ACID, (*spirit of salt*) a strong acid. Its constituents are chlorine and hydrogen.

MUSCLES, bundles of fibres, constituting the flesh of animals, by the contractions and dilations of which the bones are moved, and the organic functions of life performed. There are in man 201 muscles, or pairs of muscles.

MUSSEL, a shell fish.

MUSE'UM, a repository of curiosities.

MYRRH, the resinous gum of a tree growing in the East.

MYTHOL'OGY, the fabulous history of the gods of Greece and Rome.

N.

NAI'ADES (Bo.) plants that inhabit ponds and rivulets: also the name for fresh water shells.

sailing from east to west, while the bark was sailing from north to south.—The phenomenon called *suspension*, or looming, was observed on the river Tigris, in the plain of Bagdad. The surface of the river was beautifully illuminated by the moon, and its waters appeared raised to an extraordinary height above the level of the desert. As the dawn advanced, the phantom river sank entirely from sight.—The most remarkable instance of the *Fata Morgana* is at Reggio, in Italy. In certain conditions of the atmosphere, a person standing on an eminence in the city, with his back to the sun and his face to the sea, sees upon the water what appears to him to be numberless series of pilasters, arches, castles, columns, towers, splendid palaces, villages, plains with herds and flocks, men on foot and on horseback, all passing rapidly in succession on the surface of the sea. In other states of the atmosphere, the same objects are seen in the air, though less vividly, and if the weather be hazy, the objects are fringed with the colours of the rainbow.—It often happens that the phenomenon of the *vertical mirage* is combined with that of *suspension*, so as to shew in the air both a direct and an inverted image of the object, the latter being undermost.—All these phenomena depend on the different density of the lower strata of the air, occasioned either by heat or moisture.

NAPH'THA, a mineral oil or fluid bitumen; it is obtained chiefly from coals.

NARCOT'IC, a property of medicine which allays pain by producing a stupifying effect on the nervous system.

NAU'TILUS, a genus of marine animals having a shell of a spiral form; one species is furnished with two arms united by a membrane, which it extends as a sail, while with two other arms it rows or steers. Another species inhabits a beautiful shell, divided into thirty or forty chambers.

NAVE, (Ar.) the central division of a cathedral church, extending from the west end to the choir.

NAVIGA'TION, the art of sailing, or conducting a vessel on the ocean.

NEB'ULÆ, certain bright spots in the heavens, now understood to be clusters of stars.*

NECROP'OLIS, literally, "the city of the dead," a name bestowed on cemeteries.

NEC'TARY, that part of the corolla of flowers in which the honey-dew is accumulated.

NE'OPHYTE, a new convert or proselyte. [the utmost extreme.

NE PLUS UL'TRA, no further,

NEU'TRAL SALTS, (Ch.) those salts in which the antagonist effects of both acid and alkali counteract each other.

NERVES, white medullary cords, which pass in pairs from the brain and the spinal marrow,

as instruments respectively of sensation and volition. They spread over the body like fine net work.

NICK'EL, a metal, in its natural state associated with cobalt. It is of a white colour, and very difficult to melt; with copper and zinc it forms the alloy called German Silver.

NI'TRATES, those salts which are formed of nitric acid (*aqua fortis*) and various bases.

NI'TRE, the usual name given to the nitrate of potass, or salt-petre.

NI'TROGEN, or AZOTE', a gas which, when separated from oxygen, is fatal to animal life. It is disengaged from all animal and many vegetable substances, and will extinguish flame.

NI'TROUS, (Ch.) partaking of nitre. The termination *ous* serves to designate the *smaller* proportion of oxygen, and *ic* the *greater*; as, sulphurous and sulphuric acid.

NOM'ADE, living a wandering life, like the pastoral tribes.

NO'MENCLATURE, a dictionary giving the technical language peculiar to an art or science, such as a chemical or mineralogical nomenclature.

NON CONDUCTORS, in Electricity, are those substances through which the electric fluid passes with difficulty, such as glass, resin, sulphur, silk, hair, wool, &c., but they become electric by friction.

* NEBULA.—On a clear evening, there is a luminous band which stretches across the sky from horizon to horizon; it is known as the "*Milky Way*." This remarkable belt has always maintained the same relative situation among the stars, and when examined through powerful telescopes, is found (wonderful to narrate) to consist entirely of stars, scattered by millions, like glittering dust, on the dark ground of the expansive firmament. There are clusters of stars which are not apparent to the naked eye, but require telescopes to resolve them into clusters, and even with their aid are only visible as faint cloudy patches of light. There are some

NONES, the seventh days of the months of March, May, July, and October, and the fifth of the other months.

NON EST INVENTUS, not to be found.

NON SE'QUITER, it does not follow.

NON'SUIT, (L.) the dropping a suit on the discovery of an error or defect when the matter is ready for the verdict of a jury.

NON'PLUS, inability to do or say more pertinently.

NOR'ROY, or *north roy*, in Heraldry, one of the two provincial Kings at Arms, whose jurisdiction lies on the north side of the Trent; that of *Clarencieux* is on the south.

NOSOL'OGY, a methodical arrangement or classification of diseases.

NOS'TRUM, a medicine secretly compounded.

NO'TARY, a person whose business it is to note and protest bills of exchange, and to attest written documents.

NU'CLEUS, the kernel of a nut: any originating centre around which other things accumulate.

NUMISMAT'ICS, the science which treats of coins and medals, more especially of ancient ones.

NUNCU'PATIVE, a term applied to testamentary acts expressed verbally, and not put into writing.

NUTA'TION, a motion of the earth's axis, inclining it to the ecliptic twice a year.

O.

OAK'UM, old ropes untwisted and reduced to hemp.

OA'SIS, the name of a fertile spot in the midst of a sandy desert.

OB'ELISK, a high solid pillar of stone, having four sides, and lessening towards the top. It is of Eastern origin, and was probably erected in honour of the sun, and used as a means of determining the sun's altitude, and regulating the time of worship.

O'BIT, a funeral ceremony, or office for the dead. [dead.

OBIT'UARY, an account of the

OB'ULATE, flattened, or shortened; in geometry, the term is applied to such a figure as that of the earth, in which the diameter at the poles is less than at the equator. [ties.

OB'SEQUIES, funeral solemnities.

OBSERV'ATORY, a building fitted up for astronomical observations.

OCCIP'ITAL, placed in the hinder part of the skull.

OCCULTA'TION, the obscuration of any celestial body, by the interposition of the moon or other planet, between it and our eye.

O'CHRE, a species of earth, combined with iron, and of various colours; it is of great value to painters.

OC'TAGON, a figure of eight sides and angles.

OCTA'VO, a sheet of eight leaves

nebulous appearances which remain unchanged, even when viewed through the best telescopes yet constructed; and science is constrained to pause at their magnitude and distance. The knowledge of these facts should enlarge our ideas of the universe. And how great should be our admiration of the Divine power, when we consider the magnitude of those stars which are perceptible to the naked eye; and remember that He who created all things, preserves them with wisdom, and rules them with merciful goodness.

or sixteen pages, or books so divided into sheets.

OCTEN'NIAL, lasting or occurring every eight years.

OCTOGEN'ARY, of eighty years of age.

OC'ULIST, one who professes to cure disorders of the eye.

ODE, a lyrical poem, conveying an outburst of vivid feeling.

OF'FERTORY, the act of offering; the place where alms are offered in a church. [water.

OFF'ING, the open sea; deep

OLEAG'ENOUS, oily, unctuous.

OLFAC'TORY NERVES, the pair of nerves which proceed from the brain to the nose, having the sense of smelling.

OL'IGARCHY, a form of government where power is in the hands of a few.

OL'IVE-TREE, an evergreen common in the south of France, Spain, and Italy, and esteemed for its fruit, which contains a great quantity of oil.

OLYM'PIAD, a Grecian period of four years, at the commencement of which games were held for five days at Olympia, from the year 776 B.C. to 440 A.D.

OM'EGA, the last letter of the Greek alphabet.

OMNIP'OTENCE, the Almighty unlimited power of God. His infinite duration and continual

presence is *omnipresence*; and his inconceivable knowledge and skill, is *omniscience*:

O'NUS PROBANDI, the burden of proving what has been alleged.

Oo'LITE, (Geo.) a species of limestone.

OPA'CITY, want of transparency.

OPHTHAL'MIA, inflammation of the outer covering of the eyeball and eyelids.

O'PIUM, the concentrated juice of the white poppy, cultivated chiefly in India and Arabia.

OPODEL'DOC, a solution of soap and camphor in spirits of wine, used as a liniment. [eye.

OPHTHAL'MIC, belonging to the

OPT'ICS, the science which treats of light and colours, and the construction of suitable instruments for assisting vision.

OPT'IMISM, the doctrine which holds all to be for the best in the existing system of things.

ORATO'RIO, a kind of sacred drama, generally selected from the scriptures, and set to music.

OR'ACLE, an object or place supposed to be the abode of supernatural wisdom.*

OR'BIT, (As.) the line described by the revolution of a planet round another body.

ORES, (Mi.) metals in their mineral state, and usually combined with other substances.

* ORACLE.—A knowledge of future events is an attribute of God alone, and all information concerning the future must be derived from his authority. Such, however, is the tendency of mankind to explore futurity, that artful persons have, in all ages and countries, put forth pretensions to this knowledge, and have derived wealth and influence from their unfounded presumptions. Among the ancients, the most celebrated Oracles were, those of Apollo, at Delphos, and of Jupiter Ammon, at Thebes. In these cities splendid buildings were erected, to command for their deities the respect and fear of the multitude. So extended was the belief in their foreknowledge, that Kings and States consulted them before undertaking important enterprises, and rich gifts were presented as a reward for the information imparted. The responses of the oracles were delivered in a variety of ways. At Delphos they were at first given in verse; but in process of

ORGAN'IC, a term used to distinguish the animal and vegetable kingdoms from the mineral, being applied to every thing which possesses or has possessed organs.

ORNITHOL'OGY, the natural history of birds.

OR'PIMENT, (Mi.) a compound of sulphur and arsenic.

OR'RERY, a machine for representing on a small scale the motions of the heavenly bodies.

ORTHOG'RAPHY, the art or practice of accurate spelling.

OSCILLA'TION, the act of moving backward and forward; a vibration.

OSSIFICA'TION, (An.) the change of membranous or cartilagenous substances into bone.

OSTEOL'OGY, (An.) a description of the bones.

OS'TRACISM, a manner of passing sentence adopted by the Athenians, in which each citizen marked upon a shell either an acquittal or a condemnation.

OVA'TION, a species of triumph or triumphant procession.

O'VERTURE, a commencement,

whether for a negociation, or a dramatic entertainment.

OVIP'AROUS, a term applied to such animals as produce the young from the egg. *Viviparous* are such as bring forth their young alive.

OXAL'IC, an acid of a strongly poisonous character, most readily obtained by the action of nitric acid upon sugar.

OX'IDES, combinations of oxygen with metallic and other bases.

OX'YGEN, (Ch.) that gas in the atmosphere which is needful to life and combustion; thus named because it communicates acidity to many of its combinations.*

P.

PAB'ULUM, (Bo.) the food of plants, chiefly carbon; also fuel.

PAGO'DA, the Indian name for a temple of peculiar structure which contains an Idol.

PAL'ATINE, possessing royal privileges; it is applied to certain English counties which have separate jurisdictions.

PAL'ETTE, the board upon which a painter spreads his colours.

time, the imperfect style of the versification, emanating from such an authority, excited the ridicule of the more intelligent people, and the oracle, to preserve its influence, wisely changed the manner of its answers into simple prose. At the oracle of Ammon, the priest pronounced the response from the hollow of an oak-tree. At Memphis, in Egypt, they drew either a good or bad omen, according as the ox-god, Apis, received or rejected what was presented to him. In some places, where the answers were given by lot, a kind of dice was adopted, on which certain characters or words were placed, whose explanation the applicants were to seek on tables made for the purpose. Indeed, there has been no folly too gross for the feeble-minded and superstitious to practise, in order to obtain a knowledge of the future; and the history of the world unquestionably proves, that all pretensions to such knowledge are based on weakness or ignorance.

* OXYGEN—is one of the two gases which form water, and one of the two which compose atmospheric air. It is essential to animal life, being absorbed by inspiration into the blood, and is the great supporter of combustion. It forms compounds of all kinds—gaseous, fluid, and solid; it is found in the material world in unnumbered shapes, and is the most energetic, in its chemical agencies, of all the elements of matter.

PAL'ISADE, (For.) an enclosure of sharp pointed stakes set firmly in the ground, to protect an open place.

PALMA'TED, (Bo.) those leaves which resemble the palm of the hand in shape.

PALM'ISTRY, a pretended fortune-telling by the lines of the hand.

PANACE'A, a universal medicine.

PAN'DECT, a treatise that comprehends the whole of any science.

PAN'EI, (L.) the names of such persons as the sheriff provides to act as jurors. In Scotland, panel denotes the prisoner at the bar.

PANORA'MA, a large painting upon a circular surface, so contrived that a spectator may have a complete view of the objects represented.

PANTHE'ISM, a religious theory in which the universe was considered the supreme God.

PANTHE'ON, a heathen temple dedicated to all the gods.

PAN'TOMIME, a scenic representation in dumb show.

PA'PER, a fibrous substance,

chiefly made from linen and cotton rags.

PAPY'RUS, an Egyptian reedy plant, the leaves of which were anciently used as a substitute for paper.

PARACHU'TE, a large umbrella-shaped machine, by means of which persons have descended from balloons.

PARHE'LION, (As.) a mock or reflected sun, produced by peculiar conditions of the atmosphere.

PAR'ALLAX, (As.) a change in the apparent situation of any heavenly body, as viewed from different places on the earth.

PAR'ALLELS, lines continuing their course, and still preserving an equal distance from each other.

PARALLEL'OGRAM, a four-sided figure whose sides are parallel.

PARASIT'ICAL, a fawning hanger on: (Bo.) it is applied to those plants found attached to others, or dependent upon them, as the ivy and mistletoe.

PARCH'MENT, the skins of sheep prepared for writing upon.

PARI'A, an outcast Hindoo tribe, doomed to perform all kinds

* **PAPER**.—The manufacture of Paper, which was formerly very simple, has latterly become an operation employing a great amount of capital, and affording occupation and the means of living to many thousands of men, women, and children.—When the rags arrive at the paper mill, they are first sorted, to remove buttons and all extraneous substances, and to beat out as much of the dust and dirt as possible; they are then boiled in a strong alkaline solution, to remove the grease: after which they are taken to the rag engine, where they are exposed to the action of a roller driven by considerable power, a stream of water passing through them until it runs clear. This operation reduces them to something like tow; in this state they are bleached, which process is effected in various ways, chlorine being the bleaching agent in all of them. The stuff is next beaten to a fine pulp, and then it is ready for the "machine," on which it is made into paper. It passes, first, over an endless wire gauze, and then along a felt, through a series of rollers which press out the moisture; and, on machines of the most improved construction, it is sized, dried over cylinders filled with steam, and even cut into sheets: it is afterwards sorted by women, who throw out the defective sheets. The whole paper is then pressed, counted into quires, tied up in reams, and after being charged with the duty, is ready for the market.

of degrading work, and even prevented from entering a temple of the superior castes.

PAR'LIAMENT, the three estates of King, Lords, and Commons. The Lords consist of about 400 hereditary Peers, and 26 Bishops; and the Commons of 658 members. Of these 253 are chosen by counties; 399 by cities, boroughs, and towns, and 6 by universities. England returns 471; Wales, 29; Scotland, 53; Ireland, 105.

PAR'ODY, a composition in which the words of an author are by a slight change made to express a different sense.

PAR'RICIDE, one who destroys his father.

PARTURI'TION, the state of being about to bring forth.

PAS'QUINADE, a lampoon or satirical verse, so called after Pasquin, a witty cobbler of Rome, to whose statue people were accustomed to affix satirical verses.

PASS'OVER, a religious festival, which the Jews were commanded to keep as an ordinance for ever*.

PATEL'LA, the knee cap, or small bone in front of the knee-joint.

PATHOL'OGY, a minute description of diseases.

PATRONYM'IC, expressing the name of a father or patron.

PEDOM'ETER, an instrument for measuring distances walked.

PEL'LICLE, a thin skin, such as that found inside an egg-shell.

PEN'DULUM, (Mu.) any weight so hung that it may easily swing backward and forward, its oscillations being always performed in equal times.

PEN'GUIN, a web-footed bird†.

PENIN'SULA, a piece of land nearly surrounded by the sea.

PENITEN'TIARY, a prison where the inmates are employed, with a view to their reformation.

PEN'TOGRAPH, a machine for reducing or enlarging drawings.

PEN'TATEUCH, the first five books of the Old Testament.

PENUM'BRA, an imperfect shadow.

PERCOLA'TION, (Ch.) purification or separation by straining.

* PASSOVER.—This festival was instituted to commemorate the deliverance of the Jewish people from Egypt, where they had been in bondage for a period of 400 years: and its observance has been continued to the present time with most remarkable fidelity. Whether the Jews have existed as a powerful nation, or have been scattered abroad as individuals,—whether they have been in riches, or in poverty,—whether in honour, or subject to insult, or bitter persecution, they have still gloried in their name, and under every variety of circumstances to which a people could be subjected, the Passover has been annually observed by them during a period of 3500 years. Thus, the observance of this festival has become a living memorial to the truth of the Bible history, and a proof that God has indeed made known his will unto the children of men, by mighty signs and wonders.

† PENGUIN.—This strange bird is a native of the colder seas of the Southern hemisphere, and is most abundant in the Straits of Magellan and the adjacent islands, as also in Australia and the islands of the South Pacific. It is about three feet high, and its colours are beautifully disposed and contrasted. The general plumage is short, close, glossy, compact, and waterproof. The bill is long and slender, and somewhat bent at the tip. It is unable to fly, having only paddle wings, with short, scale-like feathers, regularly disposed. In resting it assumes an

PEREN'NIALS, plants whose roots vegetate during many years.

PERFORA'TION, making a hole through any substance.

PERICARP, the fruit or seed-vessel of plants.

PERICAR'DIUM, the membrane enclosing the heart.

PERICRA'NIUM, the membrane enclosing the skull.

PER'IGEE, (As.) that place in the orbit of any celestial body which is nearest the earth.

PERIHE'LION, that point of the orbit of any planet at which it is nearest to the sun.

PERIOS'TEUM, (An.) the membrane covering the bones.

PERIPH'ERY, the circumference or boundary line of any regular curvilinear figure.

PERIPATET'ICS, a sect of philosophers who disputed while walking in the Lyceum at Athens.

PERSPEC'TIVE, the science by which objects are represented on a plain surface, according to their appearance in their actual situations.

PERIPH'RASIS, the use of many words to express the sense of one.

PERITO'NÆUM, the membrane encircling the intestines.

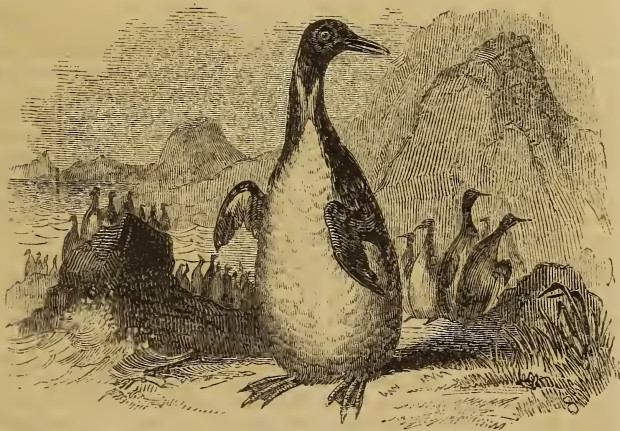
PERORA'TION, the winding up of an oration.

PER SE, by itself. [flower.

PET'AL, (Bo.) the leaf of a

PETRIFAC'TION, a term applied to vegetable and animal material which has become changed into stone by long exposure to impregnation from earthy substan-

upright attitude, somewhat like that of a dog which has been taught to sit up. It has short legs, on which it can move only at a slow and awkward pace; the toes are webbed, and the insteps short and stout. Penguins are



admirably qualified for living in water; they urge their bodies forward with great velocity, and can dive to a considerable depth, and for a long period. They rarely visit the land, except during the breeding season, when they

ces: they are more or less altered according to the strata in which they are placed.

PETRO'LEUM, a species of fluid bitumen or mineral oil, flowing from beds associated with coal strata.

PEW'TER, an alloy of 80 parts of tin and 20 of lead; the finer sort has a slight mixture of copper and antimony.

PHAL'ANX, a very close and compact body of soldiers.

PHANTASMO'RIA, optical illusions, arising from a particular application of the magic lantern.

PHARMACEU'TICS, the science of preparing drugs for medical purposes.

PHARMACOPE'IA, a work of authority which describes the mode of preparing drugs.

PHENOM'ENON, any remarkable appearance, whether of common occurrence or otherwise.

PHILAN'THROPY, the love of mankind.

PHILOLOGY, that branch of literature which comprehends a knowledge of the etymology and combinations of words, and

whatever relates to the history of language.

PHILOS'OPHY, literally the love of wisdom or knowledge.

PHLEBOT'OMY, the operation of bleeding or opening a vein.

PHILOMA'THES, a lover of science.

PHON'ICS, the science which takes cognizance of sounds.

PHOS'PHATES, (Ch.) salts formed by the combination of any base with phosphoric acid.

PHOSPHORES'CENCE, a feeble light emitted by certain animal and vegetable bodies, unaccompanied by heat. The light of the glow-worm exemplifies the meaning of this term.

PHOS'PHORUS, a singular substance which exists abundantly in the mineral kingdom, and in several parts of animals, from the bones, &c., of which it is obtained. In a damp atmosphere, and at common temperatures, it emits a white smoke, which in the dark appears luminous.

PHOTOGEN'IC, a mode of drawing similar to the Daguerreotype.

PHRENOL'OGY, a science which

congregate in great numbers. A traveller describes one colony of these birds, which, he says, covered an extent of more than thirty acres. During the day and night thirty or forty thousand were continually landing or going to sea. They formed themselves into regular ranks, the young being in one situation, the moulting birds in another, the sitting hens in a third, and the rest in similar order. The females lay but one egg each, which they hatch by keeping it close between their thighs, the male bird going to sea and collecting food for them during the period of incubation. After the young is hatched, both parents fetch food for it, till it becomes so fat as scarcely to be able to walk, while the old birds get very thin. The flesh of these birds is of a strong fishy taste, and is therefore not much esteemed as food.

The natural enemies of Penguins are the fox and the vulture, and against these they can defend themselves; when human beings have gone among them they have appeared fearless, and have tamely stood to be shot at, without attempting to escape. The Penguin tenants only those sea-girt places which are uninhabited by man; and at some distant period when these islands are occupied by the human race, like the Dodo, they may become totally extinct.

considers the character of men to be determined by the magnitude and figure of the brain; the front parts being classed as intellectual, the middle as sentimental, and the hind parts as governing the animal propensities.

PHYLAC'TERY, a bandage in which is inscribed some memorable text or sentence.

PHYS'ICS, the science which comprehends the whole study of nature, including physiology and natural history.

PHYSIOG'NOMY, the study of character as indicated by the features of the face.

PHYSIOL'OGY, the science which treats of the functions and properties of living bodies, animal and vegetable; their relations, and the dependency of their various parts.

PI'A-MA'TER, (An.) a thin vascular membrane which covers all the folds of the brain.

PIAZ'ZA, a covered walk or portico, under a roof supported by arches.

PLA'GIARIST, one who pilfers the written ideas of others.

PLAIN'TIFF, (L.) the person who commences a suit.

PLAN'ISPHERE, the projection of the circles of a sphere on a plane surface, as in the case of maps of the world and of the heavens.

PLAS'TIC, any thing capable of being moulded like clay into some required shape.

PLATI'NA, or PLATI'NUM, a metal, one of the heaviest bodies in nature.*

PLE'ONASM, a redundancy of words to express one idea.

PLET'HORA, a state of the body in which the vessels are filled with humour, or surcharged with blood.

PLEU'RISY, inflammation of the membraneous covering of the lungs, indicated by an acute pain in the side.

PLUMBA'GO, (Ch.) carbon in an impure state; named also black lead, or graphite.

PNEUMAT'ICS, (*nu-mat-ics*) the science which treats of the mechanical properties of atmospheric air and other elastic fluids.

PNEUMO'NIA, inflammation of the lungs.

POLAR'ITY, the inclination of any substance towards the pole.

POLARISA'TION OF LIGHT, a changed state of light, in which it exhibits the property of polarity, when acted upon by certain mediums. [courses.

POLEM'ICS, controversial dis-

POL'LEN, the fructifying powder or farina of plants.

POLYG'AMY, the custom of having several wives.

* PLATINUM.—This metal is 21 times heavier than water, gold being only 19; it is of a white colour; malleable, ductile, tenacious, and unalterable in the air. It cannot be melted or dissolved, but by difficult and peculiar processes. In consequence of its possessing these qualities, it is of great use in making various chemical vessels for concentrating sulphuric acid at some works, platinum stills are used which have cost many thousand pounds, its value being considerably greater than that of pure silver. This metal is principally procured from South America, being found in the same alluvial soil from which the chief part of the gold of New Grenada is obtained. For a long period its value was unknown, and in separating the grains of gold, it was thrown away with the sand and pebbles as perfectly useless; it is only within recent date that its importance has been ascertained.

POL/YGLOT, a book in various languages, generally ranged in parallel columns.

POL/YPE, or POL/YPUS, a species of living creatures of the zoophyte class, which propagate by stems or buds: when they are cut into pieces, each piece becomes a perfect animal, living in water, and fixed at one end to some substance. Myriads of them reside in small cells of corals, in form like plants.

POLYTECH'NIC, a name given to institutions wherein many sciences are taught; also to scientific exhibitions of a varied description.

POLYTHE'ISM, the belief in many gods.

POR'PHYRY, a very hard and beautiful stone, of a variegated red colour, having a multitude of granular and crystalline parts, and capable of receiving a fine polish.

PORTCUL'NIS, (For.) a machine like a harrow, hung over a gateway, to be let down in case of surprise, when the gates could not readily be shut.

POR'TICO, (Ar.) a sheltered place supported by columns.

POR'TLAND STONE, a compact kind of sandstone, composed of a coarse grit, cemented by an earthy spar.

POS'ITIVE, a term which, in electricity, signifies a quantity greater than natural. *Negative*

electricity is expressive of the opposite condition.

POST-DATE, to date after the real time.

POS'TERN, (For.) a small gate.

POT'ULATE, a point assumed as self-evident without proof.

POT'ASH, a vegetable alkali*.

POTAS'SIUM, a metal procured by passing a galvanic charge through vegetable alkali.

PRAGMAT'IC, meddling, officious, assuming business without invitation.

PRA'IRIE, the name of meadow-grounds in America.

PRATIQU'UE, a license to enter ports after performing quarantine, or exhibiting proofs of health.

PRECIP'ITATE, (Ch.) to fall to the bottom, as a sediment in chemical solutions. [time.

PRECO'CIOUS, ripe before the

PRED'ICATE, in Logic, is that part of a proposition, in which something is affirmed, or denied.

PRESCRIPTION, a custom continued until it has the force of law; a medical receipt.

PRIMA FA'CIÆ, on the first view of any thing.

PRIMOGEN'ITURE, seniority; the state or privilege of being first-born.

PRIOR'I, or, *a priori*, a reasoning from cause to effect; *a posteriori*, when from effect to a cause.

PRISM, in optics, a triangular glass body used for separating

* POTASH.—This substance is inherent in vegetables, from which it is obtained by burning them, lixiviating their ashes, and afterwards concentrating the lixivium which contains the alkali, by boiling it, and leaving it to crystalize. In North America, where the forests are of great extent, the timber is burnt into a crude potash, called "black salts," which is afterwards purified into pot or pearl ashes. The beech, the maple, the locust tree, and every species of hard wood, will serve to form a pile of logs, from the ashes of which the black salts may be extracted.

rays of light, in their passage through it.

PROC'URATOR, (L.) one who transacts business for another.

PROGEN'ITOR, an ancestor in a direct line.

PROGRAM'MA, or Programme, an advertisement which gives a detailed account of a lecture, exhibition, or performance.

PROJECTILE, (Me.) a body put in motion by an external force.

PROLOC'UTOR, the foreman; the speaker of a convocation.

PRO'LOGUE, the introduction to any discourse or dramatic performance.

PROPAGAND'ISM, a term derived from the court of the propaganda at Rome for disseminating their faith. In France, the revolutionary societies took the name. [proposed plan.

PROSPEC'TUS, an outline of a PRO TAN'TO, for so much.

PRO TEM'PORE, for the time.

PROTHON'OTARY, (L.) the head registrar of a court of justice.

Pro'TOCOL, the first draught of a diplomatic agreement or treaty. [a corporate body.

PROV'OST, (L.) the chief of PRUNES, dried plums.

PSEU'DO, (*su-do*) a prefix denoting false or counterfeit.

PSYCHOLOGY, (*sy-col-o gee*) the doctrine of the soul, as contradistinguished from *anatomy*, the science which describes the body. [drink.

P'TISAN, (*tiz-zan*) a medical

PUL'MONARY, of or belonging to the lungs.

PUM'ICE STONE, vitrified lava, or cinder, the result of volcanic eruptions, entirely devoid of iron.

PUN'DIT, a Brahmin versed in Hindoo learning.

PU'PA, the chrysalis state of an insect, intermediate between the worm and the fly.

PUR'SUIVANT, a state messenger, an attendant on the heralds.

PUTREFAC'TION, the last stage of the fermentary process of animal and vegetable matter.

PYRI'TES, sulphur combined with metals.

PYROLIG'NEOUS, an acetic acid produced from wood, which preserves substances from decomposition *.

PYROTECH'NY, the art of making fireworks.

Q.

QUAD'RANT, the fourth part, or quarter, of a circle.

QUAES'TOR, the officer who had charge of the public treasury in ancient Rome.

QUAR'ANTINE, a period of restraint, formerly forty days, to which ships' crews were subjected, on a presumption of infection.

QUARTZ, a siliceous, crystalline rock, one of the constituents of granite.

QUAS'SIA, a bitter root.

QUI TAM, (L.) an action brought for the sake of a penalty.

QUID PRO QUO, a term which

* PYROLIGNEOUS ACID.—The woods which are mostly used for this purpose are the birch and the beech. The wood is placed in retorts similar to those used in gas works, and the retorts being heated, the acid passes off by a pipe connected with them. As it passes through, it cools, and is collected in a vessel at the extremity. A retort which will hold 8 cwt. of wood, will yield 35 gallons of impure acid, which has a strong burnt smell. It is sometimes rectified by a second distillation, when it is sold as household vinegar, and for numerous other purposes.

denotes the giving of a thing of value for an equivalent.

QUININ'E, a bitter alkaline body, extracted from Peruvian bark; it is used as a tonic in the form of a sulphate.

QUO'RUM, such a number of persons as are considered competent to form a committee to transact public or official business.

QUOTID'IAN, an intermittent fever, of which the fit occurs once every day.

QUO WAR'RANTO, (L.) a writ demanding the title of parties who claim to hold exclusive rights and privileges.

R.

RADIA'TION, expanding from a centre, like the spokes of a wheel: (Ch.) the direct emission of caloric in straight lines from a heated body.

RA'DIUS, the semi-diameter of a circle, or a line drawn from the centre to the circumference.

RA'DIX, a root; a primitive word, from which others are derived.

RAIN'BOW, a semicircle of various colours, appearing in showery weather, and caused by the reflection of the sun's rays by falling drops of rain.

RAIS'INS, grapes perfectly ripe, and dried in the sun or an oven.

RA'MADAN, a fast kept by the Mahometans in the ninth month of the Arabic year. In the course of thirty years this fast occurs at every season, as the Mahometan month is lunar.

RANCID'ITY, a change which oil and fat undergo by exposure. It is caused by the union of the oxygen of the air with the hydrogen of the oil or fat.

RAREFACT'ION, the extension of the parts of a body, by which

it occupies a larger space without the accession of new matter. It is opposed to condensation.

RA'TIO, relative quantity; the proportion of one thing to another.

RA'TION, the proportion of food a soldier is allowed for a day's sustenance.

RATIONA'LE, a detail explaining the principles of some opinion, action, or phenomenon.

RATIOCINA'TION, the art of reasoning. [tion.]

REC'IPE, a medical prescription.

RECOGNIZANCE, (L.) a bond or obligation to appear under a penalty.

RECITATIV'E, a kind of musical composition, or chaunt, in which the accentuations of common speech are imitated.

RECT'ANGLE, a right angle, or angle formed by two sides which are perpendicular to one another.

RECTILIN'EAR, consisting of right or straight lines.

REC'TUM, the terminating section of the intestines.

REFEC'TORY, a room for eating, or refreshment. [ing back.]

REFLEC'TION, the act of throwing.

REFRACT'ION, the change in the direction of light in its passage from one medium to another.

REGA'LIA, ensigns and ornaments of sovereignty. [race.]

REGAT'TA, a boat or yacht.

REG'IMEN, (Med.) a course of diet or living, regulated by medical rules.

RELIE'VO, or RELIEF, the prominence of figures in sculpture or carving. [appointed meeting.]

REN'DEZVOUS, (*ron-da-voo*) an

REP'ERTORY, a place of deposit, a treasury.

REPLEV'IN, (L.) a writ to stop a distress warrant.

REPUB'LIC, a state in which the sovereign power is lodged in the representatives of the people.

RES'IN, an inflammable substance, which exudes from trees of the pine class.*

RES'ONANCE, (Mu.) a long and reflected sound.

RESPIRA'TION, the act of breathing. [work.

RETIC'ULATED, made of net-

RET'INA, a membrane of the eye, formed by the expansion of the optic nerve, and constituting the immediate organ of vision.

REVER'BERATE, to drive back, to echo.

REVER'SION, (L.) the right which a person has to any inheritance or place of profit after the decease of another.

RHAP'SODY, (*rap-so-dee*) a collection of sentences without necessary dependence or natural connection.

RHET'ORIC, the art of speaking with propriety, elegance, and force.

RHO'DIUM, a white metal procured from the ores of platinum.

RHOM'BOID, a four-sided figure, of which the opposite sides and angles are equal, but which is

neither equal-sided nor right-angled.

RHU'BARB, a valuable medicinal root, the stems of which are much used in pastry.

RHYME, (*ryme*) agreement of sound; the measured division of time in music, or in versification.

RIT'UAL, a book in which the rites and ceremonies of religion are set down.

RODEN'TIA, (Zo.) gnawing animals, such as the hare, rabbit, rat, and mouse.

RON'DEAU, a species of short poem with few rhymes, in which the sense of the opening line is repeated, or nearly so, at the close.

RO'SARY, a string of beads for numbering prayers.

ROUND-ROB'IN, a mode of addressing or petitioning, in which, to prevent any one subscriber from seeming more forward than another, the names are subscribed within a circle.

RUB'BLE, stones rubbed and worn round by water.

RU'BICON, a pillar in the environs of Rome; also a river.†

RU'BRICS, directions given in the book of Common Prayer.

RU'NIC, the title of the cha-

* RESIN.—The resins are secretions of plants; they are first in a fluid state, but become solid, either by the evaporation of their more volatile parts, or by the absorption of oxygen. They cannot be dissolved or mixed except with spirits or oil, and by this they are distinguished from *gums*, which may be dissolved in water. When a large portion of oil is present, the resins are in a fluid condition, and they are then called turpentine.

† RUBICON.—The expression, "passing the Rubicon," is now used metaphorically, to describe the act of a person who, having passed some prescribed boundary, seems fully prepared to proceed more daringly. The words were originally applied to Julius Cæsar, who, while pursuing his conquests as a Roman general, became a candidate for the office of Consul. The Senate of Rome, acting under the influence of Pompey, passed a decree, requiring Cæsar first to relinquish his command of the army, and come as a private person. Cæsar marched his troops to the banks of the Rubicon, a small river which divided Italy from Cisalpine Gaul. Here he found that he had to decide between his duty to the laws of his country, and his ambition for personal power; for if he crossed the river with his

racters and language of the ancient Scandinavians.

S.

SABBAT'ICAL, resembling the Sabbath. Every seventh year in the Jewish economy was termed sabbatical, because the lands rested without tillage, and nature had its Sabbath.

SAC'CHARINE, having the chief qualities of sugar.

SACCHAROM'ETER, an instrument for ascertaining the quantity of sugar in fermented liquors.

SA'CERDOTAL, belonging to the priesthood.

SA'GO, a nutritious substance extracted from the pith of the eastern palm tree*.

SAL'AMANDER, a harmless reptile of the lizard species.

SALI'VA, spittle, the fluid secreted by certain glands, and mixed with the food during mastication.

SA'LIENT, in Heraldry, springing out, as with a quick motion.

SALIQ'UE, the law of those states which exclude females from the throne.

SALT, (Ch.) every compound formed by the combination of acids with alkalies, earths, and metallic oxides, is called a salt. Common salt is a compound of chlorine and sodium.

SALTPETRE, a salt of an acrid

taste, found in various ores, earths, &c.

SAL'VAGE, (L.) the allowance made to those who have been instrumental in saving a ship or cargo.

SAL'VO, a reservation, an exception, an excuse.

SANGUIFICA'TION, (Ph.) the conversion into blood of the materials which are digested as food.

SAN'HEDRIM, the chief council among the Jews, consisting of seventy elders, over whom the high priest presided.

SANS'CRIT, the ancient or dead tongue of Hindostan.

SAP'PHIC, a species of ancient verse, consisting of four lines, and named after Sappho.

SARCOPH'AGUS, an ancient stone coffin, which, according to Pliny, had the power of destroying the corpse within forty days.

SAT'ELLITES, small planets revolving round larger ones, as the moon round the earth.

SATURNA'LIA, an ancient feast, in which no distinction of rank was observed; slaves were the reputed masters during the three days it was celebrated, and they were then at liberty to act as they pleased.

SAU'RIAN, (Zo.) reptiles of the lizard species.

SAVAN'NA, an open meadow or plain without wood.

army, he must expect to be denounced as a traitor. When duty demanded prompt obedience, he hesitated, and while he paused he became the victim of his ambition. He resolved to cross, and thus bade defiance to the consequences of a civil war, which he knew must arise from this determination.—The Rubicon was, also, a name given to a pillar in the environs of Rome, at which every one was required to put off his armour, and if he did not comply, though he passed it ever so little, he was prevented from retreating, and was immediately secured as a rebel and an enemy to his country.

* SAGO—is obtained from a tree of the palm kind, growing in the East. The tree being felled, it is split lengthwise, and the pith with which it

SCA'GLIOLA, an imitation of marble*.

[cal operations.

SCAL'PEL, a knife used in surgi-

SCAM'MONY, a Syriac gum, of a bitter acrid taste and nauseous smell.

SCAR'IFY, to make incisions or punctures in the skin.

SCHED'ULE, (*Shed-ule*) an inventory or statement of effects.

SCHIST, rocks having a tendency to split; they are of a slaty or clayey kind.

[natory notes.

SCHO'LIAS, a writer of expla-

SCINTILLA'TION, the act of sparkling. [things superficially.

SCI'OLIST, one who knows

SCROF'ULA, a disease of the glandular system.

SECRE'TION, (Ph.) the process by which the various fluids of the body are separated.

SECUN'DUM ART'EM, according to the rules of art; distinguished from *secundum naturam*, which is according to the course of nature.

SED'ATIVES, medicines which diminish animal energy.

SEL'ENITE, (Mi.) a foliated or crystallised sulphate of lime, having a silvery lustre.

SEN'ESCHAL, an ancient office of French origin, answering to that of steward or bailiff.

SENSO'RIMUM, the seat of sense, or organ of sensation.

SEP'TIC, anything that promotes putrefaction.

SEP'TUAGINT, a Greek version of the Old Testament, so called because the translation was effected by seventy Jewish interpreters. [or notched like a saw.

SER'RATED, something jagged

SE'RUM, a thin and transparent fluid, which smooths the various joints of the human frame; the watery part of the blood.

SEQUESTRA'TION, (L.) taking a thing in controversy from both parties, until the right be determined. In Scotland the word is equivalent to bankruptcy.

SE'PIA, a colour much used in drawing, prepared from a secretion of the cuttle fish.

SER'VITOR, a scholar at Oxford who attends on other students for his maintenance; at Cambridge he is called a *sizar*.

SE'TON, (An.) an issue produced on the body; the skin is taken up with a needle, and the wound is kept open by a twist of silk or hair.

SETA'CEOUS, (Bo.) bristly; set with strong hairs.

SHAL'LOT, a species of onion.

SHEK'EL, an ancient Jewish coin, or standard weight.

SHER'IFF, an officer to whom is intrusted the execution of the laws.

abounds, is dried, and reduced to a powder resembling meal. This powder is placed in a large sieve, and the finer particles passed through with water; it is afterwards made into a paste, dried, and rendered fit for use.

* SCAGLIOLA.—This composition is prepared from the purest gypsum, which is first broken into small pieces, and after being calcined is reduced to powder or plaster of Paris. It is then passed through a fine sieve, and mixed with Flanders glue, isinglass, &c. In this state it is mixed up with colouring matter of the hue required; and as it is generally employed for the imitation of veined marble, the different shades are mixed up separately. Thus prepared, it is applied to the intended surface. The next operation is smoothing, and giving it a fine polish; a durable lustre may be then obtained equal to that of the finest and most highly polished marble.

SHRINE, a case in which something sacred is deposited.

SIB'YLS, in Rome, were women who pretended to be endowed with a prophetic spirit.

SID'EREAL, pertaining to the stars.

SI'ENITE, a compound, granular, greyish-tinted rock, named from Syene, in Upper Egypt.

SIL'ICA, or SILEX, the earth which constitutes the bulk of the primitive rocks, as flint, rock crystal, agate, and other stones.

SIL'VER, a white metal, ten times heavier than water; and, next to gold, the most malleable.

SI'MONY, trafficking in sacred things, or church preferments.

SIMULTA'NEOUS, at the same time, or together. [time.

SI'NE DI'E, for an indefinite

SI'NE-QUA-NON, something indispensable.

SI'NECURE, a salaried office without labour.

SI'PHON, a bent tube from which the air is extracted, for the purpose of raising fluids.

SIROC'CO, the south-east or Syrian wind, very injurious in the Levant.

SMELT'ING, the art of melting applied to metals, in order to separate them from the ore.

SOAP, a compound of fat and alkalies.*

SO'DA, the basis of sea salt; a term commonly applied to the carbonate of soda.

SO'DIUM, a metallic base of soda.

SOI-DISA'NT, (*soa-de-zaung*) pretended, or self-styled.

SOL'VENT, (Ch.) any liquid which will dissolve substances.

SOLU'TION, that which contains any thing dissolved.

SOL'STICE, (As.) the two periods at which the sun enters the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, which are the 21st of June and the 21st of December, the longest and shortest days in the northern hemisphere.

SOMNAM'BULISM, the act or phenomenon of walking during sleep.

SONA'TA, (Mu.) an instrumental composition.

SOPORIF'IC, any thing productive of sleep.

SOPRA'NO, (Mu.) the highest vocal part.

SPAR, (Mi.) crystallized salts of lime; the term is applied to minerals which have a shining lustre. [ing-glass.

SPEC'ULUM, a mirror, or look-

SPERMACE'TI, a white substance principally obtained from the oil found in the head of several species of whale.

SPI'NAL MAR'ROW, a continuance of the nervous matter of the brain through the vertebræ of the back.

SPONTA'NEOUS COMBUS'TION, (Ch.) a burning without any apparent external agency.†

* SOAP.—The *white* or *curd* soap is made chiefly from tallow and soda, but for some particular purposes from olive oil and soda; *yellow soap* is composed of tallow, resin, and soda, to which some palm oil is occasionally added; *mottled soap* is made from tallow, kitchen stuff, and soda; *soft soap* is generally prepared from fish oil and potash. There is also a brown soap made from palm oil and resin.

† SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.—Vegetable substances, when imperfectly dried or closely packed together, will sometimes burst into a flame. This has been the case with hay, with foul linen, with old or oily sacks or rags,

STA'DIUM, an ancient measure corresponding to a furlong. Also a race-course, and ground for athletic exercises.

STALAC'TITES, drippings of water impregnated with lime *.

STAN'NARIES, courts of justice in the mining districts of Devon and Cornwall.

STATIS'TICS, a science comprehending every thing connected with the wealth, resources, population, condition, and employments of a country.

STE'ARINE, the solid constituents of oil and tallow.

STENOGRAPHY, short hand, or the art of abbreviated writing.

STE'REOTYPE, a solid plate cast from a plaster impression of a page composed of moveable types.

STETH'OSCOPE, a tubular instrument for the discovery of disease in the chest; one end is placed on the patient's breast, and the other to the physician's ear, the

slightest motions of the heart and lungs are thus made audible.

STIM'ULANT, an excitation to increased action.

STIPEN'DIARY, one who performs services for a settled compensation.

STRAT'IFICATION, the process by which substances of the earth have been arranged in layers or beds, called *strata*. Stratified rocks are supposed to have been subjected to the influence of water, but unstratified rocks to be more or less volcanic in their origin.

STUC'CO, a plaster, composed of lime, sand, whitening, and pulverized marble.

STYP'TICS, medicines or applications which check bleeding.

SUB-ACID, (Ch.) containing acid in a smaller degree.

SUBJA'CENT, lying under.

SUBPŒ'NA, (L.) a writ commanding attendance in court.

SUB SILEN'TIO, in silence.

SUBLIMA'TION, (Ch.) the pro-

and with similar articles. But there have been also several instances of the spontaneous combustion of *human bodies*. An eminent surgeon states one of a woman named *Clues*, aged 52, who was much addicted to intoxication. For about a year, scarcely a day had passed in which she did not drink half-a-pint of some strong spirituous liquor. She was confined to her bed by the jaundice, and had a woman to wait upon her, but was often left alone. One morning a smoke was seen issuing from the window, and some neighbours broke into the room. Between the bed and the chimney they found the remains of the unfortunate *Clues*; one leg and a thigh were still entire, but there remained nothing of the skin, the muscles, or the viscera. The bones of the upper part of the body were entirely calcined, and covered with a whitish efflorescence. The walls of the room and every thing in it were blackened, and there was a very disagreeable odour; but nothing except the body exhibited any strong traces of fire. The cases of this awful termination of existence have been confined to those who have drunk very large quantities of spirituous liquors, and are supposed to have been occasioned by an ignition of the phosphoric acid, which forms a large constituent of the bones, and of many of the secretions of the human body.

* STALACTITES.—These curious petrifications are generally found in caverns in limestone rocks, and are formed by the action of water. Whenever water filters through such rocks it forms a drop, the moisture of which is soon evaporated, leaving a small circular plate of pure lime, or chalk. Another drop succeeds, and adds, from the same cause, a fresh coat of

cess of volatilising or distilling a dry substance by heat.

SUBSTRA'TUM, the under stratum or layer of soil.

SUCCEDA'NEUM, any thing serving as a substitute.

SUC'ULENT, (Bo.) such plants as have a juicy or soft stem.

SUDORIF'ICS, medicines which promote perspiration.

SU'GAR, the juice of a cane growing in the East and West Indies.

SU'I GEN'ERIS, of its own kind.

SULPHU'RIC, (Ch.) the name of a powerful acid (oil of vitriol) which is composed of sulphur and oxygen, and forms many salts called *sulphates*.

SULP'HATES, (Ch.) salts formed by the union of sulphuric acid with different bases.

STRI'ATED, streaked or marked with lines.

SUPERINCUM'BENT, lying on the top of some other object.

SUPERSE'DEAS, (L.) a writ to stay, or suspend any process.

SUP'PURATE, in Surgery, to generate pus or matter.

SYL'LABUS, an abstract, or the heads of a discourse.

SYN'CHRONISM, a word expressing the simultaneous occurrence of two events. [swoon.

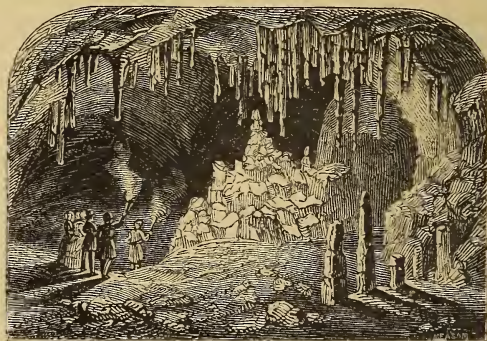
SYN'COPE, a fainting fit or

SYN'ONYME, a word having the same signification as another word.

T.

TABLEAU'X, a term applied to groups so arranged as to produce a picturesque effect.

solid matter. These successive additions in time form irregular projections from the roof, from which they depend precisely in the same way as do stalactites of ice, or icicles. When the drops of water succeed each other rapidly, some of them fall to the ground, where, by a similar process, they rise upwards, but in less regular forms. When these processes are unin-



interrupted, they increase till they unite, and thus form natural pillars, apparently supporting the roof. They also assume a variety of fantastic shapes.—The representation here given is of the *Grotto of Antiparos*, a small Greek island, where are several of these natural caverns. The roofs, floors, and sides, are entirely covered with incrustations of alabaster, of the most dazzling whiteness, and assuming an almost endless variety of singular

TALC, a semi-transparent mineral, composed of silica, magnesia, and lime; it is sometimes used as a substitute for glass.

TAL'MUD, the Jewish book of the oral law, of great antiquity, and containing many Jewish traditions*.

TAM'ARIND, a West Indian tree, producing a rich pulpy fruit, growing in pods.

TAN'GENT, a straight line which touches a curve, without passing through it.

TAN'NIN, a bitter astringent principle in oak-bark, galls, and various other substances, used in the tanning of hides.

TARAN'TULA, the largest of European spiders, the bite of which was once held to be venomous, and curable only by dancing to music.

TAR'IFF, a list or table of prices, applied to the custom-house and excise duties chargeable upon goods.

TAUTOL'OGY, the needless repetition of the same words or ideas in speech or writing.

TAX'IDERMY, the art of preparing and preserving specimens of animals.

TEETO'TALISM, total abstinence from intoxicating liquors.†

TEL'EGRAPH, a machine to communicate intelligence between distant places.

TEL'ESCOPE, an instrument through which distant objects are viewed.

TEM'PLE, a place for worship‡.

TEN'DONS, (An.) sinews or ligaments, by which the joints are moved.

TERRA'QUEOUS, composed of land and water.

TER'TIAN, an ague, of which there are two fits every three days.

TER'TIARY, (Geo.) a word which denotes the later formations in the earth's crust.

TES'SELATED PAVEMENT, a pavement of coloured stones in regular or figured forms.

TESTA'CEA, (Zoo.) those animals which have a strong thick shell, as oysters.

forms; sometimes rising in splendid columns to the very roof, sometimes suspended thence in alabaster icicles, and sometimes covering the surface with very picturesque groups.

* **TALMUD**.—These writings consist of two distinct parts; 1. The Mishna, in which are preserved the oral or traditional laws of the Jews, with definitions and illustrations; and 2. The Gemara, a supplement to the Mishna, composed of legal expositions, casuistical discussions, historical sketches, scientific fragments, legends, anecdotes, moral treatises, wise sayings, and other various productions of the Rabbins, from a very early period down to the close of the fourth century of the Christian era.

† **TEETOTALISM**.—The word "Teetotal" is a provincial expression, and of Lancashire origin. It has the force of a double affirmative. Applied to total abstinence, it means thorough, entire abstinence, in contradistinction to the partial abstinence practised by some persons. The first Teetotal Society was formed at Preston, in Lancashire, in 1833, and Societies to promote the practice have since been formed in almost every part of the kingdom, and every part of the globe.

‡ **TEMPLE**.—In idolatrous nations the places devoted to religious worship are adorned with figures intended as visible representations, or symbols, of those gods, so called, which are the objects of their adoration,

TES'TUDO, (Zoo.) the amphibious, or tortoise tribe of animals.

TET'ANUS, (An.) a spasmodic contraction of the muscles usually called *locked-jaw*.

TET'RARCH, a Roman governor of the fourth part of a province.

THE'ISM, the doctrine of the existence of a God; opposed to *atheism*.

THEOC'RACY, a government immediately superintended by God, as was that of the Israelites before the time of Saul.

THEOL'OGY, is the study or science of religion.

THE'OREM, in *logic*, is a position

laid down as an acknowledged truth; in *Mathematics*, it is a speculative proposition, deduced from several definitions compared together. [tice.

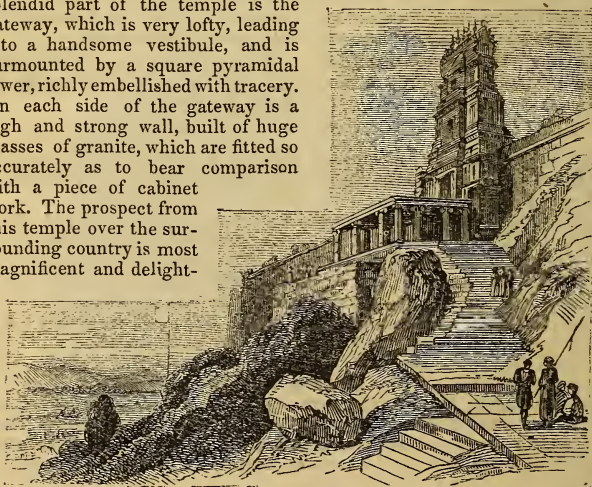
THE'ORY, speculation, not prac-

THERAPEU'TICS, a study of the symptoms of disease and its various remedies.

THER'MAL, equivalent to *warm* or *tepid*, the term is assigned to mineral waters so characterised. Thermal rocks are formed by the agency of hot springs.

THERMOM'ETER, an instrument for *measuring heat* by means of a graduated scale of degrees.

and the architecture of their temples is of a corresponding character. Our engraving presents a structure which contains a colossal figure of Buddha, situated at Irtchenguir, in Bengal, which is the resort of numerous pilgrims. It stands on the summit of a lofty precipice, and the ascent is in some parts formed by steps cut in the rock itself, to assist the approach of devotees. The most splendid part of the temple is the gateway, which is very lofty, leading into a handsome vestibule, and is surmounted by a square pyramidal tower, richly embellished with tracery. On each side of the gateway is a high and strong wall, built of huge masses of granite, which are fitted so accurately as to bear comparison with a piece of cabinet work. The prospect from this temple over the surrounding country is most magnificent and delight-



ful. The portico is a fine specimen of early Hindoo architecture; its roof is supported on eight square massy columns, variously decorated. The interior of this sanctuary is comparatively plain, and presents no particular

THE'SIS, a theme or proposition advanced and maintained by illustration and argument.

TIC DO'LOUREUX, a disease in the nerves of the face, causing a shooting or darting pain.

TOBAC'CO, an herbaceous plant growing in warm countries, containing an acrid and narcotic poison.

TON'ICS, medicines which increase or restore the healthy tone of the human system.

TOPOG'RAPHY, a description of particular places.

TOR'REFACTION, (Mi.) the operation of roasting ores; also roasting drugs on a metallic surface till they are reduced to the state required.

TOXICOL'OGY, that which relates to the investigation of poisons.

TRANSI'TION, (Geo.) the term applied to those parts of the earth's crust, which are supposed to have been arranged when the earth was passing from the uninhabitable to the habitable state.

TRAN'SEPT, the cross aisle of a cathedral or church, extending from north to south.

TRAPE'ZIUM, a geometrical figure having four unequal sides.

TRAVES'TIE, a burlesque imitation of grave writing.

TREPAN'NING, an operation in Surgery by which the skull is perforated.

TRI'DENT, the three forked sceptre of Neptune, the fabled god of the sea.

TRIG'ONOMETRY, the art of measuring the sides and angles of triangles.

TRITURA'TION, the reduction of substances to powder by rubbing or grinding.

TRIUM'VIRATE, a coalition or concurrence of three men.

TU'BERCLES, (Bo.) little knobs or rough points on the leaves of certain plants.

TUR'MERIC, an East Indian root used in making yellow dyes.

TUR'PENTINE, a resinous substance procured from the different species of the pine and fir*.

TUS'CAN, (Ar.) the simplest, but most massive, of the five orders.

TYM'PANUM, (An.) the drum of the ear.

TY'PHUS, a species of continued fever of a contagious nature, and marked by a tendency in the system to putrefaction.

features to arrest attention. The number of pilgrims who resort to this place is very great, and the privations which they frequently endure in their journey to it, exhibit a devotional zeal worthy of a nobler cause and a more enlightened faith.

* TURPENTINE.—That which is collected in the mountain valleys between France and Savoy, is called Venice turpentine. The full grown larches are pierced with an auger in different places, beginning at three or four feet from the ground, and mounting gradually to ten or twelve. The holes are made in a slanting direction, in order that the turpentine may flow out the more readily, care being taken not to penetrate to the centre of the tree. In the holes thus perforated, a small gutter is introduced, and the other end of it is placed in a small bucket or trough, to receive the turpentine as it exudes. Every morning and evening the buckets are examined, and those which are full are replaced with empty ones. This process is continued from May to September, during which time a full grown larch will yield about seven or eight pounds of turpentine, which requires no other preparation to render it fit for sale than straining it through a

TYPOG'GRAPHY, the art of printing.

U.

UBIQ'UITY, existence in all places at the same time.

ULIG'INOUS, slimy, muddy.

ULTRA 'MUNDANE, beyond the world.

ULTRAMARIN'E, a fine blue colour prepared from the mineral called *lapis lazuli*.

UMBIL'ICAL, of or pertaining to the navel.

UNA VO'CE, with one voice, unanimously.

URE'TERS, (An.) two small canals from the kidney to the bladder.

UNDER-WRITER, one who insures a ship or its cargo at a certain rate per cent.

UNIPA'ROUS, (Zoo.) bringing forth only one at a birth.

U'NIVALVE, a shell of one piece, as those of aperiwinkle, or snail; the inhabitant possesses a head and organs of motion, of which the *bivalves* (oysters, muscles, &c.) are destitute.

U'NIVERSITY, an establishment under public authority for a liberal education.

U'SURY, an extortionate requirement for the use of money.

UTIL'ITARIANS, a name given

to those who estimate all things by their degree of usefulness in promoting "the greatest happiness of the greatest number."

V.

VAC'CINATION, the operation of introducing cow-pox matter into the human body, as an antidote against the small-pox.

VAC'UUM, vacuity, or space supposed to be unoccupied by matter.

VA'DE ME'CUM, a manual, or book, that a person is supposed constantly to carry with him.

VALVE, a moveable lid or cover to an aperture, which, in a steam engine, opens and allows the steam to escape when the pressure is raised beyond a certain degree.

VAS'ULAR, (An.) pertaining to the vessels of animal or vegetable life.

VAT'ICAN, the palace at Rome, containing the library collected by successive popes.

VE'DAS, the name of the four sacred books of the Brahminical Hindoos.

VE'NESEC'TION, blood letting, or the opening of a vein.

VENTILA'TION, the introduction of air into any place.

VENTRIL'OQUISM, an art or practice of speaking, by means of

coarse hair cloth to free it from impurities. The common turpentine is yielded by the Carolina pine of America. A cavity is there made in the tree at a few inches from the ground, to hold about three pints; and in order to convey the turpentine into the cavities, oblique gutters are cut, by which means they are generally filled in three weeks. Continued rains check the flow of the sap, and even close the apertures, therefore in cold damp weather very little turpentine is procured. The products of the pine and fir are of five kinds. The *turpentine*, or the juice of the living tree; the *resin*, or solid residue obtained from the turpentine; the *tar*, the juice of the dead tree; the *pitch*, or residue of the tar; the *lamp-black*, or soot obtained by burning any of them. The turpentine is brought to this country as a thick fluid mass, and is separated into a solid (resin), and a liquid (oil of turpentine), by a process of distillation carried on at the turpentine works.

which the voice is made to appear as if proceeding from different places.

VEN'TRICLE, (An.) any small cavity in an animal body, as in the heart or brain.

VE'NUE, (L.) a place where an action is laid.

VER'DEGRIS, an acetate of copper, from which a green pigment is prepared.

VER'JUICE, a strong acid, obtained from vine leaves and unripe fruit. [to worms.

VERMIC'ULAR, of or belonging

VERMIL'LION, a bright and beautiful red colour, prepared from mercury.

VER'TEBRÆ, the series of bones which form the spine, back-bone, or vertebral column of animals, and sustain the trunk or head.

VER'TEBRAL, having vertebræ.*

VES'ICLE, a small part of the outer skin inflated; a blister.

VES'TIBULE, the porch or hall of a house, or antichamber.

VE'TERINARY, pertaining to

the knowledge of the external form and internal structure of the horse and other quadrupeds.

VI'ADUCT, a carriage way, raised or arched over lower grounds.

VIAT'ICUM, ample allowance for a journey. In the Church of Rome, an appellation given to the Sacrament when administered to persons at the point of death.

VICA'RIOUS, delegated, acting in the place of another.

VICE'ROY, one who governs in place of the king, with regal authority.—The Latin word *vice* is used as a prefix, to denote one who performs, in his stead, the office of a superior, as vice-chancellor, vicegerent, and vice-admiral.

VI' ET ARM'IS, (L.) the violent commission of any trespass or crime.

VIL'LUS, (Bo.) covered with down or soft hair, like velvet.

VIN'EGAR, a dilute acetic acid, obtained by various fermentations.†

* VERTEBRAL ANIMALS—are red blooded, with a brain, and a spinal chord;—invertebral animals are such as have no spine, are white blooded, and are destitute of a vertebrated column or back bone.

† VINEGAR—is obtained from wine, malt, sugar, and wood; the best is made in France from the poorer sorts of wine. In England, vinegar is usually procured from ground malt mashed in warm water. When the hot water has acted on the malt, and been well stirred with it, the liquor is called wort; this, during the process of cooling, has a little yeast introduced into it while undergoing fermentation. The liquor is afterwards transferred to casks kept in heated rooms. The process of acetification is assisted by introducing into the casks what is called *rape*, which is the refuse from the makings of British wine, or some low-priced raisins. Sometimes the wort is transferred into casks kept in the open air, the bung-holes of which are left open, or loosely covered with a tile. Both these processes have their advantages, and the effect is the same. If the vinegar is acetified in the field, it is made in the Spring, and then left exposed several months; when it is accomplished in a room, the time is greatly reduced. After the vinegar has attained its greatest degree of acidity, it is rendered clear and fit for use, either by subsidence, or the employment of isinglass.

VIRTUO'SO, one skilled in antique or natural curiosities.

VIS'CERA, (An.) the contents of the abdomen and thorax.

VIS INER'TIA, denotes the tendency of bodies to remain in their actual condition.

VIT'REOUS, a term signifying *glassy*; it is applied to the soft pellucid humour filling the fore-parts of the eye.

VITRIFICA'TION, the act of converting into glass by heat.

VI'VA VOCE, by word of mouth.

VIVAP'IROUS, (Zoo.) a term applied to animals which bring forth their young alive, as opposed to such as lay eggs.

VOL'ATILE, (Ch.) having the power to pass off by spontaneous evaporation; easily dissipated by heat. [scroll.

VOL'UTE, (Ar.) a kind of spiral

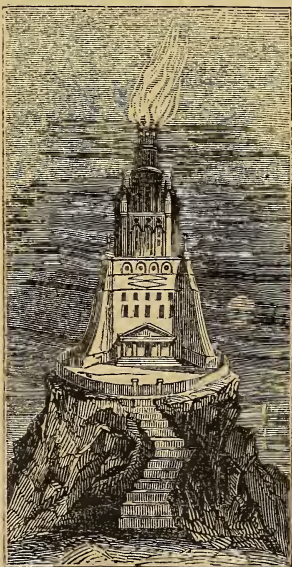
VOLCA'NO, (Geol.) a burning mountain, or eminence, from which ignited and melted matters are cast forth.

VOX DEI, the voice of God.

VOX POPULI, the voice of the people.

VUL'GATE, the name given to a Latin translation of the Bible from the Greek Septuagint; it is the only one acknowledged by the Church of Rome to be authentic.

* WATCH TOWER.—Watch towers and lighthouses had their origin in a humane desire to warn mariners of the dangers to which they were exposed from neighbouring rocks and quicksands. One of the most ancient



was that erected by Ptolemy Soter in the Isle of Pharos, near Alexandria, about 300 years before Christ. This was a large building composed of fine white marble, one hundred and thirty-five feet high, on the top of which fires were constantly maintained, for the direction of ships upon the coast. It was accounted one of "the seven wonders of the world," and is said to have cost a sum equal to about £330,000, English money. The most celebrated light-houses of modern times are that on Bell-Rock, opposite to the Frith of Tay; and that on the Eddystone Rocks, opposite to Plymouth Sound. Such light-houses not only intimate the danger of approaching the coast, but, by the colour of the light which they exhibit, or by the lights revolving, or appearing only for a given number of seconds at each appearance, acquaint mariners with the place in which they are situated. The mode of lighting is mostly by placing an argand burner in the

focus of a parabolic reflector; the number and the arrangement of reflectors depending on the light being fixed or revolving.

W.

WACKE, (Geo.) a siliceous earth, between clay and basalt.

WA'PENTAKE, a division of a county.

WAR'RANTY, (L.) an undertaking that the article sold answers to the description given of it by the seller to the buyer.

WATCH TOWER, a tower in which a sentinel is placed to watch the approach of an enemy, or to which a signal is attached to warn of danger. *

WA'TER CO'LOURS, in painting, colours which are diluted with gum water, in contradistinction to oil colours.

WA'TER-LOGGED, the state of a ship when unmanageable from having a large quantity of water in her hold.

WATER-SPOUT, a violent burst of water from a cloud. †

WELD, to beat one mass of metal, intensely heated, in contact with another, so that they become firmly united.

WHITE LEAD, a compound of lead, and carbonic acid.

WHITSUNTIDE, the fiftieth day after Easter, and also called the feast of Pentecost.

WRANG'LER, a term in the University of Cambridge applied to the student who best passes

the examination in mathematical contests.

WRI'TER TO THE SIG'NET, a distinction used in Scotland, equivalent to attorney or solicitor in England.

WA'FERS, pieces of dried adhesive paste, made from flour gum water, white of egg, and isinglass, mixed with colouring matter.

WATER, a transparent fluid; it assumes a solid form, as ice, at 32 degrees of the thermometer, and then greatly increases in bulk; it becomes gaseous, as steam, at a heat of 212, but returns to its liquid state at any degree of heat between these two points.

Y.

YARN, flax, wool, or other fibrous substances spun into a loose thread.

YEAR, the period of time occupied by the earth in its revolution round the sun, 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 48 seconds. The lunar year has 354 days.

YEAST, the scum thrown up in the fermentation of malt liquors.

YEL'LOWS, a disease to which cattle are subject, proceeding from obstruction in the gall ducts.

YE'OMAN, (L) a man of small estate in land who holds it inde-

† WATER SPOUT.—This phenomenon is said to be of the same class as the whirlwind, which raises pillars of sand in the deserts of Africa. The manner in which it has been observed is thus described: Below a thick cloud the sea appears greatly disturbed within a circular area of about 120 yards, the waves tending rapidly towards the centre of the agitated mass; from hence there rises, with a spiral movement towards the cloud, a column of a conical form resembling a trumpet. Vertically above this ascending column, there is formed in the cloud a corresponding cone, in an inverted position, which gradually approaches the ascending column, until they become united. Previously to the rupture of the column, parts seem to be drawn upwards, leaving only a slender tube in connection with the water below. The whole of the vapour is at length absorbed in the air, or it descends into the sea in a heavy shower of rain. The duration

pendently of any species of vassallage.

Z.

ZAF'FRE, (Ch.) the residuum of cobalt, after calcination, employed for painting pottery ware of a blue colour.

ZEMINDAR', a landholder or chief, who governs a district in India, and collects its revenues.

ZENDA-VES'TA, the sacred books of the Parsees, ascribed to Zoroaster.

ZE'NITH, (As.) the point of the heavens perpendicularly above the spectator: *Nadir* is the opposite invisible point below him.

ZE'OLITES, a term applied to a class of earthy minerals, on account of their boiling and swelling when heated by the blowpipe.

ZE'RO, the point of a thermometer from which the numbers are begun. Fahrenheit's zero is thirty-two degrees below the freezing point of water.

ZINC, in commerce, called spelter; it is a hard metal of a blueish white colour.

ZINCOGRAPHY, the art of drawing upon and printing from zinc plates.

ZINCO'NIA, the heaviest species

of mineral earth; it is found in the rivers of Ceylon, and in different species of gems.

ZO'DIAC, an imaginary belt extending about 8 or 10 degrees on each side the ecliptic, within which the greater portion of the planets make their revolutions. This zone is divided into twelve parts of 30 degrees each, which are apportioned to the twelve Signs of the Zodiac, and are named respectively from the constellations which occupy them.

ZOLL-VEREIN, a term applied to an agreement entered into by various German states, to exact a uniform rate of duty upon imported goods.

ZO'OLITE, an animal substance petrified.

ZO'LOGY, the science which treats of the structure, character, and varieties of animals or living creatures.

ZOO'PHYTES, a class of animals, of which intestinal worms, sponges, and corallines are specimens; and some which resemble plants, having stems more or less calcareous, and in which many of the animals are congregated together.

of this phenomenon is various: some spouts disappear almost as soon as formed, and others have been known to continue nearly an hour. No ship could escape if it were carried within the vortex; and mariners, to accelerate the fall of the column, discharge their artillery towards it. From the occurrence of these phenomena at seasons when the electrical principle in the air is most active; from the sulphurous smell, the flashes of lightning, the storm of rain, or hail, by which they have been accompanied; and from the destruction they have produced, their formation has been ascribed to electricity. The cloud and the sea or ground may be in opposite electrical states, and therefore there will be a mutual attraction between them, and this will be attended, of course, by all the consequences of a vast discharge of the electric fluid.

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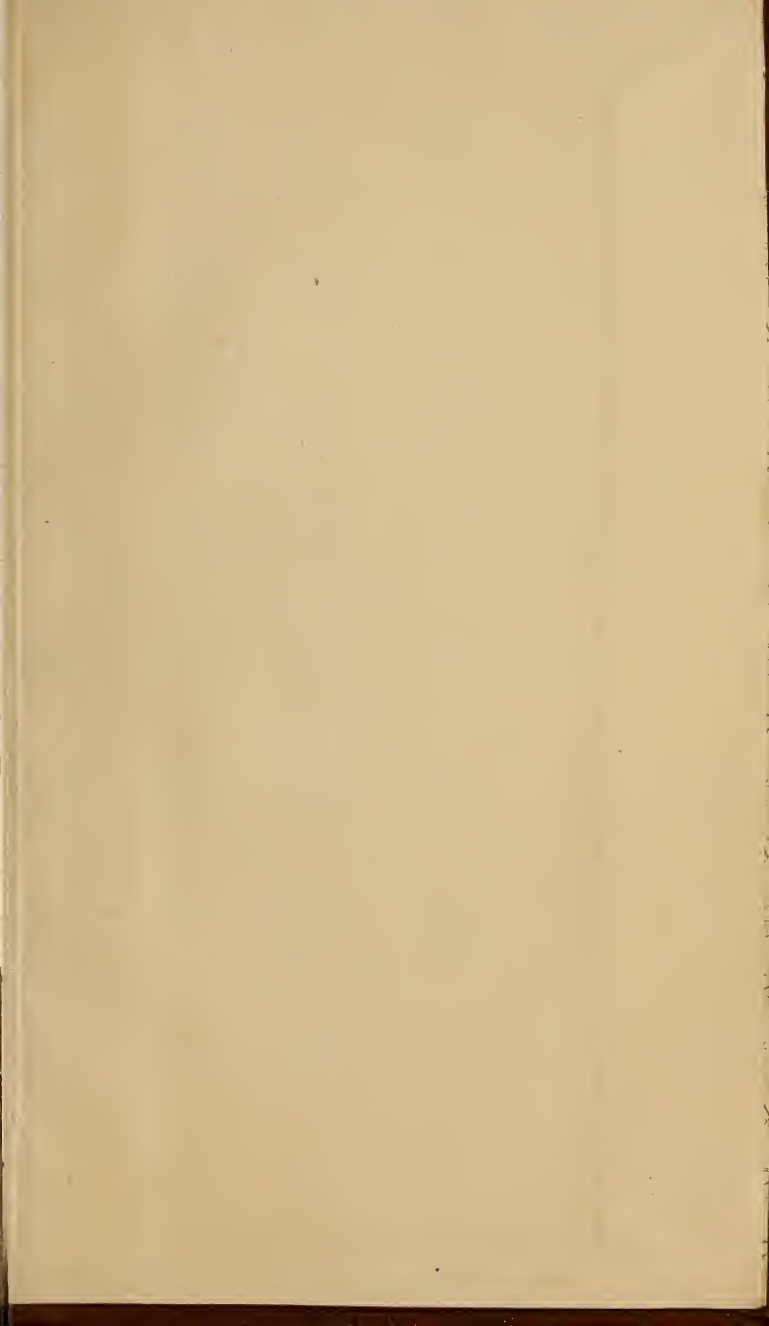
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